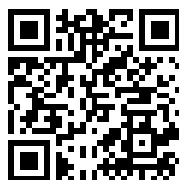


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No. 1751

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of the

STATE OF BRUNEI, 1934

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# STATE OF BRUNEI

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## Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Brunei for the year 1934

By

R. E. TURNBULL, M.C.S.  
*Acting British Resident*

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# STATE OF BRUNEI

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1934

### CHAPTER I

#### GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY

1. The state of Brunei comprises an area of some 2,500 square miles, with a coast line of about 100 miles, and lies between  $4^{\circ} 5'$  and  $5^{\circ} 2'$  N. latitude and  $114^{\circ} 7'$  and  $115^{\circ} 22'$  E. longitude. Brunei Town is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore.

There is only one town of considerable size, Brunei or Darul-Salam (City of Peace), which is situated 12 miles from the mouth of the Brunei river and showed a population of 10,453 in the 1931 census. Prior to 1910 it consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles in the river but it now includes a strip of the mainland, mostly reclaimed, on which all Government buildings, shophouses and many private houses have been erected.

2. The climate is pleasant and healthy without any marked changes of temperature. During the day the temperature lies between  $80^{\circ}$  to  $90^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit but a light breeze is generally blowing which moderates the heat. At night the temperature usually falls below  $80^{\circ}$ .

The average annual rainfall varies between 100 and 200 inches for different parts of the State.

The Meteorological returns are given in Appendices F and G.

3. A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A.D., and it is practically certain that this is Brunei. In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegiance alternately to Majapahit and Malacca. The Sultanate rose to great power in the early years of the 16th century in the reign of Nakhoda Ragam and its authority extended not only over the Northern part of the Island of Borneo but also over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of PIGAFETTA who sailed with MAGELLAN on his famous voyage around the world and wrote impressions of the various lands visited. PIGAFETTA saw Brunei in 1521 and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the Town, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay and only a small part of its former territory remained. At this period the Town of Brunei seems to have been a profitable slave market for the captives of the Ilanun and Sulu pirates on the coasts of Borneo. Sarawak was ceded to Sir JAMES

**BROOKE** in 1841 and concessions were made at later dates to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei was reduced to its present boundaries.

In 1888, the Sultan agreed that Great Britain should control his foreign relations and in 1906 a new agreement was made whereby a British Resident was appointed who became the Agent and representative of His Britannic Majesty's Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those touching Moham-medan religion. This followed the system existing in the States of the Malay Peninsula under British Protection. The Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore is the channel of communication between the British Resident and the High Commissioner. The Resident is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

4. The Lingua franca is Malay of a form which differs slightly from that generally spoken in Malaya, but the local Bornean races, the Kedayans, Tutongs, Belaits and Dusuns, have languages of their own, as have also the Dayak settlers from Sarawak.

## CHAPTER II

### GOVERNMENT

5. The Sultan is the Ruler of the State of Brunei. By an agreement made in 1906 a British Resident was appointed whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. The present Sultan is His Highness **AHMED TAJUDIN AKHAZUL KHAIRI WADIN IBNI ALMERHUM** Sultan **MOHAMED JEMUL-UL-ALAM**, K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1924 at the age of 11 years. During his minority the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Pemancha were appointed to act as joint Regents. On 19th September, 1931 His Highness the Sultan assumed full power and the Regency terminated.

The Chief authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The Council at present consists of nine members including the British Resident. All legislation must receive the assent of the Council which also decides important questions of policy.

The administration of Government is in the hands of the British Resident who is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service. His headquarters are at Brunei. The State is divided into five administrative districts, Brunei, Belait, Tutong, Temburong and Muara, to each of which a Malay District Officer is appointed. The District Officer at Kuala Belait, the centre of the oilfields, works under the direction of the Assistant Resident, an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

Penghulus or village headmen were appointed in 1931 in the padi growing districts and it is intended to extend this system gradually throughout the State. The Penghulus have certain powers as peace officers in the areas for which they are appointed.

Sanitary Boards, composed of official and unofficial members, and subject to the control of the British Resident, function in Brunei Town, Kuala Belait and Tutong: Licensing Boards exist in Brunei and Kuala Belait.

## CHAPTER III

### POPULATION

6. The population of Brunei in 1931 as revealed by the census was 30,135; the estimated population at the end of 1934 was 32,971, distributed among the various races approximately as follows:—

Europeans	..	..	..	84
Eurasians	..	..	..	32
Malays	..	..	..	28,000
Chinese	..	..	..	4,000
Indians	..	..	..	200
Others	..	..	..	655
Total ..				<hr/> 32,971 <hr/>

One thousand three hundred and six births were registered during the year, giving a birth-rate of 39.61 per mille compared with the 1933 figure of 42.93.

Registered deaths totalled 1,237, representing a crude death-rate of 37.51 per mille as against 26.38 per mille in 1933. Investigation has suggested that there has been no real increase in mortality, but that registration is yearly becoming more complete.

The infantile mortality rate increased from 216 per mille in 1933 to 355 per mille in 1934. That such a large increase should coincide with the establishment of maternity and child welfare facilities is remarkable; the explanation lies undoubtedly in the fact that the information upon which previous statistics were based, although considered to be complete, was in fact far from being so.

7. There was no organised immigration during the year. There is, however, constant movement of Chinese employees of the Oil Company between the fields in Brunei and in Sarawak.

## CHAPTER IV

### HEALTH

8. Medical and health administration throughout the State is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Medical Service with headquarters in Brunei Town. Dr. E. W. MARTINDELL held the appointment until the end of April, when he was succeeded by Dr. W. G. EVANS.

9. Expenditure, including monies spent by other departments on behalf of the Medical Department, again showed a large increase, to \$50,713, or 9% of the total expenditure of the State.

Revenue totalled \$1,518.

10. A "Quarantine and Prevention of Disease" Enactment was passed towards the end of the year.

11. The scattered nature of the population and the inaccessibility of the larger part of the State render public health measures practically impossible except in the main centres of population. Malaria is relatively rare in these larger centres, where anti-malarial measures are taken, but it is fairly common in the outlying districts: even in the latter, however, it is not an immediate problem.



Health throughout the State was generally good, and there was no major epidemic during the year.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Service continued its successful career. Four hundred and thirty-six maternity cases were attended in their own homes, with but one fatality. One thousand six hundred and twenty-four other cases were seen in the Clinic.

12. *Hospitals*.—A new hospital was built at Temburong during the year, and the central hospital in Brunei Town was enlarged. The State now maintains three hospitals and a widespread travelling dispensary service.

In addition, the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited maintains a very well-equipped hospital at Kuala Belait, which is made available for Government purposes, and to the cost of which Government contributes.

Two estates possess qualified dressers, one a small hospital, and one a dispensary.

The State services are free to all natives of the State and to alien paupers. Small charges are made in respect of other persons.

## CHAPTER V

### HOUSING

13. Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong are the only townships of any size in the State of Brunei. Each of these areas is controlled by a Sanitary Board which is responsible for all matters of housing, sanitation, etc. Plans must be submitted to the Board for all buildings to be erected within the Sanitary Board Area and penalties are provided for infringements of the rules. Structural alterations also have to receive the sanction of the Board.

14. Housing in the townships may be divided into three classes:—

- (a) Government-owned houses occupied by its servants;
- (b) Shophouses, and
- (c) Privately-owned native huts and houses.

(a) *Government Houses*.—Government now houses many of its servants. Most buildings are of wood, and the minimum accommodation is two rooms and a kitchen, with adequate sanitary arrangements. The more senior officers have quarters approximating to European standards.

(b) *Shop-houses*.—These are mostly occupied by Chinese Traders. The upper part of the building is inhabited by the shop-keeper and his family, while the lower part is used as a shop. The type of building is strictly controlled by the Board and may be deemed satisfactory.

(c) By far the greatest number of houses are privately-owned. In Brunei Town the majority of the Malay population has lived from time immemorial in huts raised on piles built on mud flats in the river. These flats are exposed at low tide but flooded at high tide. The tides effectively dispose of rubbish and other impurities. The huts vary in size from a minimum of one room and a kitchen according to the wealth and standing of their owners.

Besides the river huts there are huts on the mainland both in Brunei and the other Town areas. These are usually of the same type as the river-dwellings with plank walls and attap-thatched roofs. They are situated as a rule in small plots owned by the householder.

There is nothing wrong with the hut on sanitary grounds but it must be admitted that there is a tendency to overcrowding. This is not as a general rule due to paucity of building space or to lack of money, but it has been customary for the Malay to have his family and near relations with him and the habit will not be relinquished easily.

There are also a few privately owned Chinese houses in Brunei.

All houses in Sanitary Board areas are liable to inspection by the officers of the Board.

15. In the country areas the usual type of dwelling is a one or two roomed hut where the owner of the land lives with his wife and children. The raised wooden hut with attap thatched roof is most common, but kajang walls are also found. Kajang is a species of palm leaf and when the leaves are stitched together a very effective wall is formed. The kajang house is delightfully cool.

Certain Dayak settlers and Dusuns and Muruts in the wilder parts live in long houses. These vary in length according to the number of inhabitants. Each consists of a covered verandah where the bachelors live and a number of rooms occupied by the married couples.

Certain Estates and the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, house their own labourers. The lines are subject to inspection by Government Officers and must be built and inhabited in accordance with the provisions of a Labour Enactment.

16. The State is not sufficiently advanced for such institutions as building societies. The space available for building is ample and the type of house suitable to the needs of the country. Besides inspection and enforcement of sanitary laws in town areas and on Estates no special action is taken, nor is it necessary at present.

## CHAPTER VI

### PRODUCTION

17. All land, not held under title or by concession, is called State Land which the Resident may dispose of on behalf of the Ruler in accordance with "The Land Code of 1909".

Alienated land is held either in perpetuity or for a number of years by entry in the Land Office Register and the document of title issued to the land-holder is an extract from this Register endorsed with a plan. The title covers surface rights only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of Government, such as the right to all minerals and to resume for public purposes on payment of compensation.

Licences to prospect for minerals, such as coal and oil, may be issued by the British Resident and mining leases may likewise be issued by him subject to the sanction of the High Commissioner when the area exceeds 5 square miles.

No transaction, *e.g.* transfer of land, or mortgage, is effective until it has been registered in the Land Office.

Alienated land is surveyed by Prismatic compass and in some few cases with plane table; boundary marks of stone are planted. The accuracy of such surveys is open to question, but this is unavoidable until the establishment of a Survey Department.

18. *Trigonometrical and Topographical Survey.*—The Trigonometrical Survey of the State by officers of the Federated Malay States Survey Department was started towards the end of the year. It will take probably two or three years to complete the programme.

19. *Area under Title and Concession.*—The area in private occupation at the end of the year was roughly 141,000 acres. There were about 4,200 small holdings. In addition, 86,400 acres are held by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, under oil prospecting Licences.

## MINERALS

20. *Oil.*—Oil was first found in 1914 at Labi in the District of Belait. The British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, obtained a lease of this area in 1924. The results obtained from the Labi field were disappointing and the area was evacuated in November, 1931.

Prospecting was also carried on in the coastal area of the Belait District and in April, 1929, oil was found at Seria about 10 miles north-west of Kuala Belait where the headquarters of the Company are situated. It soon became apparent that a commercial oilfield that might rival that of Miri in Sarawak had been discovered and great progress was made in 1930 and 1931 in testing the extent of the field and developing it for production. In 1932 a pipe-line from Seria to the refinery at Lutong in Sarawak territory was completed and production was commenced.

The amount of oil produced has steadily increased and royalties amounting to about \$287,000 were received during the year. This represents about 44% of the total revenue of the State.

Three wells were completed during the year, and 30 were on production at its close.

371,591 tons of crude oil and 792,453,863 cubic feet of gas were exported in 1934 as compared with 276,845 tons and 66,766,726 cubic feet in 1933.

Exploration work continued throughout the year.

Chinese, Malay and Indian labour is employed. The Chinese are mainly on contract and the other races on daily wages.

21. *Coal.*—Coal is known to exist in the State of Brunei and seams at Muara were worked for over 25 years by the Rajah of Sarawak.

In 1931 a report upon the prospects of developing Brunei coal was made by a geologist of the Federated Malay States Mines Department. He formed the opinion that development would be very expensive and difficult owing to the peculiar nature of the seams.

Mining by native methods was carried out on a small scale, the majority of the product being consumed locally.

## AGRICULTURE

22. *Rubber*.—At the end of 1934 rather less than 14,000 acres throughout the State were planted with rubber; of this area some 5,000 acres are in the possession of four European Companies. The industry, in Brunei as elsewhere, received considerable benefit from the introduction of international regulation.

During the year 1,611 tons of rubber, valued at \$671,970, were exported.

23. *Sago*.—Sago palms are indigenous to Brunei, and in certain districts their cultivation constituted, until recently, an important industry.

Owing to the continued low world prices, the volume and value of sago exports again fell. The product is, however, still of considerable local importance, since it is the staple food of the races of the interior.

24. *Rice*.—The local production of rice forms but a very small proportion of the consumption, and Government has in recent years devoted much attention to the encouragement of planting of new areas and better varieties and to the superseding of ancient and wasteful custom by modern and economic methods. Bad weather conditions and the return of comparative prosperity to the rubber industry, however, resulted in a further decrease in acreage and crop figures in 1934. A yield of 600,000 gantangs was obtained from some 5,000 planted acres. This was approximately one-sixth of the total consumption. 43,000 pikuls of rice, valued at \$131,800, were imported, as compared with 29,000 pikuls, valued at \$106,500 imported in 1933.

The Government Rice Mill in Brunei Town failed to fulfil its early promise.

25. *Agricultural Stations*.—The following Agricultural Station and Padi Test Plots have been established in the State since 1933.

- |   |    |                      |
|---|----|----------------------|
| (1) Central Agricultural Station and Main Padi Test Plots | .. | Kilanas, Brunei.     |
| (2) Padi Test Plot  | .. | Lumapas, Brunei.     |
| (3) Padi Test Plot and coffee plantation                  | .. | Berakas, Brunei.     |
| (4) Padi Test Plot  | .. | Labi, Belait.        |
| (5) Do. do.   | .. | Kuala Abang, Tutong. |
| (6) Do. do.   | .. | Bangar, Temburong.   |

In Kilanas Central Station various kinds of fruits, pineapples, pepper, tuba, grasses, vegetables, cover-crops, etc., were planted and were flourishing at the end of the year.

Experiments in the planting of selected strains of padi from the Federated Malay States, and also some locally selected varieties, were carried out in the Test Plots at Kilanas and at Lumapas in 1934, with very satisfactory results.

The coffee (Robusta) planted in 1932 at Berakas commenced fruiting towards the end of 1933 and the quality of the berries obtained therefrom is satisfactory.

26. *Staff*.—The District Officer, Brunei and Muara, continued in charge of the Department in a supervisory capacity. Two trained Malay Agricultural Subordinates were in charge of the central Station, Kilanas.

At the end of the year, five Brunei students were being trained at Agricultural Institutions in Malaya.

The Agricultural Field Officer, Singapore, paid two visits of inspection to the State during the year.

### FORESTS

27. The newly constituted Forest Department continued throughout the year under the charge of Mr. J. S. SMITH of the Malayan Forestry Service.

The preliminary exploration of the more accessible forests of the State was completed during the year, and delimitation commenced of the areas which it is desirable to reserve.

A Forest Enactment based upon that of the Federated Malay States was passed towards the end of the year, and Rules under the Enactment were in course of preparation at its close.

A full report on the working of the Department during 1934 can be obtained from the State Forest Officer.

28. *Jelutong*.—The conservative policy adopted in 1933 in respect of Jelutong has already exhibited very marked advantages. The total exports from the State for the last four years are shown below:—

				\$	c.
1931	..	..	4,213 pikuls valued at	27,928	00
1932	..	..	4,988 do. do.	32,773	00
1933	..	..	1,947 do. do.	19,215	00
1934	..	..	2,365 do. do.	39,134	00

These figures reveal the large and immediate increase in price consequent upon the improvement in quality of the product.

29. *Revenue*.—The substantial increase in revenue promised in the 1933 Report was realised. Figures of Revenue credited to the Department during the last four years are as follows:—

				\$	c.
1931	..	..	..	3,173	00
1932	..	..	..	4,965	00
1933	..	..	..	3,749	00
1934	..	..	..	8,292	65

### INDUSTRIES

30. Such industrial processes as are performed in Brunei relate almost exclusively to the treatment of the raw materials with the production of which the prosperity of the State is so intimately concerned. Apart from the oil and agricultural activities treated elsewhere, the only major industry in the State is the preparation of bark extract or cutch.

During the year the Island Trading Company, which has been established in Brunei Town since 1900, exported 2,356 tons of cutch, valued at \$162,861, as compared with 1,788 tons valued at \$123,757 in 1933. The majority of the bark used in the preparation of the extract now comes from outside the State.

The labour employed is almost exclusively native to Brunei.

31. There remain only native crafts, the principal products being silverware, silk and cotton "Sarongs", and brassware.

The Brunei silversmiths are perhaps the most famous in the Malay Archipelago. In 1934 they exported goods to the value of \$5,139, as compared with \$4,346 in 1933.

## MARINE PRODUCE

32. Fishing provides a livelihood for a very great number of the inhabitants of the Brunei District. In addition to the large supplies of fresh fish disposed of in the local markets, prawns are dried for export. This industry, however, has recently been unfortunate. The fishing areas suffered severely from the depredations of a species of jelly fish, and only 359 pikuls of the product, valued at \$12,482, were exported in 1934, compared with 940 pikuls, valued at \$31,306, in 1933.

## LIVE STOCK

33. Very few head of livestock exist in the State. There are several flourishing pig farms, but few herds of cattle or buffaloes.

## CHAPTER VII

## COMMERCE

34. The aggregate value of trade for the year was \$5,278,089 as against \$4,602,805 in 1933 and \$3,935,985 in 1932.

*Imports.*—There was again a decrease in the total value of imports—from \$2,411,768 in 1933 to \$1,887,339 in 1934. The decrease, however, was not general, and is directly attributable to the fact that the oil company is now definitely established in the State, and has no longer need of the very large imports inseparable from the early stages of development.

*Exports.*—The total value of exports for the year amounted to \$3,390,750 as against \$2,191,037 in 1933 and \$1,505,738 in 1932. The increase is accounted for by the greater exports of oil, cutch and plantation rubber, and the inclusion in the return of a new item, "Natural Gas", the exports of which totalled 792,453,863 cubic feet, valued at \$113,207.

Tables showing the principal exports and imports for the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 and a comparative statement showing the distribution of trade by districts are given in Appendix *D* and Appendix *E* respectively.

*Revenue.*—The total revenue derived from Customs duties amounted to \$185,273, an increase of \$7,007 over the 1933 figure of \$178,266: import duties totalled \$167,334 and export duties \$17,939, the latter figure being inclusive of that portion of the Rubber Cess credited to General Revenue.

35. The distribution of the collections between the several Districts was as follows:—

## EXPORT DUTIES

<i>District</i>	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Brunei and Muara ..	5,509	5,358	11,502
Belait ..	2,680	1,548	237
Tutong ..	1,278	818	2,198
Temburong ..	1,084	1,474	4,002
	<hr/> \$10,551	<hr/> \$9,198	<hr/> \$17,939

## IMPORT DUTIES

<i>District</i>	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Brunei and Muara ..	58,661	61,193	73,732
Belait ..	75,411	96,977	77,312
Tutong ..	4,679	6,464	9,184
Temburong ..	3,667	4,434	7,106
	<hr/> \$142,418	<hr/> \$169,068	<hr/> \$167,334

A Customs Tariff Schedule, as in force on the 31st December, 1934, is attached as Appendix C.

36. *Chandu*.—The total quantity of chandu sold during the year amounted to 7,457 tahils as against 7,902 tahils in 1933.

The net revenue derived from sales of chandu amounted to \$46,398, a decrease of \$7,032 below the 1933 total of \$53,430: The decrease was due to a smaller average consumption. The retail price throughout the year was \$10 per tahlil.

The registers of opium smokers were closed on the 31st December, except for the addition of persons certified medically to require chandu. At the end of the year the names of 507 smokers appeared in the registers compared with 330 in 1933 and 587 in 1932. The increase is accounted for by the return of Chinese labourers to the oilfields, and the desire of intermittent smokers to obtain registration before the closure of the registers.

Apart from damaged chandu returned to the Government factory in Singapore, no opium was exported.

There was no change in the number of Government retail depôts, of which there are eight.

There were fifteen prosecutions during the year for minor offences against the chandu Laws.

Fourteen convictions were recorded.

Three hundred and five tahils of chandu dross were repurchased from registered smokers.

## CHAPTER VIII

## WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

37. Such slight changes as occurred in the wages of labourers were in an upward direction, this trend exhibiting itself more generally with the improvement in trade conditions towards the end of the year.



The rates of payment in 1934 and the preceding year were approximately as follows:—

		Monthly Wages	
		1934	1933
<b>A.—Government Labourers:—</b>			
Road-work	Skilled	\$16.00—\$ 50 p.m.	\$16.00—\$ 50 p.m.
	Unskilled	\$10.50—\$ 15 "	\$10.50—\$ 15 "
General	Skilled	\$15.00—\$ 65 "	\$15.00—\$ 65 "
	Unskilled	\$12.00—\$ 15 "	\$12.00—\$ 15 "
<b>B.—Agricultural Estates:—</b>			
	Skilled	\$12.00—\$ 35 "	\$12.00—\$ 15 "
	Unskilled	\$ 7.50—\$ 12 "	\$ 7.50—\$ 12 "
<b>C.—Other Industries:—</b>			
Cutch Factory	Skilled	\$17.00—\$ 50 "	\$15.00—\$ 30 "
	Unskilled	\$10.50—\$ 15 "	\$10.50—\$ 15 "
Oilfields	Skilled	\$30.00—\$115 "	\$30.00—\$100 "
	Unskilled	\$12.00—\$ 38 "	\$13.00—\$ 30 "

An employer is entitled under the Labour Enactment to demand nine hours of work per day.

The staple food is rice, of which it is estimated, a grown man eats six gantangs a month. The prices of rice per gantang in 1934 and the previous year were:—

	1934	1933
1st Quality .. ..	29 cents	32 cents
2nd " .. ..	23 "	23 "
3rd " .. ..	22 "	20 "

The monthly cost of living for an Indian labourer was approximately \$8.15 while that of a Malay or Chinese varied between \$8 and \$13. These figures, however, are subject to very considerable downward revision in many instances in areas where fish and jungle fruits are readily available, and also to upward revision in the case of alien labourers in the oilfields. Indigenous labourers can subsist with the use of remarkably little money.

For other persons, of all classes, however, the cost of living is generally higher than in the Malay Peninsula, owing to the necessity for transhipment of so many supplies.

The following table shows the number of labourers in the chief places of employment during the year:—

Race	Government.	Island Trading Company, Ltd.	British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd.	Four European Rubber Estates	Total
Brunei and other Bornean Races ...	312	515	336	578	1,741
Chinese ...	20	...	575	17	612
Indians ...	1	...	155	5	161
Javanese ...	2	...	...	43	45
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>2,559</b>

These figures represent merely the permanent labour forces, and do not include the very large volume of casual labour.

There is no unemployment problem.

## CHAPTER IX

## EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

## A.—STATE SCHOOLS

38. The number of boys attending the State Vernacular Schools at the end of the year was 866, compared with 883 in 1933 and 781 in 1932.

With regret I have to report that the Girls' School at Brunei was finally recognised as a failure and was closed at the end of August. The effort was premature.

A new Vernacular School was opened at Berakas in June, and has already shown marked success.

There are 15 such schools in the State, although vernacular education is compulsory only in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait.

The curriculum of the State schools is based on that of the Vernacular Schools in Malaya and all teaching is in the Malay language. Nothing is taught that might tend to drive Malays from their native trades and occupation.

Small areas of land for School Gardens are provided where possible.

The playing of games and physical exercises are encouraged in all schools.

Three boys were receiving training as teachers at the Sultan Idris Training College in the Federated Malay States.

In addition 5 boys were receiving training at Government expense at the Agricultural School at Serdang in the Federated Malay States.

A sum of \$12,452 was spent on Education in 1934 as against \$14,742 in 1933.

The following table shows the number of children on the Registers of the State Schools during 1932, 1933 and 1934 with the average attendance on each during 1934.

<i>District and School</i>	<i>Number on Register, 1932</i>	<i>Number on Register, 1933</i>	<i>Number on Register, 1934</i>	<i>Average Attendance, 1934</i>
<i>Brunei and Muara:—</i>				
Brunei ..	369	392	364	77%
Gadong ..	30	25	20	76%
Berakas ..	—	—	48	70%
Kilanas ..	—	40	20	66%
Sengkurong ..	19	26	17	54%
Muara ..	66	71	61	73%
<i>Tutong:—</i>				
Tutong ..	73	72	80	64%
Lubok Pulau ..	24	23	24	76%
Tanjong Maya ..	49	49	52	64%
Tumpuan Ugas ..	36	31	35	56%
<i>Belait:—</i>				
Kuala Belait ..	37	52	40	71%
Pengkalan Siong ..	20	17	15	59%
Labi ..	—	43	35	87%

<i>District and School</i>	<i>Number on Register, 1932</i>	<i>Number on Register, 1933</i>	<i>Number on Register, 1934</i>	<i>Average Attendance, 1934</i>
<i>Temburong:—</i>				
Temburong ..	39	21	35	76%
Labu ..	19	21	20	54%
Total ..	781	883	866	68%

The slight falling off in numbers and attendance can be attributed to the retirement of the very energetic Superintendent of Education.

#### B.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS

39. In addition to the State Schools there are private schools at Brunei and Kuala Belait opened by the Chinese Community for the benefit of their children, both boys and girls. Small grants-in-aid are given by Government and periodical inspections made.

There were 55 boys and 22 girls on the Register of the Brunei School at the end of 1934 and 45 boys and 6 girls on the Register of the Belait School.

40. *English Education.*—The Government pays an annual contribution to the Government English School at Labuan.

The younger brother of His Highness the Sultan and the two sons of the former Regents who were sent at Government expense to the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar continued their education.

In 1931 Mr. SYNOTT the Chaplain for the District opened a School at Kuala Belait.

There were 27 boys and 4 girls at the end of 1934, mostly children of employees of the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited. Both Government and the British Malayan Petroleum Company contribute to the upkeep of the school. English is taught. It was strictly laid down that the school should be non-sectarian and that religious teaching should be optional.

The Roman Catholic English School opened in 1933 is under the control of REVEREND FATHER STOTTER. There were 18 boys and 8 girls on the Register at the end of the year as compared with 29 boys and 8 girls at the end of 1933.

41. *Fees.*—All Government Malay Vernacular Education is free and text books are provided. Pupils pay for their own exercise books, pencils, etc.

*Chinese School, Brunei.*—Each child pays \$1 per mensem. Children whose fathers are dead are exempted from fees. Reduced fees are sometimes allowed in cases of extreme poverty. No scholarships are given.

*Chinese School, Kuala Belait.*—Fees are fixed by the Committee in accordance with the parents' income. \$1.50 per mensem is the maximum fee and the majority pay \$1 per mensem. Others pay 50 cents and exemption is given in cases of extreme poverty. No scholarships are given.

*Mr. Synott's School, Kuala Belait.*—The fees are \$1.50 per mensem for each pupil. No exemption is granted as the school is intended for children of the more wealthy class. No scholarships are given.

*Roman Catholic Mission School, Kuala Belait.*—Fee \$1 per mensem for each pupil. No exemption from fees. No scholarships are given.

## CHAPTER X

### COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT

42. *Rivers.*—Steamers drawing up to 12 feet can reach Brunei Town except at times of very low tide. There is however, an artificial barrier of rock across the river near its mouth constructed as a measure of defence in former days. A narrow channel allows passage to ships but the awkward turn involved makes it impossible for ships over 200 feet in length to proceed up river unless they are fitted with twin screws. It may be possible later to destroy this barrier.

The direct steamship service with Singapore was discontinued in September. There is a weekly service between Singapore and Labuan, and Motor Vessels of the Straits Steamship Company maintain regular services between Brunei, Labuan, Kuala Belait and Limbang.

In addition, there exist more or less regular motor launch services between Brunei, the local ports and the up-river Districts.

43. *Roads.*—The two most important towns in the State are Brunei and Kuala Belait, between which a twice-weekly mail service is maintained.

Communication is by earth road from Brunei to Tutong, and thence by ferry and the beach to Kuala Belait. The beach constitutes an adequate highway but the road—some 30 miles long—is by no means reliable, being often almost completely impassable in very wet weather.

Some four miles of new roads were built during the year, making the total length of highroads in the State about 68 miles; of these two miles in the Oilfields are maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company.

The inadequacy of the roads to the needs of motor vehicles is principally due to faults in initial location and construction; faulty drainage has played its part. The volume of traffic hardly justifies at present any large programme of surfacing, but such remedies as are now possible are being applied.

The position is further complicated by the unsatisfactory quality and infrequent occurrence of stone.

### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

44. The Revenue of the Department was as follows:—

				\$
Posts	..	..	..	6,991
Telegraphs	..	..	..	3,475

The total expenditure amounted to \$18,911 as compared with \$18,166 in 1933.

*Posts.*—The total number of letters, papers and parcels passing through the posts increased from 116,657 in 1933 to 139,648 in 1934.

Money orders were issued to the value of \$21,480 and Cash-on-Delivery parcels delivered to the value of \$13,033.

Sales of stamps to collectors and dealers decreased from \$2,072 in 1933 to \$585 in 1934.

*Telephones.*—There is a public telephone service in Brunei with extensions to neighbouring estates, and a line 29 miles long between Brunei and Tutong. The Oil Company maintains an exchange in Kuala Belait, which also serves Seria and is connected with Miri in Sarawak.

The extremely unsatisfactory line between Tutong and Kuala Belait was dismantled.

## RADIO TELEGRAPHS

Government owns four Wireless Stations, at Brunei Town, Labuan, Belait and Temburong.

The number of messages handled by the Department during the year totalled 4,295 as compared with 3,350 in 1933. Inland messages on Government Service are transmitted free.

## CHAPTER XI

### BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

45. *Banking.*—There are no banks in Brunei.

*Currency.*—The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at present at two shillings and four pence. Subsidiary silver coins are those of value 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and five cents. There are also nickel five-cent coins and copper or mixed metal coins of one cent and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent denominations. There are currency notes of different denominations from \$1 upwards.

*Weights and Measures.*—English and Malay Weights and Measures are used. A pikul (equivalent to 133  $\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.) is subdivided into 100 katies of 16 tahils each. One tahlil consists of 10 chis or 100 hoons and is equivalent to 1  $\frac{1}{3}$  ounces avoirdupois. A koyan consists of 40 pikuls and is equivalent to 5,333  $\frac{1}{3}$  lbs. avoirdupois. A gantang is the equivalent of one gallon and a chupak is equal to a quart.

## CHAPTER XII

### PUBLIC WORKS

46. Expenditure by the Public Works Department during the year totalled \$245,778, 47% of the estimated, and 45% of the actual expenditure for the whole State;—of this some \$160,000 were spent in Special Services, the major items of which included the installation of an electricity supply in Brunei Town, the construction of twelve new buildings throughout the State, and an increase of some four miles to the road system.

The opening up of the oilfields and the consequent development of the State demand large expenditure on Public works, but the lack of facilities for obtaining building materials locally enhances the difficulties of the large building programme.

Traffic on the roads of the State is as yet still light, but their general condition throughout the year was unsatisfactory, more particularly during periods of heavy rainfall. The inadequacy of the

roads to present needs is engaging immediate attention, the most considerable obstacle to their improvement being the unsatisfactory quality and infrequent occurrence of local stone.

Mr. P. O'CONNELL officiated as State Engineer until October, 15th, when he was succeeded by Mr. E. N. DIMMOCK. Both are officers of the Malayan Public Works Service.

## CHAPTER XIII

### JUSTICE AND POLICE

47. The Courts constituted in the State for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice are the Court of the Resident, the Courts of the First and Second Class Magistrates and the Courts of the Native Magistrates and Kathis. There are two First Class Magistrates, six Second Class Magistrates and one Native Kathi in the State. The latter deals entirely with questions concerning Mohammedan Law. The Court of the Resident exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in all Civil and Criminal matters. The Supreme Court of the Colony of the Straits Settlements has original jurisdiction in the case of offences punishable with death and appeals lie to it from the Court of the Resident in certain Civil and Criminal matters.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various Courts.

District	Resident's Court		First Class Magistrate's Court		Second Class Magistrate's Court		Total
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	
Brunei ...	...	2	50	11	64	128	255
Belait ...	5	...	106	18	36	213	378
Tutong ...	...	...	1	...	25	22	48
Temburong ...	...	...	...	...	8	11	19
Muara ...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
TOTAL ...	5	2	157	29	145	375	713

Out of the 307 Criminal Cases 28 resulted in acquittals. The total amount involved in Civil and Administration Suits was \$42,636.

There was one appeal from the decision of the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Brunei. It was dismissed.

48. The strength of the police force at the end of the year was 13 Non-Commissioned Officers and 68 constables. Discipline and health were good throughout the year.

Chief Inspector MURPHY departed on leave in August, and was relieved by Inspector T. F. BROWN of the Straits Settlements Police Force.

49. *Crime.*—The slight improvement in trade appears to account for the decrease in the number of offences reported.

There was a decrease of 3 seizable offences reported compared with 1933.

Four hundred and three reports received were classified as "no offence disclosed".

*Serious Crime.*—On the evening of the 27th June, 1934 at Subok a young Sikh woman, wife of a watchman, was found murdered in the watchman's quarters. The motive appeared to be robbery, jewellery and cash valued at \$500 being alleged to have been taken from the room in which the body was found. The victim appears to have put up a desperate fight but to have been overpowered and beaten to death.

A number of persons were examined by the police but up to date no useful clue has been discovered and no trace of the property found.

The following is a comparative statement of all offences reported to the Brunei Police for the last 3 years:—

Years		Number of Offences	Property Lost		Property Recovered	
			\$	c.	\$	c.
1932	..	400	3,210	67½	1,037	65½
1933	..	459	3,000	58	1,437	43
1934	..	463	1,453	91	375	63

Of the above, Seizable Reports were:—

1932	1933	1934
93	90	87

Non-seizable Reports were:—

1932	1933	1934
307	369	376

## REPATRIATION AND ALIENS REGISTRATION

50. Eight Chinese were repatriated during the year.

The numbers of aliens registered during the past 3 years were as follows:—

1932	1933	1934
1,492	1,196	1,084

In order to facilitate the entering and leaving the State of aliens who are resident therein a "Certificate of Identity" was introduced during the year.

A "Certificate Identity" is also procurable for subjects of His Highness for use when travelling outside the State.

## TRAFFIC

51. One hundred and seventy-four motor vehicles were registered and one hundred and seventy-nine drivers licensed as compared with 211 and 220 respectively in 1933.

## GENERAL

52. Five persons were taken by crocodiles during the year. Four crocodiles were captured and rewards were paid.

## FIRE BRIGADE

53. Adequate fire-fighting facilities exist in Brunei and Kuala Belait. The Brunei Brigade was called out on three occasions during the year, and the Kuala Belait Brigade once.



All were petty fires except one, in Brunei, where the Recreation Club, an old wooden building, was destroyed.

### PRISONS

54. Eighteen prisoners were committed to Brunei Prison and eighteen to Kuala Belait Prison during the year. They were 36 adult males and their nationalities were as follows:—

<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Malays</i>	<i>Kedayans</i>	<i>Javanese</i>	<i>Indians</i>
18	11	3	1	3

At the end of the year there were 8 prisoners in the Brunei Prison and 5 in Kuala Belait sub-prison.

The health of the prisoners was fair. Nine were treated as out-patients and 2 as in-patients.

Discipline was good.

The average number of prisoners at work daily was 9.14.

They were employed mainly on public works but also made ratan articles, chiefly earth and coal baskets, which were sold to the value of \$389.80. Ratan cost \$310.09. The value of ratan and baskets in hand on 31st December, 1934 was \$152.51.

Visiting Justices inspected the Brunei Prison 12 times during the year. There were no complaints.

The all-in cost of maintenance per head is under 11½ cents per day.

Rations to the value of \$1,991.76 were supplied and prisoners' clothing cost \$134.37.

## CHAPTER XIV

### LEGISLATION

55. *State Council*.—Six meetings of the State Council were held during the year. The following Enactments were passed by His Highness the Sultan in Council:—

#### ENACTMENT NO. 1 OF 1934. SAVINGS BANK

The object of the Enactment was to enable the Establishment of a Post Office Savings Bank.

#### ENACTMENT NO. 2 OF 1934. LABOUR AMENDMENT

This amendment was made in order to limit to 30 days the period of liability of an employer in respect of sick labourers, whether on contract or not, sent to a Government hospital. It also prohibits employers of labour from recovering from their labourers the expenses of maintenance and treatment in hospital.

#### ENACTMENT NO. 3 OF 1934. OPIUM AND CHANDU AMENDMENT

This was introduced to implement the agreement reached at the Bangkok Opium Conference.

#### ENACTMENT NO. 4 OF 1934. RUBBER REGULATION

This Enactment was introduced to give effect to the International Rubber Regulation Agreement.

#### ENACTMENT NO. 5 OF 1935

Quarantine and Prevention of Disease.

### ENACTMENT NO. 6 OF 1935. STAMPS

The Enactment was introduced to co-ordinate and modernise the existing Stamp Law. It has not, however, yet been enforced, as it was later found to be incomplete, and for the present the existing law remains unchanged.

### ENACTMENT NO. 7 OF 1935. FORESTS

In view of the establishment of the State Forest Department early in 1933, it was found necessary to introduce a Forest Enactment on the lines of the Federated Malay State Enactment.

In addition, rules were promulgated under various Enactments, the more important being:—

- (1) Passport Enactment No. 2 of 1923—For the control of immigrants and to prescribe the form of Certificate of Identity.
- (2) Societies Enactment No. 5 of 1933—General Rules.
- (3) Sanitary Boards Enactment No. 10 of 1920—Limiting the stocks of rubber held by Dealers in shophouse premises and compelling the observation of certain precautionary measures against fire.

## CHAPTER XV

### FINANCE AND TAXATION

56. The printed Estimates anticipated revenue totalling \$569,000 and expenditure amounting to \$518,964. The figures actually realised were:—

			\$
Revenue	..	..	645,021
Expenditure	..	..	545,021

Both figures constitute records, and are attributable, the first to the increased output of the oilfields, and the second to the rapid development of the State consequent thereupon. Such an increase in expenditure was inevitable, but attention will now be concentrated upon the accumulation of adequate reserves.

The following are the Revenue and Expenditure figures for the State during the five years 1930–1934:—

		Revenue	Expenditure
		\$	\$
1930	..	333,079	379,604
1931	..	342,010	322,791
1932	..	362,403	334,329
1933	..	580,756	514,812
1934	..	645,021	545,021

Abstracts of Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1932 to 1934 are shown in Appendices A and B.

57. *Public Debt*.—The state debt at the close of the year totalled \$378,200, compared with \$383,000 at the close of 1933, the whole being due to the Government of the Federated Malay States. Since the close of the year \$90,000 of the \$100,000 1934 surplus has been employed towards the redemption of this loan.

The surplus of assets over liabilities on revenue account at the end of the year *i.e.* exclusive of this debt of \$378,200, amounted to \$364,755 as against \$264,755 at the close of 1933.

Details of assets and liabilities (Revenue Account) as on the 31st December, 1934, are given below:—

			31st December, 1934			
			\$	c.	\$	c.
LIABILITIES						
<i>Deposits</i>						
Land Office .. .. .	..	..	2,106	93		
Money Orders .. .. .	..	..	9,032	74		
Courts .. .. .	..	..	1,348	57		
Mohamedan Fund .. .. .	..	..	1,570	79		
Police Reward Fund .. .. .	..	..	365	60		
Family Remittance .. .. .	..	..	470	99		
Prisoners' Aid Fund .. .. .	..	..	722	92		
Rubber Fund .. .. .	..	..	6,743	84		
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	6,607	42		
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund .. .. .	..	..	96,799	77		
					125,769	57
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities ..		..	—		364,755	49
Total ..		..	—		490,525	06
ASSETS						
<i>Investments</i>						
Federated Malay States .. .. .	..	..	50,000	00		
State .. .. .	..	..	18,550	00		
Brunei State Reserve Fund .. .. .	..	..	50,000	00		
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund .. .. .	..	..	96,799	77		
					215,349	77
Loans (secured) .. .. .	..	..	—		53,797	24
Advances .. .. .	..	..	—		11,460	49
Suspense .. .. .	..	..	—		32,812	70
Cash in Treasury and Bank .. .. .	..	..	—		177,104	86
Total ..		..	—		\$490,525	06

A copy of the Customs Tariff is given in Appendix C.

58. *Poll-tax*.—This tax—at the rate of 50 cents per head—is collected from all male natives of the country, other than Malays, who are more than sixteen years old, and are not owners of land.

Collections in each of the last three years have been as follows:—

				\$
1932	..	..	..	1,741
1933	..	..	..	1,372
1934	..	..	..	986

## CHAPTER XVI

### GENERAL

59. The most notable event of the year was the marriage of His Highness the Sultan to TENGKU ROHANI, daughter of His Highness the Sultan of Selangor. The happy event was celebrated in appropriate splendour at Klang in May, His Highness being accompanied to Selangor by his mother, the RAJA ISTERI, the principal Ministers of State, and a large party.

His Highness returned alone in July, but left again for Klang in October. His Highness returned with his bride, Her Highness the TENGKU AMPUAN, in November, when they were accorded an enthusiastic reception by the people.

In March His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak paid a brief visit to the State, when he called on His Highness the Sultan at the Istana Mahkota.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak visited the State twice during the year.

Among other visitors was Mr. M. BALLEREAU, the Consul-General for France at Singapore.

Mr. T. F. CAREY, M.C.S. officiated as British Resident until October 31st, when he was succeeded by the present writer. Mr. A. GLENCROSS, M.C.S. served as Assistant Resident, Kuala Belait throughout the year.

Many gentlemen of the unofficial Community assisted Government in its work, both as members of Committees and otherwise, and this opportunity of thanking them for their services is welcomed.

R. E. TURNBULL,  
*Acting British Resident,  
Brunei.*

BRUNEI, May, 1935.

## APPENDIX A

Abstract of Revenue	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
<b>CLASS I</b>			
<b>Duties, Taxes and Licences—</b>			
Customs .. .. .	152,969	178,267	185,273
Government Monopolies ..	42,848	53,430	46,398
Licences .. .. .	21,073	22,195	26,579
Poll-Tax .. .. .	1,741	1,372	986
Municipal .. .. .	12,271	14,375	15,882
<b>CLASS II</b>			
<b>Fees of Courts and Offices, etc—</b>			
Courts .. .. .	3,155	3,855	4,630
Surveys .. .. .	1,078	980	1,295
General .. .. .	5,853	5,248	10,510
<b>CLASS III</b>			
<b>Posts and Telegraphs—</b>			
Posts and Telegraphs .. ..	8,075	10,425	10,466
<b>CLASS IV</b>			
<b>Revenue from Government Property—</b>			
Land Revenue .. .. .	89,146	257,591	317,225
Cession Monies .. .. .	15,200	15,200	15,200
Interest .. .. .	6,270	8,396	9,408
<b>CLASS V</b>			
<b>Land Sales—</b>			
Premia on Land Sales .. ..	2,724	9,422	1,169
<b>Total Revenue ..</b>	<b>362,403</b>	<b>580,756</b>	<b>645,021</b>

## APPENDIX B

Abstract of Expenditure	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
His Highness the Sultan .. ..	17,338	14,481	20,365
Ministers .. ..	14,400	14,640	20,640
British Resident .. ..	19,393	18,186	19,728
Assistant Resident .. ..	17,657	20,272	26,829
Customs and Marine Department ..	17,150	19,488	20,276
Land and Surveys .. ..	7,415	12,316	4,930
Agriculture Department .. ..	..	..	8,565
District Offices .. ..	10,688	11,971	12,573
Education .. ..	9,118	11,040	12,452
Police .. ..	31,667	34,297	37,289
Medical and Health Department ..	17,957	29,571	37,877
Forest Department .. ..	..	..	12,373
Political Pensions .. ..	6,354	5,994	9,429
Kathi .. ..	2,292	2,292	2,472
Interest .. ..	15,762	15,482	15,321
Municipal .. ..	904	1,140	733
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recur- rent .. ..	21,470	25,230	30,829
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expendi- ture .. ..	10,439	68,538	14,970
Pensions .. ..	4,537	5,328	6,880
Posts and Telegraphs .. ..	13,138	18,166	18,912
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ..	48,310	70,052	68,680
Public Works, Special Expenditure ..	42,339	110,328	138,098
<b>Total Expenditure ..</b>	<b>328,328</b>	<b>508,812</b>	<b>540,221</b>
<b>Repayment of Public Debt ..</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>4,800</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>334,328</b>	<b>514,812</b>	<b>545,021</b>

# APPENDIX C SCHEDULE A

## Import Tariff

IN FORCE DURING 1934

	\$	c.	Ad Valorem
<b>Arms and Ammunitions—</b>			
Rifles, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, each ..	5	00	
Cartridges, loaded or empty, per 1,000 ..	10	00	
British, ..	11	00	
Foreign, ..			
(Import permit must be previously obtained)			
Building and house materials of all kinds including door fittings but excluding timber and cement ..			5%
Boots, Shoes, Overshoes, Slippers & Sandles ..			5%
British, ..			10%
Foreign, ..			
Cement, per ton ..	2	00	
British, ..	5	00	
Foreign, ..			
Chemicals except for use in agriculture ..			10%
Chemicals for use in agriculture ..			5%
Cloth, Bunting, Flax, Grass, Fibre or any mixture thereof ..			10%
Coconut Oil ..			5%
Copper and Copperware ..			5%
Cosmetic and Perfumes ..			10%
British, ..			20%
Foreign, ..			10%
Crockery and Earthenware ..			
<b>Cycles and Parts—</b>			
Cycles—complete, each ..	1	50	
British, ..	4	50	
Foreign, ..	0	10	
Saddles, each ..	0	30	
British, ..	1	00	
Foreign, ..	3	00	
Frames—complete, each ..	0	05	
British, ..	0	15	
Foreign, ..			
Frames—parts of per piece ..			
British, ..			
Foreign, ..			
Handlebars—with fittings and otherwise, each ..	0	10	
British, ..	0	30	
Foreign, ..	0	10	
Rims, each ..	0	30	
British, ..	0	10	
Foreign, ..	0	30	
Chains, each ..	0	10	
British, ..	0	30	
Foreign, ..			
Dangerous Drugs, except accompanied by import permit from British Resident, per ounce ..	500	00	
Dyestuffs, Foreign ..			100%
Explosives, Gun powder, Dynamites, Squibs and Crackers ..			25%
(Import permit must be previously obtained)			
Fancy Goods—including Watches, Clocks, Cameras, Jewellery and Sporting Goods ..			5%
Fish, Dried ..			10%
Haberdashery—Ready-made clothing, Hats, Caps, Looking Glasses and Combs ..			5%

## APPENDIX C—continued

## SCHEDULE A—continued

				<i>Ad</i>
			\$ c.	<i>Valorem</i>
<b>Exemption—</b>				
Articles of clothing not exceeding \$5 in value imported by the owner thereof as part of his or her luggage.				
Iron and Ironware including agriculture implements				5%
Lamps and Lanterns	..	..		5%
Manufactured Rubber goods other than motor car tyres, tubes and accessories	..	..		5%
Matches, per tin of 120 packages	..	..	4 00	
Matches manufactured in the Colony of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, per tin of 120 packages	..	..	1 00	
Machinery and Electrical Equipments	..	..		5%
Motor and other mechanically propelled road vehicles	..	..		Free
Motor car tyres, tubes and accessories	..	British, Foreign,		20%
Oils—not otherwise specified	..	British, Foreign,		Free
				20%
				10%
<b>Exemption—</b>				
Anti-Malarial Oil.				
Paint and Painting Materials	..	..		10%
Pigs, per head	..	..	5 00	
<b>Petroleum—</b>				
Benzine, per gallon	..	..	0 10	
Kerosene Oil, per gallon	..	..	0 05	
Provisions, tinned and preserved, of all kinds	..	..		5%
<b>Exemption—</b>				
Tinned Milk and Tinned Biscuits.				
Rope and Cordage	..	..		5%
Rubber Soles	..	..		5%
Salt, per katty	..	..	0 01	
Sugar, per katty	..	..	0 01	
Sugar, British, per pikul	..	..	0 75	
Sacks, each	..	..	0 01	
Silkstuffs	..	..		10%
<b>Spirit—Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Rum, Liquors and Bitters:—</b>				
(a) Containing not less than 85% of proof spirit, per gallon	..	..	9 00	
(b) Containing less than 85% of proof spirit but not less than 70% of proof spirit, other than brandy, per gallon	..	..	7 20	
(c) Containing less than 70% but not less than 40% of proof spirit, per gallon	..	..	4 50	
(d) Containing less than 40% of proof spirit, per gallon	..	..	3 00	



## APPENDIX C—continued

## SCHEDULE A—continued

			\$	<sup>a</sup>	Ad Valorem
(e) Brandy, per gallon	..	British,	7	20	
	..	Foreign,	9	50	
Sparkling "Wines", per "gallon	..	British,	4	50	
	..	Foreign,	5	50	
Still Wines—					
(a) Over 26% of proof spirit, per gallon	..	British,	3	00	
	..	Foreign,	4	00	
(b) Under 26% of proof spirit, per gallon	..	British,	1	00	
	..	Foreign,	2	00	
Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry, per gallon	..	British,	0	80	
	..	Foreign,	1	00	
Chinese Samsoo including Medicated Wines, per gallon	..		6	00	
Telescopes, Surveying and Optical Materials	..				5%
Timber	..				10%
<b>Tobacco—</b>					
(a) Chinese Tobacco, per katty	..		0	80	
(b) Sumatra, Palembang and other Native Tobacco, per katty	..		0	80	
(c) Tobacco in tins, per pound	..	British,	0	80	
	..	Freign,	0	90	
(d) Cigars, per pound ..	..		0	80	
(e) Cigarettes, per pound	..	British,	0	80	
" " "	..	Foreign,	0	90	

**Regulations in connection with Commercial Travellers' samples and specimens—**

All Commercial Travellers' samples and specimens if in a reasonable quantity (*i.e.* not more than one or two in number) are admitted duty free. Commercial Travellers shall declare at the Customs Office if they wish to import samples or specimens in excess of the quantity stated above and deposit the full amount of duty calculated as if all the samples or specimens are being imported for consumption in the State. A rebate will be granted for all unsold goods provided their re-exportation has taken place within one week from the date of import. These privileges are given to all Commercial Travellers from all parts of the world.

**Rebate—**

No rebate of Customs duties will be granted in respect of any article if such article has been imported for a period of ten days or longer provided this rule shall not apply to articles being kept in the Customs Bonded Store.

**Specification of Dangerous Drugs—**

Morphine (including esters of morphine), cocaine, Acetyldihydrocodeinone, its salts, and preparation admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of acetyldihydrocodeinone,

## APPENDIX C—continued

**SCHEDULE A—continued**

ecgonine and diamorphine (commonly known as heroine) and their respective salts, Indian hemp and galenical preparations thereof, benzoyl-morphine, dihydro-oxycodone (commonly known as eucodal), dihydro-codeine (commonly known as dicodide) and medicinal opium, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diacetylmorphine, benzoylmorphine, dihydro-oxycodone or dihydro-codeine or containing more than one-fifth per cent. of morphine, or one-tenth per cent. of cocaine, ecgonine calculated as in respect of anhydrous morphine.

## SCHEDULE B

### Export Tariff

Exports				Ad Valorem
			\$	a
Brassware, per katty	..	..	0	10
Cattle and Buffaloes, per head	..	..	15	00
(Must be accompanied by special permit from British Resident)				
Copra	..	..	..	2 1/2 %
Coal	..	..	..	As provided in agreement.
Cutch	..	..	..	As provided in agreement.
Poultry, per head	..	..	0	20
Gambier	..	..	..	10 %
Hides and Horns	..	..	..	10 %
Jelutong Rubber tapped on alienated land	..	..	..	10 %
Mineral Oils	..	..	..	As provided in agreement.
Orang Utan, per head	..	..	250	00
Pepper	..	..	..	5 %
Prawns, Dried, per pikul	..	..	3	00
Prawn Refuse, per rice sack	..	..	0	50
Pigs, per head	..	..	4	00
Sago—				
Trunk	..	..	..	10 %
Raw, per bayong	..	..	0	15
Flour, per rice sack	..	..	0	20
Tobacco, Locally grown	..	..	..	5 %

**APPENDIX D**  
**THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS**  
**FOR THE YEARS 1932-1934**  
**Exports**

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
<b>A.—Food, Animals and Drinks—</b>	•						
Poultry ...	head	48	56	149	33	43	71
Dried Prawns ...	pikuls	1,070	940	359	46,114	31,306	12,482
Sago Flour ...	"	5,148	5,125	1,895	8,568	4,524	2,506
Dried Fish ...	"	112	94	11	927	1,190	128
<b>B.—Raw Materials—</b>							
Crude Oil ...	tons	176,275	280,523	371,591	1,094,663	1,760,861	2,371,669
Raw Sago ...	bayongs	93	71	21	101	57	20
Cutch ...	tons	2,833	1,788	2,356	193,465	123,757	162,861
Forest Produce ...	"	...	...	...	2,895	2,328	2,649
Plantation Rubber ...	lbs.	1,473,829	2,270,249	3,608,364	104,899	236,249	671,970
Jelutong Rubber ...	pikuls	4,988	1,947	2,365	32,773	19,215	39,134
Hides and Horns ...	"	125	139	142	886	589	744
Coal ...	tons	168	78	28	1,750	618	298
Prawn Refuse ...	bags	243	29	...	719	35	...
Natural Gas ...	cubic feet	No. return	No. return	792,453,863	...	...	113,207
<b>C.—Manufactured Articles—</b>							
Brassware ...	pikuls	20	11	18	1,878	546	1,179
Silverware ...	"	...	...	...	7,017	4,346	5,139
Sarongs ...	pieces	179	111	287	722	319	2,053
Kajangs ...	bundles	2,461	2,878	1,382	1,846	2,260	1,001
Miscellaneous ...	"	...	...	...	4,482	2,794	3,639
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>1,505,738</b>	<b>2,191,037</b>	<b>3,390,750</b>

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1932-1934

# Imports

Name of Article	Quantity			Value		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
<b>A.—Food, Drinks and Tobacco—</b>						
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconut Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirit	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrack	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dried Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>B.—Raw Materials—</b>						
Petroleum	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>C.—Manufactured Articles—</b>						
Motor Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyed Cotton Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarn and Thread	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarongs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cement	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coins and Bullion	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...

## APPENDIX E

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1932--1934  
Exports

District	Plantation Rubber			Jelutong Rubber			Sago Flour and Raw Sago		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
Brunei	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belait	832,477	1,410,543	2,067,098	...	...	...	25	39	15
Tutong	...	7,931	64,380	3,636	1,080	1,828	...	174	394
Temburong	64,159	162,747	540,238	795	77	...	4,740	4,951	1,501
Muara	566,461	658,109	845,847	557	790	537	522	68	17
	10,732	30,919	90,801	...	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL	1,473,829	2,270,249	3,608,364	4,988	1,947	2,365	5,287	5,233	1,927

District	Hides and Horns			Forest Produce			Kajang		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
Brunei	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belait	63	67	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tutong	47	62	51	657	701	1,116	2,431	2,862	1,382
Temburong	12	4	...	1,171	882	1,481	...	...	...
Muara	2	6	1	760	361	52	...	5	...
	1	...	...	275	352	...	...	11	...
	...	...	...	32	32	...	30	...	...
TOTAL	125	139	142	2,895	2,328	2,649	2,461	2,878	1,382

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS  
1932--1934—continued

## Exports

District	Sarongs			Brassware			Silverware			Cutch		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
Brunei	722	319	2,053	18	10	15	7,017	4,346	5,139	2,833	1,788	2,356
Belait	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tutong	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temburong	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	722	319	2,053	20	11	18	7,017	4,346	5,139	2,833	1,788	2,356

District	Crude Oil			Dried Prawns			Natural Gas			Miscellaneous		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
Brunei	...	...	...	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet	\$	\$	\$
Belait	176,275	...	371,591	1,042	918	341	No return	No return	...	1,898	1,402	1,548
Tutong	...	280,523	...	2	...	13	Do.	Do.	792,453,863	2,584	1,362	2,091
Temburong	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...
Muara	...	...	...	21	19	5	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	176,275	280,523	371,591	5	3	...	Do.	Do.	...	...	30	...
				1,070	940	359	No return	No return	792,453,863	4,482	2,794	3,639

# APPENDIX E—continued

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1932--1934

### Imports

District	Rice				Other grains				Tobacco				Sugar			
	1932	1933	1934	Pikuls	1932	1933	1934	Pikuls	1932	1933	1934	lbs.	1932	1933	1934	Pikuls
Brunei	13,667	18,010	27,603	Pikuls	1,361	1,328	991	Pikuls	42,656	42,277	47,711	lbs.	5,512	6,366		Pikuls
Belait	10,754	8,993	9,930		1,545	1,664	4,733		31,637	41,433	29,610		2,229	2,422		
Tutong	352	513	3,191		35	42	91		1,864	3,058	5,395		853	926		
Temburong	1,065	1,386	2,282		18	27	235		2,286	2,823	4,591		527	612		
Muara	282	112	...		...	2	...		48	...	2		199	64		
TOTAL	26,120	29,014	43,006		2,959	3,063	6,050		78,491	89,591	87,309		9,320	10,390		12,089

District	Piece Goods				Petroleum				Provisions				Salt			
	1932	1933	1934	\$	1932	1933	1934	Gallons	1932	1933	1934	\$	1932	1933	1934	Pikuls
Brunei	41,707	43,254	48,978	\$	46,436	51,424	53,302	Gallons	25,873	28,824	42,562	\$	1,635	1,763		Pikuls
Belait	21,706	25,225	16,727		102,332	66,512	82,308		108,524	147,089	126,549		457	375		
Tutong	5,693	5,559	5,866		4,060	3,640	5,400		1,349	1,376	7,990		339	291		
Temburong	1,587	1,969	4,500		2,020	2,096	2,400		1,115	3,520	2,568		114	117		
Muara	683	10	309		528	216	...		782	88	346		210	67		
TOTAL	71,376	76,017	76,380		155,376	123,888	143,410		137,643	180,897	180,015		2,755	2,613		2,353

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS  
1932--1934—continued

**Imports**

District	Machinery				Flour				Coconut oil				Liquor			
	1932	1933	1934	\$	1932	1933	1934	Sacks	1932	1933	1934	Tins	1932	1933	1934	Gallons
Brunei	2,112	1,741	9,451		6,023	5,657	8,111		1,806	2,255	2,809		1,690	1,516		1,791
Belait	798,312	824,234	588,617		2,871	3,389	3,243		905	957	899		5,030	6,459		8,398
Tutong	...	...	152		346	272	703		152	210	445		...	8		...
Temburong	...	80	50		356	368	533		145	130	278		22	41		24
Muara	...	...	35		194	56	...		28	5	3		...	...		...
TOTAL	800,424	826,055	598,305		9,790	9,742	12,590		3,036	3,537	4,434		6,742	8,024		10,213

District	Timber				Yarn and Thread				Motor Vehicles				Chandu			
	1932	1933	1934	\$	1932	1933	1934	\$	1932	1933	1934	\$	1932	1933	1934	Tahils
Brunei	16,944	18,802	21,253		7,494	5,866	7,562		2,011	3,528		5,224		7,400		7,000
Belait	2,239	1,696	28,572		1,827	1,509	2,239		128,800	32,722		15,946		...		...
Tutong	...	...	...		407	361	498		...	...		762		...		...
Temburong	...	63	175		1,003	208	214		...	...		...		...		...
Muara	...	3	388		68	313	...		...	...		...		...		...
TOTAL	19,183	20,564	50,388		10,799	8,257	10,513		130,811	36,250		21,932		7,400		7,000



**APPENDIX E—continued**  
**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS**  
**1932—1934—continued**  
**Imports**

District	Cement				Fuel Oil				Milk				Sarongs					
	1932		1933		1934		1932		1933		1934		1932		1933		1934	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Brunei	No return	18	47	47	No return	8,052	10,779	No return	715	921	No return	13,574	12,177					
Belait	Do.	2,306	531	531	Do.	5,269	8,320	Do.	2,292	2,032	Do.	4,568	4,389					
Tutong	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	...	...	Do.	92	155	Do.	3,208	2,999					
Temburong	Do.	...	2	2	Do.	108	...	Do.	61	112	Do.	884	1,526					
Muara	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	...	...	Do.	5	...	Do.	253	...					
TOTAL	No return	2,324	580	580	No return	13,429	19,099	No return	3,165	3,220	No return	22,487	21,091					

District	Coffee			Matches			Miscellaneous					
	1932		1933		1934		1932		1933		1934	
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Tins	Tins	Tins	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Brunei	No return	420	544	No return	563	637	75,426	72,714	103,981			
Belait	Do.	269	269	Do.	112	293	279,896	292,308	171,063			
Tutong	Do.	53	98	Do.	125	112	4,359	5,634	12,173			
Temburong	Do.	44	55	Do.	97	105	2,634	4,624	8,050			
Muara	Do.	4	...	Do.	5	...	228	308	98			
TOTAL	No return	790	966	No return	902	1,147	362,543	375,588	295,365			

## ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NINE STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1934

Month	BRUNEI DISTRICT				TEMBURONG DISTRICT			BELAIT DISTRICT	
	Government Hospital Brunei Town	Subok	Gadong	Kum- bang Pasang	Labu	Biang	Batu Apoi	Kuala Belait. (The British Malayan Petroleum Co.)	Kuala Belait. Hospital
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January	23'36	29'30	21'17	24'14	50'22	29'07	22'90	16'87	16'58
February	16'34	16'04	18'16	17'80	18'10	16'51	22'08	14'35	14'35
March	16'95	13'22	23'17	26'82	24'12	14'05	20'09	14'04	14'03
April	7'73	6'26	16'00	10'76	23'81	17'49	14'09	5'21	5'53
May	5'38	4'62	6'22	5'90	11'32	7'24	4'36	4'14	4'45
June	8'58	9'84	10'68	14'51	22'98	19'94	19'74	14'99	15'73
July	7'42	7'45	6'02	8'00	14'84	10'91	5'50	7'65	7'66
August	10'08	11'55	5'62	9'47	11'59	16'27	2'25	5'82	5'86
September	9'49	10'78	8'13	9'72	13'97	8'50	1'96	7'29	7'27
October	14'68	16'19	17'60	19'41	19'60	25'57	8'59	14'12	14'47
November	18'01	20'47	21'93	25'79	22'95	52'96	16'79	12'69	12'74
December	13'70	16'59	21'16	19'85	15'43	16'69	9'98	16'17	15'73
Total ..	151'72	162'31	175'86	192'17	248'93	235'20	148'33	133'34	134'40

# APPENDIX G

## ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS, BRUNEI TOWN, TEMBURONG DURING 1934 THERMOMETER MEAN (IN SHADE)

Month	Brunei			Temburong		
	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range
January	86.00 °F	75.74 °F	10.26 °F	NO RECORDS	73.13 °F	11.80 °F
February	86.29 "	75.82 "	10.47 "			
March	83.93 "	75.90 "	8.03 "			
April	85.06 "	76.50 "	8.56 "			
May	86.61 "	76.74 "	9.87 "			
June	88.90 "	76.60 "	12.30 "			
July	86.03 "	76.00 "	10.03 "			
August	85.26 "	76.26 "	9.00 "			
September	86.01 "	76.01 "	10.00 "			
October	84.81 "	76.01 "	8.80 "			
November	84.43 "	76.13 "	8.30 "			
December	83.00 "	75.68 "	7.32 "			

Mean Temperature	85.53 °F	76.12 °F	86.09 °F	74.57 °F
	80.83 °F		80.33 °F	

November	..	84.43	"	76.13	"	80.00	"	80.12	"	74.22	"	11.90	"			
December	..	83.00	"	75.68	"	8.30	"	85.63	"	77.86	"	7.77	"			
Mean Temperature	..	85.53	°F	76.12	°F	7.32	"	85.32	"	73.58	"	11.74	"			
													86.09	°F	74.12	°F

## APPENDIX G

# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4669.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

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Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

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Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

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Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, C.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

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Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

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Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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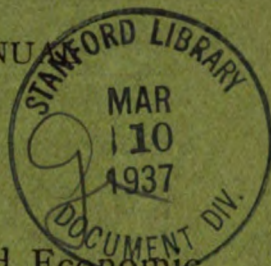
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29  
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Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of

# NEW HEBRIDES, 1934

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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE NEW HEBRIDES, 1934

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## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The New Hebrides lie between the 13th and 21st degrees of South latitude, and the 166th and 170th degrees of East longitude, and are of an area of roughly 5,700 square miles.

The Group includes those of the Banks and Torres, the former lying a few miles due north of the main Group, and the latter about 40 miles to the north-west of the Banks the whole forming an irregular double chain some 440 miles in length.

The largest island of the Group is Santo, of an area of approximately 1,500 square miles, and a coastline of about 200 miles. The southern and western sides are very mountainous and rugged, some of the ranges rising to a height of over 6,000 feet. The next largest island is Malekula, which although very much broken up by mountain ranges is not so mountainous as Santo.

Other larger islands in their order of importance are Efate, Ambrym, Erromanga, Epi, Aoba, Pentecost and Maevo, and Gaua and Vanua Lava of the Banks Group. In addition to these are some 80 small islands and islets.

There are three active volcanoes in the Group situated on the islands of Tanna, Ambrym and Lopevi, respectively. The first two are in a constant state of eruption, and the last named somewhat quiescent, emitting smoke and vapour at irregular intervals.

The Group possesses four good harbours, Vila and Havannah Harbours situated on the island of Efate, and Ports Sandwich and Stanley on Malekula, besides a number of good sheltered anchorages such as the Second Channel and Pallicollo on Santo, Ringdove Bay on Epi, The Maskelynes off South Malekula, Undine Bay on Efate and Anelgahaut on Aneityum.

The Headquarters of the Administration are situated on the shores of Vila Harbour, which is also the chief commercial centre of the Group. Other important settlements are located at Epi, Malekula, and the Second Channel, Santo.

The group is generally well watered. On the larger islands are several small rivers navigable to boats and small motor craft for a distance of some miles. The only lake of any size in the Group is found on top of the island of Gaua in the Banks Group, and is some four miles in circumference.

### Climate.

The New Hebrides islands are classed as unhealthy. The climate, although very enervating is not worse than that of many other tropical places. The year is divided up, generally speaking, into two seasons, the hot and wet season, commencing in November and ending in April, and the dry and cool season from May to October. Of late, however, the tendency is for the line of demarcation to become less clear, there being considerable periods of drought in the rainy season and vice versa in the dry season. The temperature in the islands of Efate ranges from a minimum of about 60° F. in the cool season to a maximum of about 89° F. in the hot. The hot season is the most unhealthy owing to the extreme humidity and the prevalence of mosquitoes. Also it is so enervating as to make recovery from an illness somewhat prolonged. The cool season is, generally speaking, healthy and very pleasant. The southern islands of the Group are cooler and healthier than the northern—the latter being about 7° F. warmer on the average.

### History.

The New Hebrides Group was discovered by the Spanish explorer de Quiros in the year 1606. Under the impression that he had at last found the long-sought Southern Continent, the quest for which occupied the navigators of this period, he called it "Tierra Australis del Espiritu Santo". He anchored in a large bay to which he gave the name of St. Phillip and St. James, and on the shores of a river flowing into that bay he established the settlement of La Nuova Jerusalem. To the port which undoubtedly existed in those days he gave the name of Vera Cruz. This island is to-day known as Santo. Owing to sickness, and dissensions

with the natives the settlement was soon abandoned, and to-day, so far as is known, no traces of it exist. The port of Vera Cruz has likewise disappeared, nor can its original site be traced along the 40 odd miles of coastline forming the bay.

Nothing more was heard of the Group until some 160 years later, when in 1768, the French navigator Bougainville passed to the southward of de Quiro's discovery, and sailed between the islands known to-day as Santo and Malekula, thus disproving de Quiro's claim to the discovery of the great Southern Continent. The strait through which he passed still bears his name. On the same voyage he discovered the islands of Pentecost, Aoba, and Maeovo, to which he gave the name of the Cyclades.

It remained, however, for the great navigator Captain Cook to discover and chart the greater part of the Group in the year 1774, when, entering the Group from the north, he sailed to the southward, discovering and naming the majority of the islands which form the southern chain of the Group. It is recorded that among other places visited he spent some 15 days in the snug little harbour of Port Resolution on the island of Tanna. Since those days, however, the floor of the harbour has risen, and where Captain Cook anchored in four fathoms of water, to-day a small launch will scarcely float.

Among other early visitors may be cited Laperouse who is supposed to have visited the Group in 1788; and d'Entrecasteaux, who came in search of Laperouse in 1793.

In the same year the Banks Islands were sighted by Bligh on the occasion of his famous voyage in an open boat to Timor after the mutiny of the *Bounty*.

Dumont d'Urville, Belcher, and Markham, are among the early voyagers whose accounts of these islands are of interest.

By virtue of the Anglo-French Convention of 16th November, 1887, whereby, among other things, each nation agreed not to exercise a separate control over the Group, a Joint Naval Commission was appointed, consisting of the respective Captains and two Officers from each of the two warships which then paid periodical visits to the Group. The Commission was charged with the protection of the lives and property of the subjects of the two nations—France and England—in the islands.

By the year 1895 a number of British and French subjects had settled in the Group and the necessity was felt for some jurisdiction to deal with their disputes, in consequence of which an Arbitration Court was established by the colonists, but the Joint Naval Commission pronounced its veto and the Court was dissolved.

In 1902 the Group had assumed sufficient importance to necessitate the appointment of Resident Commissioners to deal with such judicial cases as came within their jurisdiction. In 1902 the first British Resident Commissioner was appointed, the French Government having a short time previously appointed a similar officer.

**II.—GOVERNMENT.**

By the Convention of 20th October, 1906, between the United Kingdom and France, British-French Condominium Government was established. The executive consists of a British and French Resident Commissioner acting in concert, assisted by a staff of Officers. The Administrative Departments of the Condominium are staffed by Officers of both nationalities who are subject to the control of the Resident Commissioners acting jointly. Each Power retains sovereignty over its own nationals. The seat of Government is at Vila on the island of Efate. Condominium Agents of both nationalities are established on various islands of the Group and are allotted areas of control. The executive must in all cases reach joint agreement in decisions affecting the administration of the Condominium. The principal Condominium Judicial body is the Joint Court which is composed of a British and a French Judge with a president of neutral nationality. The joint services include finance, posts and telegraphs, customs, public health, lands registry, and public works.

The Convention of 1906 has been superseded by the Convention of 6th August, 1914, which was ratified in 1922.

The British and French Resident Commissioners are subordinate to their respective British and French High Commissioners. The British High Commissioner is stationed at Suva, and the French High Commissioner at Noumea.

**III.—POPULATION.**

The population of the New Hebrides is composed of some forty to sixty thousand natives, and 2,301 non-natives. A statement is appended giving details of the non-native population.

<i>Description.</i>	<i>British.</i>			<i>French.</i>			<i>Totals.</i>
	<i>Adult Males.</i>	<i>Females and Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adult Males.</i>	<i>Females and Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Nationals ... ..	123	79	202	282	449	731	933
Foreigners opted under Protocol ...	10	4	14	32	—	32	46
Asiaties opted under Protocol ... ..	52	2	54	86	—	86	140
Protected subjects and citizens :—							
Tonkinese ... ..	—	—	—	970	211	1,181	1,181
Javanese ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	185	85	270	1,371	660	2,031	2,301

Of the European population, some 300 French and 60 British reside on the island of Efate mainly in and around the town of Vila. Santo is the next important centre and carries about 38 British and 150 French. The balance is distributed throughout the Group. The European population of the Southern part of the Group is entirely British, amounting to 30 persons ; of this number 25 reside on the island of Tanna.

The Chinese and Japanese community number 106 and 34 respectively and are centred in and around the town of Vila.

The primitive state of the New Hebrides precludes the taking of any reliable census of the indigenous population. In certain islands which have been under missionary influence for a number of years, it is possible to make a fairly accurate estimate of the inhabitants, but in the more uncivilized islands such as Malekula, Pentecost, and Santo, whose interiors are almost a closed book, it is not possible to form more than a rough estimate of their numbers.

Malekula is credited with the largest population, some 9,000 natives. Next come Santo and Pentecost, about 7,000 each ; Tanna, 6,500 ; Aoba, 6,000 ; Ambrym 4,000 ; Epi, 2,500 ; and Efate, 2,000. Among the smaller islands whose population is worthy of note may be cited Paama with just over 2,000, and Tongoa with 1,300 inhabitants.

In general the native population of the Group is on the decline, but in recent years the islands of Tanna, Paama, and Tongoa have shown a slight tendency to an increase. In this connexion it is interesting to note that the natives of these islands appear to be endowed with a keener commercial acumen than their fellows, which, entailing a necessarily increased activity, may have some bearing on their present immunity from decline.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

The following is a report on the health of the Group by the Chief Condominium Medical Officer :—

“ L'état sanitaire a été satisfaisant au cours de l'année 1934. A part quelques cas de grippe banale et de dysenterie (probablement amoebienne) il n'y a pas eu de véritable épidémie aux Hébrides en 1934.

“ Ce qui domine dans toutes les fles de notre Archipel, c'est le Paludisme qui sévit à certaines époques de l'année principalement au moment des changements de saisons, sous une forme assez sérieuse.

“ A Vaté et dans les fles du Groupe du Nord 37 per cent. des consultants sont des paludéens secondaires tandis que dans le Groupe du Sud le chiffre correspondant est à environ 7 per cent.

“ Après le Paludisme ce sont les consultants pour ulcères et pian qui donnent le plus gros pourcentage, 25 per cent. environ.

“ Quelques cas de lèpre ont été signalés dans les Iles du Sud et du Nord. Il est prévu pour l'année 1935 la création d'une léproserie pour le Groupe du Nord dans l'île d'Aoré sur le terrain mis gracieusement à la disposition du Condominium par la Mission Catholique. Une léproserie pour le Groupe du Sud a été aménagée à Tanna fin 1934. Dans ces deux léproseries le traitement des lépreux par la nouvelle méthode au bleu de méthylène sera mise en oeuvre et permettra d'obtenir, si l'on en juge par ce que cette méthode a donné en maints endroits, des résultats encourageants. Elle permettra surtout par le blanchiment rapide des lépreux qui s'y feront traiter et par la propagande faite par ces malades eux-mêmes d'amener volontairement un traitement tous les lépreux qui n'ont pas encore été dépistés par le Service de Santé.”

### Medical Institutions.

There are eight European doctors, four hospitals, and five medical aid posts in the Group. The location of the hospitals and aid posts is as follows :—

#### SOUTHERN ISLANDS.

*Tanna*.—A well-equipped hospital run by the Presbyterian Mission, assisted by a grant from British funds. A British medical practitioner is in charge of the hospital. There is also a small French hospital in charge of an officer of the French Medical Service. A leper segregation area was started on Tanna during the year under the auspices of the Condominium Government and treatment is given.

#### CENTRAL ISLANDS.

*Efate*.—There are two good hospitals at Vila; the John G. Paton Memorial Hospital, administered by the Presbyterian Mission and assisted by a grant from British funds, and the French Government Hospital. These hospitals have trained European staffs and are in the charge of qualified medical officers. The French Government has recently erected a new non-European wing at the French hospital.

*Epi*.—There is a medical aid post on this island, and an European doctor ministers to the medical welfare of the population.

*Malekula*.—There is a French Government hospital at Norsup, and a European Medical officer is in charge. At Port Sandwich there is a French Government medical aid post.

#### NORTHERN ISLANDS.

*Santo*.—The French Government have established a hospital in the Second Channel, Santo, with a European medical officer in charge.

There are three medical aid posts belonging to the Melanesian Mission, and assisted by a grant from British funds, on Pentecost, Aoba and Vanua Lava.



All these institutions are open to the indigenous population as well as to white residents and Asiatics.

The following gives statistics of the New Hebrides hospitals for the year 1934:—

<i>Cases.</i>	<i>British Hospital Vila.</i>		<i>French Hospitals (enquadrés.)</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>European.</i>	<i>Natives and Asiatics.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Natives and Asiatics.</i>	
In-patients ...	11	147	179	996	1,333
Out-patients ...	7	376	1,044	11,659	13,086
Total ...	18	523	1,223	12,655	14,419
Deaths ...	—	6	8	58	72

### Diseases.

Malaria is the principal disease. It is more prevalent in the northern islands than the southern, owing to the difference in climate and rainfall, and the prevalence of large swampy areas. Amoebic dysentery is endemic throughout the year and epidemic in the hot season. Both these diseases are being combated with success by measures of sanitation. Blackwater fever occurs occasionally among Europeans. The indigenous population suffers chiefly from yaws, hookworm, malaria, and dysentery. The various hospitals in the group, both Government and Missionary, treat the natives for these complaints.

### Sanitation.

Sanitation in the islands of the Group is still in the early stages of development but some progress has been made at Vila, the capital, during the past few years. The water-supply is rain-water collected into large tanks with which all houses are equipped. This system has the disadvantage of providing breeding places for mosquitoes unless adequately protected or periodically treated with kerosene oil. On the other hand, it provides a pure source of supply, and cases of water contamination are rare.

All Government houses in Vila are supplied with septic tanks which prove satisfactory, but most residents adopt the pit system of latrine.

Refuse is disposed of under Condominium arrangements and destroyed by incineration.

Sanitary legislation provides for the inspection of all meat tendered for human consumption in Vila, and for the inspection of private and public premises. A Government quarantine station has been established on the north side of the entrance to Vila Harbour.

Periodical inspections of the town of Vila are undertaken by the Sanitary Commission, and a permanent refuse removal squad is responsible for the removal every day of kitchen refuse, etc., and for the cleanliness of the public roads.

### V.—HOUSING.

Houses occupied by Europeans in the Group are usually of the one-storey bungalow type of two or more rooms surrounded by verandahs. They are generally constructed of wood and galvanized iron. Owing to the frequency of earthquake shocks buildings of brick, stone, or concrete are not favoured.

In the more civilized areas natives are gradually adapting themselves to European ideas of constructions, and a marked improvement in native dwelling houses is noticeable in villages adjacent to Vila.

In the outlying islands, mission natives favour dwelling houses constructed of lime mortar, which is a great improvement on the grass humpy of former days, and far more comfortable and sanitary.

The non-mission or heathen native still clings to the insanitary grass or leaf shelter accommodating the whole of his family, and more often than not his pigs and dogs. But with the gradual advance of civilization this system is discarded in favour of the more substantial dwellings above mentioned.

The building of houses, etc., in the town of Vila is governed by the provisions of a Town Conservancy Regulation which requires all plans of projected buildings to be passed by a Sanitary Commission.

Under the provisions of the same Regulation, householders are bound to keep their premises in good order, clean, and free of weeds and undergrowth.

### VI.—PRODUCTION.

The chief products of the Group in their order of importance are copra, cocoa, coffee, trochas, sandalwood and cotton. Copra is the most important item, although the value of the crop for 1934 amounted to only £24,600. The value of cocoa produced was £32,250, coffee £15,920, trochas £4,910, sandalwood £2,391 and cotton £507. Local consumption of these products is negligible owing to the lack of demand, the whole crop being exported. The price of cotton having been unprofitable, production has fallen almost to the point of extinction, whereas the increased price of trochas stimulated production.

In addition to the main items of produce mentioned above, small quantities of maize and wool are produced and exported.

A small sheep station running some 2,000 to 2,500 sheep has been in successful operation on the island of Erromanga for some years. Good prices are realized for the wool.

Cattle raising in the Group is not resorted to as an industry. Cattle thrive well and are bred on a small scale generally throughout the Group, principally on account of their food value and their usefulness in keeping plantations free from grass and undergrowth, thus permitting a considerable economy in plantation hands which would otherwise be required for this purpose.

With the exception of copra, of which about one-sixth is produced by native owners of small plots of coconut trees, the products above-mentioned are grown entirely on European-owned plantations, some of them the property of individual owners, others owned by companies such as the Société Française des Nouvelles-Hébrides, and Société Cottonnière, which have large interests in the Group.

Plantations owned by British settlers are worked with indigenous labourers partly under contract and partly as free and casual labourers. French settlers employ the same class of labour to a large extent, but they are mainly dependent on Tonkinese coolies imported for French settlers by the French authorities.

The proportion of casual or non-contract native labourers as compared with natives employed under contract by British settlers is about 2 to 1, and by French settlers, about 4 to 1.

At the end of 1934 there were 1,181 Tonkinese coolies and 1 Javanese in the Group under contract to French settlers.

The maximum period of contract for indigenous labourers is three years, but with the growing popularity of the casual labour system, these lengthy terms are becoming more and more rare; the native prefers short contracts or, if possible, no contract at all. The usual term of contract for imported Tonkinese coolies is five years.

All native labour is subject to the control of the Administration. Conditions of employment are governed by the labour provisions of the Protocol of 1914. In addition, British settlers are subject to the provisions of separate legislation containing additional restrictions to those provided in the Protocol.

No mining, fishing, or manufacturing industries exist in the Group.

About a score of Tonkinese and Chinese own market gardens in the neighbourhood of the town of Vila, whose produce is all consumed locally; apart from these there are no cultivations, plantations, or industries worked or owned by persons of non-European descent.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The New Hebrides soil and climate are excellent for the culture of all tropical products. Planters have so far specialized in copra, cocoa, coffee and cotton. Unfortunately, owing to the lack of scientific methods of preparation and of a system of standardization, these products are very irregular in quality and owing to their indifferent reputation receive a comparatively low price.

Copra prices showed a further decline during 1934, as did cocoa prices. Other prices were maintained or improved, particularly those of trochas and wool.

Other products exported were burghaus shell, sandalwood, maize, hides and bêche-de-mer.

Hides are a by-product and not an industry. The quantity of bêche-de-mer produced is small and merely a by-product of Japanese and Chinese trochase fishers. Pearl shell is occasionally found, but only in small quantities. Wool is grown successfully on one of the southern islands but sheep do not flourish in the northern part of the Group.

There are many good trees such as kauri, island teak, sandalwood, as well as a variety of other hardwoods, but as yet these have been little exploited owing to economic and topographical difficulties.

Oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruit, bananas, pine-apples, mangoes and avocada pears, etc., grow in profusion, but none are exported owing to the difficulty of finding markets.

It is believed that the New Hebrides are rich in mineral wealth. Exploitation has been delayed owing to land tenure difficulties. Coal and sulphur are known to exist.

Large tracts of fertile land are still untouched awaiting more favourable times and security of tenure.

### Exports.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
								£
								(approx)
Copra ...	12,682	10,787	11,883	10,005	7,032	7,045	6,939	24,600
Cocoa ...	1,422	2,047	2,265	1,505	1,728	1,893	1,728	32,250
Cotton ...	551	329	480	387	189	62	19	507
Coffee ...	96	100	125	131	213	433	318	15,920
Trochas and								
Burghaus shell	61	57	55	102	112	110	130	4,910
Maize ...	303	482	455	52	99	35	43	345
Sandalwood ...	54	49	98	24	69	61	100	2,391
Wool ...	22	8	16	9	4	9	8.5	729
Cotton seed ...	1,198	657	476	1,063	411	128	—	—
Hides ...	—	—	—	22	17	21	28	451
Castor oil seed ...	—	—	—	21	4	52	29	119
Coconuts ...	—	—	—	61	107	79	94	220
Bêche-de-mer ...	—	—	—	9	1	18	2.5	64
Miscellaneous ...	336	643	607	276	28	97	200	34
<b>Totals</b> ...	<b>16,725</b>	<b>15,159</b>	<b>16,460</b>	<b>13,667</b>	<b>10,014</b>	<b>10,043</b>	<b>9,587</b>	<b>82,540</b>

## PRICES OF RAW PRODUCE IN 1934.

*(Expressed in Pounds Sterling per metric ton.)*

							£ (approx.)
Copra	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.55
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.80
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.65
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.70
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.25
Trochas	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.20
Burghaus	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.90
Wool	...	...	...	...	...	...	112.20

The sum total of exports by weight in 1934 was little less than in 1933, but the value dropped appreciably. Copra prices reached a record low level and undoubtedly reacted on production, though the effect of the French copra preference tax should assist in remedying matters. The cultivation of cotton has almost ceased. Cocoa was a bad market, but production did not suffer to any great extent. Coffee and trochas were the most profitable products.

The share of produce exported by British firms and planters was 18 per cent. by tonnage and 11 per cent. by value.

**Imports.**

The value of Imports in 1934 amounted to £90,888, and show a decrease as compared with those for 1933. The reduction is partly due to the general poverty of the group and partly due to the fall in prices.

The exchange continued to assist imports from British sources, particularly from Australia whose share increased to 62 per cent. of the New Hebrides import trade. The chief articles so imported are flour, beer, fine and "trade" cigarettes and tobacco, tinned meats and fish, potatoes, butter, onions, tinned milk, biscuits, haberdashery, millinery, and clothing. Some of these articles formerly came almost exclusively from France. Imports of certain textiles and cheap articles from Japan are on the increase.

The principal importing firms are (British) Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited, (French) Les Comptoirs Français des Nouvelles-Hébrides, Messrs. Gubbay Frères, and La Compagnie Française des Iles du Pacifique.

Three steamers are employed in the inter-island trade. Two of these (one British and one French) carry trade rooms, where the settler is able to purchase most of his requirements and is able to dispose of his produce. The third vessel (French) confines itself to the freighting of cargo and the carriage of passengers. In addition there are a number of small trading craft operating chiefly among natives, some of which are native owned.

There are three large stores in Vila, one of which is British. In addition there are numerous small shops in the hands of French, Japanese and Chinese traders. There are two stores at Second Channel, Santo, both French.

During the year under review the small European trader continued to pass through an extremely difficult period. The price of copra became so low as to render native trade almost impossible. He has been forced in an attempt to stimulate his turnover to buy copra at a dangerously small margin and also to reduce his profit on trade goods to the lowest possible limit. Native trading seems to be on the increase and is growing at the expense of the white trader. The native trader, owing to his lower standard of living, can usually undersell the European.

## VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

### Labour and Wages.

#### NATIVE LABOUR.

Native labour may be divided into three main classes:—

(a) plantation labour, boats' crews of local small vessels, employees of traders, Government messengers, Constabulary, etc., on contract and otherwise;

(b) Domestic labour;

(c) casual labour, working on steamers, wharves, Government works, etc.

The supply of native labour during the year was equal to the demand. The tendency to employ "free labour" (not under contract) is increasing except in the case of certain plantations which have difficulty in obtaining labour near at hand. The growth of a "free" labour market is a satisfactory feature as it has a tendency to bring the wages and treatment of labour into more exact relationship with prices. It is doubtful, however, if certain plantations would ever be able to be run without a few contracted men at least to ensure the proper harvesting of certain seasonal crops.

In consequence of the gradual disappearance of Tonkinese, French employers have been recruiting natives freely.

The native's aversion to long term engagements is as pronounced as ever; he prefers to work without engagement if possible and will not usually bind himself for more than twelve months.

By nature the native of the New Hebrides is lazy and of mercurial temperament. He will not work unless circumstances compel him. His wants are less simple than formerly as he has become accustomed to European food and clothing. When times are good labour is exceedingly scarce and dear, as the majority of natives can

The following table gives the average retail prices in the town of Vila during 1934 :—

Fresh milk	...	...	8d. to 10d. per quart.
Flour	...	...	2d. to 2½d. per lb.
Rice	...	...	1½ to 3d. per lb.
Sugar	...	...	2½d. to 5d. per lb.
Potatoes	...	...	2d. to 3d. per lb.
Fresh meat	...	...	10d. to 2s. per lb.
Onions	...	...	3d. per lb.
Butter	...	...	1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.
Tea	...	...	3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb.
Coffee (local)	...	...	1s. 6d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	2s. 6d. to 5s. per dozen.
Poultry	...	...	3s. to .s. each.
Tinned Meat	...	...	1s. to 2s. per lb.
Wood fuel	...	...	5s. 6d. to 11s. per cubic metre.
Kerosene	...	...	7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per tin (4 gallons).
Petrol	...	...	7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per tin (4 gallons).

## IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There are no schools controlled or supported by the Condominium Government, nor are there any facilities for European children to receive anything but a primary education, which is not of a very high standard.

The town of Vila has three schools : (1) a school for girls, supported and controlled by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart Mission; (2) a boys' school, supported and controlled by the Marist Mission; and (3) an infants' school run by the French Government. Admission to these schools is not restricted to the children of Europeans and the entrance fees are purely nominal.

The British and French Missions in the Group have various good schools and training institutions for the benefit of the natives. The Presbyterian Mission maintains an excellent school at Tangoa, South Santo, and can accommodate up to sixty pupils. They also maintain other schools throughout the Group. The Melanesian Mission have a good school at Lolowai, Aoba, and schools in the Banks Group. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission have a utilitarian school at Aore Island, Santo, which is equipped with modern machinery for teaching all kinds of woodcraft. The Marist Mission also maintains schools in various islands of the Group.

All these institutions carry out excellent work among the natives and deserve commendation.

The task of educating the New Hebridean has been left in the hands of the various mission bodies operating in the Group; but in order to appreciate the inestimable services rendered by these missions in educating and civilizing the wild inhabitants of these islands, a short sketch of missionary endeavour will be of assistance.

The island of Erromanga was the scene of the first essay to wean the native from heathenism, when in the year 1839 John Williams and Harris, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, landed at Dillons Bay, and in the same year were killed by the natives in whose welfare they strove.

It was not until 1857 that any further attempt was made to bring civilization to the Erromangans. In that year the Reverend G. N. and Mrs. Gordon took up the work, but were subsequently murdered by the natives, to be followed by Gordon's brother, who perished in the same manner. The Gordons were followed by Mr. and Mrs. McNair. Mr. McNair died on the island and was followed by the Reverend Doctor Robertson, who, after many years of danger and hardship had the satisfaction of seeing the whole island under the civilizing influence of Christianity when he left the Group in 1920.

Erromanga is well named "The Martyr's Isle".

In 1842 an endeavour was made by Messrs. Turner and Nisbet to convert the Tannese, but their efforts were not attended with success, and after a few months they were forced to flee, barely escaping with their lives. Sixteen years later the Reverend Doctor J. G. Paton took up the work on Tanna but, owing to the hostility of the natives, was compelled to abandon the island after four years. He settled on the adjacent island of Aniwa, where his efforts were attended with every success. Tanna was afterwards occupied by the Reverends Watt and Neilson, whose work materially contributed to the subjugation of the warlike Tannese.

About the year 1850 the control of the missions passed into the charge of the various Presbyterian Church Bodies in the Colonies, and in later years the more northern islands of the Group were endowed with missionaries. The following names figure prominently in the list of those devoted men and women who in the early days braved the hardships and dangers of this Group in the task of claiming its inhabitants for civilization: the Reverend Milne of Nguna; Doctors Mackenzie and Macdonald of Efate; Michelsen of Tongoa; Smail and Fraser of Epi; Morton and Watt-Leggatt of Malekula; Annand and Mackenzie of Santo.

Other workers in the New Hebrides mission-field include the Catholic, Melanesian, Church of Christ, and Seventh Day Adventist denominations.

The Catholic Mission was first established on the island of Aneityum in the year 1848, but their stay was not of long duration and the attempt was soon abandoned. They returned to the Group however in 1887, and since that date their influence has gradually extended to the whole Group with the exception of the southern islands, and the Banks and Torres. The year 1933, however, saw the establishment by the Marist Mission of a post on the island of Tanna in the southern portion of the Group.



The Melanesian Mission was in the field about the year 1850, and by agreement with the Presbyterian Missions the northern part of the Group, comprising Aoba, Pentecost, Maeovo, and the Banks and Torres, as yet untouched by the Presbyterians, was abandoned as a Melanesian Mission sphere of influence.

It was on Aoba Island in the year 1905 that the Reverend Godden of this Mission, the latest of mission martyrs at native hands, was brutally murdered by a native of that island.

In 1912 the Seventh Day Adventists started operations on Efate, but later transferred their activities to Ambrym, Malekula, and Santo, and in 1932 to Tanna.

In the task of civilizing the native the importance of education was never lost sight of. Each mission village had its school, where the rudiments of reading and writing were imparted to young and old. To-day there are four good central schools, in addition to the mission station schools, where facilities are provided for primary education of the native. Of these the Training Institution established many years ago by the Presbyterian Mission at Tangoa renders excellent services in fashioning from the raw material, teachers in whose care is confided the task of education. Another invaluable institution of this nature is the Melanesian Mission school on Aoba. The Catholic Mission school at Vila also renders good services in this direction. The year 1925 saw the Seventh Day Adventists installed on the island of Aore, where natives from all parts of the Group, in addition to their scholastic studies, receive practical instruction in various arts and crafts.

Apart from the good educational work achieved by the missions, there is the equally important and beneficial medical work undertaken by the Presbyterian Mission, about which much could be written. A few years ago this denomination maintained no less than four well-equipped hospitals in the Group. To-day there are two, one at Tanna and the other at Vila. These hospitals are primarily intended for native patients, but their services are no less appreciated by white sufferers. The hospital established at Dip Point, Ambrym, under the superintendence of Doctor Bowie, to whose skill and kindness, not only hundreds of natives but many Europeans alive to-day owe their lives, will always be remembered in connection with missionary endeavour in this Group. This hospital, in the year 1913, was engulfed, together with the adjoining mission station and native villages, in the tremendous volcanic outburst on that island, and to-day, where the hospital stood, is nothing but a shallow lake.

The Mission hospital at Vila was opened in 1912, and is a well-appointed building standing on the small island of Iririki in Vila Harbour.

Tanna hospital has been in existence over 25 years and its beneficial services are well known and appreciated by all.

**X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.****Shipping.**

**Europe.**—A two-monthly service of the Messageries Maritimes line is maintained between the terminal points of Dunkirk and Noumea (New Caledonia), via Vila, on both inward and outward voyages. The route is via Tahiti, Panama, Martinique, and Marseilles, and the period of the voyage approximately 60 days between Vila and Marseilles. The following vessels are engaged in this service :—*Ville de Verdun*, *Ville de Strasbourg*, and *Ville d'Amiens*.

**Australia.**—The s.s. *Morinda* (Burns Philp Line) and the s.s. *Laperouse* (Messageries Maritimes) maintain respectively six-weekly and periodical communications with Sydney, New South Wales, the former via Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island on the outward and homeward voyages from Sydney, and the latter via Lifou, Loyalty Islands, and Noumea, New Caledonia. The s.s. *Laperouse* also maintains a service with Indo-China and Hong Kong.

**Dutch Line.**—A regular service is also maintained by the Royal Packet Navigation Company's steamer *Van Rees* between Saigon and Noumea and Sydney, touching at Vila about every two months via Batavia, Papua and New Guinea.

**New Caledonia.**—Periodical communication is maintained with Noumea by the s.s. *Laperouse*, and by the Messageries Maritimes line of steamers previously mentioned, approximately every two months. The French inter-island steamers also pay occasional visits to Noumea.

**Inter-Island.**—The following steamers make periodical voyages round the Group. They have no fixed itinerary but usually connect at Vila with the French or British mail vessels :—

s.s. *Makambo* (Burns Philp (South Sea) Company), s.s. *Bucephale* (Messageries Maritimes), and s.s. *Pervenche* (privately owned).

The port of Vila is the port of entry in the Group. The tonnage entered and cleared during 1934 was as follows :—

**ENTERED.**

					<i>Tons.</i>	
British	...	...	...	...	32,908	(14 vessels)
French	...	...	...	...	90,145	(31 vessels)
Other	...	...	...	...	20,771	(12 vessels)
					<hr/>	
					143,824	(57 vessels)
					<hr/>	

## CLEARED.

					<i>Tons.</i>	
British	...	...	...	...	32,896	(13 vessels)
French	...	...	...	...	90,145	(31 vessels)
Other	...	...	...	...	20,771	(12 vessels)
					<hr/> 143,812	(56 vessels)

**Ports.**

Vessels of any size can enter the Port of Vila but the number of anchorages for large vessels is limited. All loading and discharging is carried out in lighters as the wharves and jetties at Vila are not suitable for vessels exceeding 100 tons.

**Railways.**

There are no railways in the Group. A two-foot trolley rail track runs from the outskirts of Mélé to Vila—a distance of about four miles—and is used for various commercial purposes. The small wharves, privately-owned by the commercial houses in Vila, are also provided with rails for the transport on trolleys of merchandise and produce to and from the bulk store sheds.

**Posts.**

Mail communication from and to Europe and Australia is maintained by the mail steamers s.s. "Morinda" every six weeks, and s.s. "Laperouse" periodically, both of which call at Vila and various island ports. These lines are subsidized by His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia and the French Government, respectively. The mails, both inward and outward, are sorted at Vila and re-bagged for distribution round the Group by the inter-island steamers, which receive a grant from the Condominium Government for the services performed. The average time for European postal matter to reach Vila by the regular mail routes is 42 to 49 days. The Condominium Government has a postage stamp issue designed to represent the dual control. There are two sets of stamps—one British and one French. Both are inscribed in English and French currency.

The Condominium, during 1934, entered into the new Australian-European air mail scheme.

The postal matter handled by the Vila Post Office for 1934 was as follows:—

	<i>From or to British territory.</i>		<i>From or to French territory.</i>		<i>From or to other places.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Des- patched.</i>	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Des- patched.</i>	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Des- patched.</i>	
Letters ... ..	24,000	19,000	50,000	37,000	3,000	2,000	135,000
Other articles ...	46,000	2,000	30,000	4,000	500	500	83,000
Registered articles	600	1,600	2,900	3,100	100	200	8,500
Totals ...	70,600	22,600	82,900	44,100	3,600	2,700	226,500

**RADIO-TELEGRAPH.**

Communication with the New Hebrides is by radio-telegraph. The Condominium Government maintains a station at Vila. The Station is powered by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  kilowatts and call sign is F J X. Reception and transmission are carried out on wave lengths of 17 to 40 metres and 21 to 37 metres respectively and also on the 600 and 800 metre bands. A daily service is maintained with the station at Suva, Fiji (V P D and V R P) and with the French Government station at Noumea, New Caledonia (F J P). Severe static interferes with the service on the intermediate bands during the hot and rainy season from November to April. The terminal charge of the Vila Station is 3d. per word (minimum charge 1s. 6d.). The rate per word for telegrams despatched from Vila to Australia and the United Kingdom is as follows:—

To	Ordinary.	Code.	Deferred.	D.L.T.	X.L.T.
Australia ...	1s.	8d.	—	—	8d.
United Kingdom	2s. 2d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 1d.	9d.	9d.

(Minimum charge of 25 words). (Minimum charge of 10 words).

The traffic handled by the Station during the year under report was as follows:—

	Class.	Words received.	Words despatched.
Official ...	...	22,979	33,525
„ Relayed	...	56	—
Ordinary Private	...	6,217	4,186
„ Relayed	...	2,953	—
Code ...	...	8,776	11,665
„ Relayed	...	4,875	—
L.C. ...	...	596	708
„ Relayed	...	519	—
D.L.T. ...	...	432	268
„ Relayed	...	246	—
X.L.T. ...	...	76	105
„ Relayed	...	75	—
Total	...	47,800	50,457

Total words received and despatched = 98,257.

**Roads.**

With the exception of the islands of Efate, Tanna, and Tongoa, there are very few public highways in the Group suitable for wheeled transport. Tanna has several good roads, one of which traverses the island. There is also a fair road on the island of Tongoa. Vila, the capital and seat of Government, has several roads and these link up with the outlying districts.

### Telephones.

Telephone communication is established in the town of Vila and the outlying districts. The system is operated by a central exchange and the service is continuous. There are 52 telephones and 96 miles of wire. During the hurricane season the service is liable to interruption. There are no telephone systems in the other islands of the Group. The annual subscription rate is £4 (unlimited calls).

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

There are no banks in the New Hebrides. The Condominium Government carries out its banking operations through Noumea (New Caledonia) and Sydney (Australia). It has been the practice in the past for the larger British and French commercial houses to act as bankers for their clients, but depressed conditions have severely restricted these operations. The Banque de l'Indochine, at Noumea, maintains a local note issue which circulates in the New Hebrides and is guaranteed by the Bank of France.

The currencies circulating in the New Hebrides Group are sterling, Australian and French currency. Australian currency is accepted at the prevailing discount rate against sterling.

Australian currency is used by British residents throughout the Group while sterling is confined mostly to Government transactions. The average local commercial rates of exchange during the year for sterling and Australian money in relation to the franc were: pound sterling = 75 francs, and pound Australian = 62 francs. The British and French systems of weights and measures are both employed throughout the Group.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

The Condominium maintains a Public Works Department normally controlled by a Superintendent and an Assistant. During the year the majority of the Condominium houses and buildings in Vila and elsewhere were put into repair and repainted, while the Efate roads were all repaired, certain small bridges being renewed.

In normal times building material is mostly imported from Australia. Dwelling houses and other buildings are all made of wood and galvanized iron owing to the prevalence of earth tremors.

The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges is carried out partly by the Public Works Department and partly by local contract under Public works supervision. Semi-metalled roads exist in Efate for a few miles round Vila. There are unmetalled or semi-metalled roads in various parts of the Group, the best being

those in the islands of Tanna and Tongoa, which have been made by the natives themselves to facilitate the cartage of produce to the beaches. Such roads are comparatively easy of construction as the underlying hard coral is generally close to the surface and thus cartage material is minimised. The chief difficulty in maintaining roads is the keeping down of bush.

The use of motor vehicles, and in some islands ox-wagons, has increased the importance of road construction. Most plantations now keep motor transport for their own use and maintain very fair motor ways within their own boundaries. These frequently link up with similar roads on adjoining properties. In this manner most of the existing public roads (now maintained by the Condominium) have come into being and it is probable that public roads and island arteries of the future will be similarly evolved.

The Public Works Department also maintains the harbour light system of Vila Harbour. This consists of an automatic lighthouse on Pango Point, which guides vessels to the mouth of Vila Harbour, and a pair of leading lights on the hills above the harbour which give a line to the deep water entrance. A green light shows the lateral margin of safety for large ships. Pango lighthouse was rebuilt and the mechanism of the leading lights of Vila Harbour were renewed during the year.

### **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

#### **Justice.**

The Convention of 1914 provided for the immediate introduction of three Courts, namely the Joint Court, and the French and British National Courts, and the subsequent formation of two others—Courts of First Instance and Native Courts.

The scope and functions of these Courts is briefly as follows :—

(1) *Joint Court*.—The Court is composed of a British and a French Judge, with a President of neutral nationality. There is also a Public Prosecutor and a Native Advocate. The Joint Court is a Court of final adjudication in matters of purely Condominium nature. Broadly speaking, and subject to certain exceptions, its civil jurisdiction is confined to certain proceedings in respect of rights over immovable property—its chief function being that of a land Court governing the registration of indefeasible titles to land. It may also settle cases between any parties, native or non-native, brought before it by consent of both. Its criminal jurisdiction, broadly speaking, is confined to offences—(a) connected with the recruitment of native labourers, or (b) committed by natives against non-natives, or (c) committed by natives against natives in areas where the Native Code is in force and involving a penalty of

over one year's confinement, or (d) against the Convention, or Joint Regulations passed in pursuance thereof, in areas where no Court of First Instance exists.

There is an appeal to the Joint Court from all judgments of Courts of First Instance and from important civil judgments of Native Courts. The Joint Court also has certain revisionary powers in criminal cases of Native Courts, and judgments of Courts of First Instance involving sentence of imprisonment.

(2) *Courts of First Instance.*—The composition of these Courts consists of a British and a French District Agent with a British or French Assessor chosen by lot. Their jurisdiction is over breaches of the 1914 Convention, or of Joint Regulations made thereunder, except those connected with the recruitment of native labour.

(3) *Native Courts.*—These are composed of either a British or French District Agent, assisted by two native Assessors. The British and French Agents preside over the Courts in turn, month and month about. A necessary corollary to the full and complete functioning of these Courts is the promulgation in the area of the Native Code.

(4) and (5) *National Courts.*—The British and French Governments have established in the Group, in conformity with their existing legal systems, Courts with jurisdiction over all civil cases, other than those reserved to the Joint Court, and over all criminal cases in which a non-native is the defendant. In civil cases the jurisdiction over actions between non-natives belongs in some cases to the Court of the Power under whose law the contract was concluded, or the act or thing in question originated, and in other cases to the Court of the Power to which the defendant belongs. In criminal cases, non-natives are justiciable by the Court of their own nationality or the nationality applied to them.

Courts of First Instance have so far been set up in Central Districts Nos. 1 and 2.

A Code of Native Criminal Law has been instituted and two Native Courts—one in the Central District No. 1 and one in the Southern District—have been formed to administer Penal Law only within their competence and jurisdiction.

### Police.

The policing of the Group is carried out by two separate forces of armed native constabulary, British and French, each in the charge of a National Commandant under the orders of the respective Resident Commissioners. The headquarters are at Vila, and small detachments are located at the District Agencies on the islands of Tanna, Malekula, and Santo, respectively, in order to assist the District Agents in the carrying out of their duties.

The British force is composed of natives recruited from the islands of the New Hebrides, and the French force partly of New Hebrideans and Loyalty Islanders. In addition, the French have enrolled a number of Tonkinese police, for the purpose of facilitating police operations among the Tonkinese coolies in the Group.

The duties of the native constabulary consist in the maintenance of law and order among the native population of the more civilized areas, general police and patrol work, the guarding of native prisoners, and the repression of native disorders.

Both the British and French Commandants, in addition to their duties of police officers of the Condominium, also act as police officers in so far as their own nationals are concerned, and are charged with the conduct of police cases before their respective National Courts.

The cost of the maintenance of the two forces is defrayed by the respective national Governments, except when the two corps are acting jointly, when the expenses are met from Condominium funds.

The usual term of enlistment for natives of the Group is two years. Some re-engage for further terms. The civilizing influence of the period spent under discipline combined with the regular food and regular hours of work, is an important factor in the lives of these natives; when they return to their homes they have acquired a certain knowledge of, and respect for, the law and white man's justice which cannot fail to be of assistance to them and their fellow islanders in their everyday life and their relations with Europeans.

### **Prisons.**

Each Government maintains its own national prison, which is situated in the town of Vila, and accommodation is provided for both natives and whites. The cost of maintenance of prisoners sentenced by the national tribunals is met from national funds, and that of natives sentenced by the Resident Commissioners and the Native and Mixed Courts, from Condominium funds.

There is no Condominium prison staff. Each Commandant acts as prison keeper and is responsible for the supervision of prisoners placed in his charge. He is assisted by police constables who act as warders.

In addition to the national prisons at headquarters each District Agency is provided with a temporary lock-up in which natives under short sentences are confined.

The class of native prisoner with which the Administration is called upon to deal is almost exclusively confined to those sentenced for breaches of local liquor laws and offenders against the provisions of the Native Penal Code.



Native prisoners are employed in works of general utility, such as the making and cleaning of roads, weeding Government paddocks, transport of material to various Government buildings, etc.

The daily average of native prisoners confined in the British prison was 5.31 and in the French prison 8.94. No deaths occurred in the British prison. Generally speaking, the health of prisoners was good.

The following judgments, other than civil, were recorded by the various Courts :—

				<i>Nature of Judgment.</i>	
				<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Imprisonment.</i>
Joint Court	...	...	...	4*	4*
Courts of First Instance	...	...	...	12	2
Native Courts	...	...	...	25	33
Resident Commissioners' Courts	...	...	...	18	42
British National Court	...	...	...	1	1
				—	—
Totals	...	...	...	60	82
				—	—

#### **XIV.—LEGISLATION.**

The following were the only legislative acts of any importance coming into force during the year :—

(a) Joint Regulation No. 8 of 1934, controlling the entry of undesirable immigrants into the New Hebrides, and

(b) Joint Regulation No. 9 of 1934, which controls and penalizes public gambling in the Group.

#### **XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**

By Article 5 of the Convention of 1914 each of the two Powers is required to defray the expenses of its own Administration in the Group. The cost of the joint services is defrayed out of local taxation. The joint services include finance, posts and telegraphs, customs, public works, ports and harbours, public health, the Joint Court and the Summary Courts and lands registry. In the event of revenue from local taxation proving insufficient to meet jointly approved expenditure, the two Signatory Powers contribute the deficit in equal proportions. Since the year 1921 the Condominium has been self-supporting, but owing to the falling off in revenue, due to the general commercial depression, contributions were required in the years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934, from each Government.

\* Three judgments of Court of First Instance, Central District No. 1, revised by Joint Court.

**Revenue and Expenditure.****CONDOMINIUM REVENUE.**

<i>Year.</i>				<i>French Currency.</i>		<i>British Currency.</i>
				<i>Converted at Fcs. 124 = £1</i>		
				<i>Francs.</i>		<i>£</i>
1927	...	...	...	3,037,711	or	24,497
1928	...	...	...	3,463,551	or	27,932
1929	...	...	...	3,549,562	or	28,624
1930	...	...	...	2,402,829	or	19,378
1931	...	...	...	1,592,941	or	12,846
1932	...	...	...	1,242,635	or	10,021
1933	...	...	...	1,379,644	or	11,126
1934	...	...	...	1,329,249	or	10,719

**CONDOMINIUM EXPENDITURE.**

1927	...	...	...	2,220,479	or	17,907
1928	...	...	...	3,568,404	or	28,777
1929	...	...	...	3,210,639	or	25,892
1930	...	...	...	3,509,011	or	28,298
1931	...	...	...	3,013,698	or	24,304
1932	...	...	...	2,455,448	or	19,802
1933	...	...	...	2,358,346	or	19,019
1934	...	...	...	2,884,240	or	23,362

The chief sources of Condominium revenue are import and export taxes and port dues, which normally account for some four-fifths of the receipts. Other sources of income are postal and telegraphic receipts, Court fees and fines, survey fees, trading licences, taxes on vehicles, lands registry fees, and miscellaneous receipts.

The following is a brief table of the principal import duties current during the year :—

General merchandise, unspecified ...	6 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Gramophones, records, perfumery, lace, rifles, revolvers, and cartridges.	20    "    "
Spirits and tobacco ...	12    "    "
Wines and petrol, lubricating and combustible oils.	5    "    "
Kerosene ...	3    "    "
Shotguns and cartridges, detonators	100    "    "
Beer ...	6d. per gallon.
Dynamite ...	9d. per lb.
Fuse ...	2d. per 24 feet.

No duty is levied on the following articles:—live stock, books, cereals and seeds, ship's biscuit, fertilizers, medical appliances and drugs for hospitals, microscopes, plants, vaccines and lymphs, fresh vegetables and fruit.

The main heads of taxation and actual yields for the year 1934 are tabulated as follows:—

	£
Inland Revenue (trading and other licences) ...	541
Post Office ... ..	553
Port dues ... ..	835
Court and Survey fees ... ..	675
Import duties ... ..	6,617
Export duties ... ..	638
Wireless Telegraph (gross) ... ..	786
Lands Registry ... ..	10

#### EXPENDITURE ON SERVICES ENTIRELY BRITISH.

	£
1927-28 ... ..	16,048
1928-29 ... ..	11,966
1929-30 ... ..	9,506
1930-31 ... ..	10,314
1931-32 ... ..	9,540
1932-33 ... ..	9,106
1933-34 ... ..	8,615

This expenditure is defrayed from funds provided by Parliament on Civil Estimates, Vote for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services, Class II, 9. Certain miscellaneous receipts, such as Court fees and fines, and rent, totalling about a hundred pounds annually, are applied in reduction of the Vote on which expenditure is provided for. The expenditure on British services includes, among other things, the personal emoluments of the British national staff, Police Force, and District Agents, and maintenance of houses of officers and police barracks.

The French Government maintains at national expense services similar to the above.

### XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Lands and Survey.

Land owned by settlers in the New Hebrides was acquired originally from native owners, either by purchase or barter. Ownership at the present day is based on these native deeds, but such deeds do not constitute a valid title until judgment has been pronounced upon them by the Joint Court. The procedure in regard to obtaining indefeasible titles to land in the New Hebrides is set out in Articles 22 to 27 of the Protocol of 1914. Approximately 1,000 claims have been lodged in the Joint Court representing an area of 2,150,000 acres, more or less.

The adjudication of land claims on Efate was completed during 1932 and the majority of claims in the Southern Islands similarly dealt with during 1933 and 1934. During 1934 survey of Epi and adjacent islands was commenced.

The speed with which claims have been dealt with has been dependent to a large extent on the progress of land surveys of the properties affected, and of the claims of opposing applicants for title.

A staff of surveyors is attached to the Court, but owing to the difficult nature of the country to be surveyed and identified, progress is necessarily slow. For financial reasons the staff of surveyors has lately been kept at a minimum.

In the adjudication of land claims, due consideration is given to the needs of the indigenous population that may be occupying lands coming up for registration. The Court instructs its surveyors to report on such matters in the course of their work, and is guided by such reports in deciding the desirability or necessity of making native reserves. The Protocol provides for the appointment of an official Native Advocate by the two Governments to watch over native interests in land matters and to bring to the notice of the Court instances of usurpation of land by settlers, as well as to assist them in opposing claims before the Court. The Torrens system of land registration has been adapted to the New Hebrides.

### **Atmospheric Disturbances.**

There were no hurricanes during the year.

### **General.**

Depressed prices and conditions for primary production continued throughout 1934 and the operations of planter, merchant, and trader were further restricted. Prices were improving in the latter part of the year and the outlook was brighter than it had been for some time.

H.M.S. *Diomedé*, Captain Cosmo Graham, R.N., visited Vila during July and subsequently made a tour of the Northern Islands of the Group. The R.M.S. *Oronsay* and the T.S.S. *Katoomba* visited the Group in August and April respectively with tourists from Australia.

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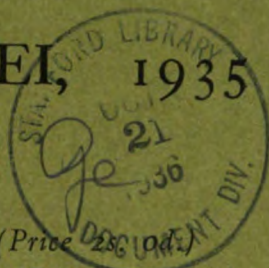
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### SKETCH MAP OF BRUNEI





# STATE OF BRUNEI

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1935

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### CHAPTER I

#### GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY

1. The State of Brunei comprises an area of some 2,500 square miles, with a coast line of about 100 miles, and lies between  $4^{\circ} 5'$  and  $5^{\circ} 2'$  N. latitude and  $114^{\circ} 7'$  and  $115^{\circ} 22'$  E. longitude. Brunei Town is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore.

There is only one town of considerable size, Brunei or Darul-Salam (City of Peace) which is situated 12 miles from the mouth of the Brunei river and showed a population of 10,453 in the 1931 census. Prior to 1910 it consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles in the river but it now includes a strip of the mainland, mostly reclaimed, on which all Government buildings, shophouses and many private houses have been erected.

2. The climate is pleasant and healthy without any marked changes of temperature. During the day the temperature lies between  $80^{\circ}$  to  $90^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit but a light breeze is generally blowing which moderates the heat. At night the temperature usually falls below  $80^{\circ}$ .

The average annual rainfall varies between 100 and 200 inches for different parts of the State.

The Meteorological returns are given in Appendices *F* and *G*.

3. A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A.D., and it is practically certain that this is Brunei. In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegiance alternately to Majapahit and Malacca. The Sultanate rose to great power in the early years of the 16th century in the reign of Nakhoda Ragam and its authority extended not only over the northern part of the Island of Borneo but also over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of PIGAFETTA who sailed with MAGELLAN on his famous voyage around the world and wrote impressions of the various lands visited. PIGAFETTA saw Brunei in 1521 and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the Town, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay and only a small part of its former territory remained. At this period the Town of Brunei seems to have been a profitable slave market for the captives of the Illanun and Sulu pirates on the coasts of Borneo. Sarawak was ceded to Sir JAMES BROOKE

in 1841 and concessions were made at later dates to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei was reduced to its present boundaries.

In 1888, the Sultan agreed that Great Britain should control his foreign relations and in 1906 a new agreement was made whereby a British Resident was accepted who became the Agent and representative of His Britannic Majesty's Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. This followed the system existing in the States of the Malay Peninsula under British Protection. The Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore is the channel of communication between the British Resident and the High Commissioner. The Resident is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

4. The lingua franca is Malay of a form which differs slightly from that generally spoken in Malaya, but the local Bornean races, the Kedayans, Tutongs, Belaits and Dusuns, have languages of their own, as have also the Dayak settlers from Sarawak.

## CHAPTER II GOVERNMENT

5. The Sultan is the Ruler of the State of Brunei. By an agreement made in 1906 a British Resident was appointed whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. The present Sultan is His Highness AHMED TAJUDIN AKHAZUL KHAIRI WADIN IBNI ALMERHUM Sultan MOHAMED JEMAL-UL-ALAM, who succeeded his father in 1924 at the age of 11 years. During his minority the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Pemancha were appointed to act as joint Regents. On 19th September, 1931, His Highness the Sultan assumed power and the Regency terminated.

The Chief authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The Council at present consists of nine members including the British Resident. All legislation must receive the assent of the Council which also decides important questions of policy.

The administration of Government is in the hands of the British Resident who is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service. His headquarters are at Brunei. The State is divided into five administrative districts, Brunei, Belait, Tutong, Temburong and Muara, to each of which a Malay District Officer is appointed. The District Officer at Kuala Belait, the centre of the oilfields, works under the direction of the Assistant Resident, an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

Penghulus or village headmen were appointed in 1931 in the padi growing districts and it is intended to extend this system gradually throughout the State. The Penghulus have certain powers as peace officers in the areas for which they are appointed.

Sanitary Boards, composed of official and unofficial members, and subject to the control of the British Resident, function in Brunei Town, Kuala Belait and Tutong: Licensing Boards exist in Brunei and Kuala Belait.

## CHAPTER III

### POPULATION

6. The population of Brunei in 1931 as revealed by the census was 30,135; the estimated population at the end of 1935 was 33,732, distributed among the various races approximately as follows:—

Europeans	..	..	..	84
Malays	..	..	..	28,800
Eurasians	..	..	..	40
Chinese	..	..	..	4,000
Indians	..	..	..	200
Others	..	..	..	608

One thousand four hundred and seventy five births were registered during the year, giving a birth-rate of 43.70 per mille, compared with 39.61 per mille in 1934.

Registered deaths totalled 802, representing a crude death-rate of 23.78 per mille as against 37.51 per mille in 1934. General health was undoubtedly better than in the previous year, and it is considered that registration of deaths in populous areas is practically complete: that registration is incomplete in the more distant areas is known, but the extent of error is unknown.

The infantile mortality rate decreased from 355 per mille in 1934 to 210 per mille in 1935. The rate in the Brunei area, where registration is complete, was 211 per mille. Further details are given in the Medical Officer's Report.

7. There was no organised immigration during the year.

## CHAPTER IV

### HEALTH

8. Medical and health administration throughout the State is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Medical Service with headquarters in Brunei Town. Dr. W. G. EVANS held the appointment throughout the year.

Expenditure by the Medical Department totalled \$41,809. Revenue totalled \$1,627.

9. The scattered nature of the population and the inaccessibility of the larger part of the State render public health measures practically impossible except in the main centres of population. Malaria is relatively rare in these larger centres, where anti-malarial measures are taken, but it is fairly common in the outlying districts: even in the latter, however, it is not an immediate problem.

Health throughout the State was generally good, and there was no major epidemic during the year.

Five hundred and fourteen maternity cases were attended in their homes, compared with 436 in 1934. Five were admitted to hospital: 3,186 other cases were seen in the clinic, compared with 1,624 in 1934. The average weight of babies born under the care of the department was 7½ lbs., a substantial increase over the 1934 figure of 6½ lbs.

10. *Hospitals*.—The State maintains three hospitals and a widespread travelling dispensary service.

In addition, the British Malayan Petroleum Company maintains a very well-equipped hospital at Kuala Belait which is made available for Government purposes, and to the cost of which Government contributes.

Two estates employ qualified dressers, one has a small hospital and one a dispensary.

The State services are free to the majority of the natives of the State, and to all indigent persons of whatever race.

## CHAPTER V

### HOUSING

11. Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong are the only townships of any size in the State of Brunei. Each of these areas is controlled by a Sanitary Board which is responsible for all matters of housing, sanitation, etc. Plans must be submitted to the Board for all buildings to be erected within the Sanitary Board Area and penalties are provided for infringements of the rules. Structural alterations also have to receive the sanction of the Board.

12. Housing in the townships may be divided into three classes:—

- (a) Government-owned houses occupied by its servants;
- (b) Shophouses; and
- (c) Privately-owned native huts and houses.

(a) *Government-owned Houses.*—Government now houses many of its servants. Most buildings are of wood, and the minimum accommodation is two rooms and a kitchen, with adequate sanitary arrangements. The more senior officers have quarters approximating to European standards.

(b) *Shop-houses.*—These are mostly occupied by Chinese Traders. The upper part of the building is inhabited by the shop-keeper and his family, while the lower part is used as a shop. The type of building is strictly controlled by the Board and may be deemed satisfactory.

(c) By far the greatest number of houses are privately owned. In Brunei Town the majority of the Malay population has lived from time immemorial in huts raised on piles built on mud flats in the river. These flats are exposed at low tide but flooded at high tide. The tides effectively dispose of rubbish and other impurities. The huts vary in size from a minimum of one room and a kitchen according to the wealth and standing of their owners.

Set in a wide sweep of river, somewhat reminiscent of one of the smaller Italian lakes, this river town is the most distinctive feature of the State. At high tide, under favourable conditions of light, it takes on a quite remarkable beauty. Viewed at close quarters, it is even more remarkably ramshackle, and at low tide, European olfactory organs are liable to take offence.

The houses are grouped in small villages, many being connected by precarious bridges. Children born in these surroundings swim almost as soon as they walk, and the casual visitor is often surprised by the splash-splash of four or five small naked bodies plunging spread-eagled into the water at his approach, like frogs into a quiet pool.

The inhabitants use as transport a myriad canoes, and protect themselves from the sun with enormous round hats. They obtain their fresh water supply from pipes led out over the river, and in the mornings, below these pipes, are crowded many canoes, packed with stone jars, and manoeuvred by small boys one after another below the gushing pipes.

At sunset the river becomes a busy thoroughfare, when the inhabitants make their way to and from the land town. Seen from a distance, the more minute of the canoes, with their occupants so hugely hatted as to be entirely concealed, look like nothing so much as enterprising mushrooms.

Besides the river huts there are huts on the mainland both in Brunei and the other Town areas. These are usually of the same type as the river-dwellings with plank walls and attap-thatched roofs. They are situated as a rule in small plots owned by the householder.

There is nothing wrong with the hut on sanitary grounds but it must be admitted that there is tendency to overcrowding. This is not as a general rule due to paucity of building space or to lack of money, but it has been customary for the Malay to have his family and near relations with him and the habit will not be relinquished easily.

There are also a few privately-owned Chinese houses in Brunei.

All houses in Sanitary Board areas are liable to inspection by officers of the Board.

13. In the country areas the usual type of dwelling is a one or two roomed hut where the owner of the land lives with his wife and children. The raised wooden hut with attap thatched roof is most common, but kajang walls are also found. Kajang is a species of palm leaf and when the leaves are stitched together a very effective wall is formed. The kajang house is delightfully cool.

Certain Dayak settlers and Dusuns and Muruts in the wilder parts live in long houses. These vary in length according to the number of inhabitants. Each consists of a covered verandah where the bachelors live and a number of rooms occupied by married couples.

Certain Estates and the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, house their own labourers. The lines are subject to inspection by Government officers and must be built and inhabited in accordance with the provisions of a Labour Enactment.

14. The State is not sufficiently advanced for such institutions as building societies. The space available for building is ample and the type of house suitable to the needs of the country. Besides inspection and enforcement of sanitary laws in town areas and on estates, no special action is taken, nor is it necessary at present.

## CHAPTER VI

### PRODUCTION

15. All land, not held under title or by concession, is called State Land which the Resident may dispose of on behalf of the Ruler in accordance with "The Land Code".

Alienated land is held either in perpetuity or for a number of years by entry in the Land Office Register and the document of title issued to the land-holder is an extract from this Register endorsed with a plan. The title covers surface rights only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of Government, such as the right to all minerals and to resume for public purposes on payment of compensation.

Licences to prospect for minerals, such as coal and oil, may be issued by the British Resident and mining leases may likewise be issued by him subject to the sanction of the High Commissioner when the area exceeds five square miles.

No transaction, *e.g.* transfer of land, or mortgage, is effective until it has been registered in the Land Office.

Alienated land is surveyed by Prismatic compass and in some few cases with plane table; boundary marks of stone are planted. The accuracy of such surveys is open to question, but this is unavoidable until the establishment of a Survey Department.

16. *Surveys.*—The trigonometrical survey of the State by Officers of the F.M.S. Surveys Department was nearing completion by the end of the year, and is to be followed by a topographical survey of the more important areas.

17. The area in private occupation at the end of the year was roughly 135,000 acres. There were some 4,200 small holdings. In addition, 96,000 acres were held by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, under oil-prospecting licences.

## MINERALS

18. *Oil.*—Oil was first found in 1914, but there was no production on a commercial scale until 1932, when the British Malayan Petroleum Company commenced exporting from Seria, some ten miles north-east of Kuala Belait, the headquarters of the Company. The oil is exported by pipe line to the refinery at Lutong in Sarawak territory.

Exploration work in the early stages consists of comparatively indiscriminate geological examination. At a later date wells are bored upon sites conjecturally determined after palaeontological examination of "cores" taken from the location by the geologists. Even of these wells, however, many fail to produce oil after drilling to depths of more than a mile, and the expenditure of many tens of thousands of dollars.

When the wells are successful, the oil is straightway pumped through pipes to the refinery in Sarawak. As a result, the most obvious characteristic of the oilfields, at least in Brunei, is the apparent absence of oil.

The field is so important as to make an enormous difference to the finances of the State. Royalties amounting to \$383,000, or 47% of the State's total revenue, were received during 1935.

Four hundred and forty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-four tons of crude oil and 464,703,917 cubic feet of natural gas were exported during the year: comparative figures in 1934 were 371,591 tons and 792,453,863 cubic feet.

Exploration work continued throughout the year and new areas were developed for production. 36 wells were producing oil at the end of the year.

Chinese, Malay and Indian labour is employed. The Chinese usually work by contract, other races for daily wages.

19. *Coal*.—Coal is known to occur fairly widely throughout the State, but although seams at Muara were worked for 25 years by the Rajah of Sarawak, extraction on a large commercial scale has not been considered economic for many years, since development, owing largely to the peculiar nature of the seams, would be both difficult and expensive.

Mining by native methods continues, however. Of the total production of 838 tons in 1935, 813 tons were consumed locally, and only 25 tons exported.

## AGRICULTURE

20. *Rubber*.—Some 14,000 acres throughout the State are planted with rubber: of this area some 5,000 acres are in the possession of four British Companies.

Regulation, in accordance with the International Agreement, worked smoothly throughout the year. Permitted exports under the Scheme were 1,350 tons: actual exports totalled 1,343 tons, valued at \$576,159, as against 1,946 tons in 1934, valued at \$671,970.

Negotiations proceeded for the appointment to the State of an officer of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya.

21. *Sago*.—Sago palms are indigenous to the State, and the product constitutes almost the staple food of the races of the interior, but what was once an important industry has fallen into comparative decay owing to low world prices. There was, however, a substantial increase in price in 1935, and 2,603 pikuls, valued at \$6,177, were exported during the year, as against 1,895 pikuls, valued at \$2,506, in 1934.

22. *Rice*.—The local production of rice forms but a very small proportion of the consumption, and Government has in recent years devoted much attention to the encouragement of planting of new areas and better strains, and to the superseding of ancient and wasteful custom by modern and economic methods. The last, however, is an object requiring infinite patience: the people of the interior burn fresh areas of jungle each year, and scatter seed broadcast thereon, the resultant crops being miserable in the extreme. But the ultimately far greater crops to be derived from settled cultivation on the lines adopted in the Peninsula are not to them sufficiently attractive to outweigh the greater labour involved. The statement, however, that their grandchildren will not thank them for having laid waste their heritage, appears to have given the people to pause, and the new methods are making some slight headway against the old.

Production in 1935 was approximately the same as in 1934, some 600,000 gantangs being obtained from 5,000 planted acres. This represented one-sixth of the total consumption. 48,472 pikuls of rice, valued at \$187,421, were imported in 1935, compared with 43,000 pikuls, valued at \$131,800, in 1934.



23. *Agricultural Stations.*—The State maintains a central Agricultural Station at Kilanas for the experimental planting of products new to Brunei, and the exhibition of more effective agricultural methods. The Station is extremely popular with those of the people who are agriculturally-minded. In addition, five padi test plots are maintained in various parts of the State.

24. *Staff.*—The District Officer, Brunei and Muara continued in charge of the Department in a supervisory capacity. Four trained Malay agricultural subordinates were at work in the State, and three further students were being trained at agricultural institutions in Malaya.

The Agricultural Field Officer, Singapore, paid one visit of inspection to the State during the year.

## FORESTS

25. The preliminary exploration of the more accessible forests of the State, completed in 1934, gave way to a detailed examination of areas deserving of reservation. Action was proceeding during the year towards the reservation of some 350,000 acres of forest.

The organisation of the department was assisted by the publication of complete rules under the Enactment.

The year was remarkable for the very heavy fruiting of certain types of forest trees, which presented a welcome additional source of revenue to the people.

Much attention was directed to the problem presented by the methods of shifting cultivation, so damaging to the forests, practised by the peasantry of the State.

26. The jelutong industry may now be declared to be upon a sound basis: the price again rose, and 2,235 pikuls, valued at \$45,060, were exported during the year.

27. *Revenue.*—A further substantial increase of revenue to this young department is reported: \$13,510 were credited, as against \$8,293 in 1934. Expenditure totalled \$13,095 compared with \$12,373 in 1934.

28. The forests of Brunei represent one of the greatest potential assets of the State. A full report of the working of the department is published by the State Forest Officer.

## INDUSTRIES

29. Such industrial processes as are performed in Brunei relate almost exclusively to the treatment of the raw materials with the production of which the prosperity of the State is so intimately concerned. Apart from the oil and agricultural activities treated elsewhere, the only major industry in the State is the preparation of bark extract or cutch.

During the year the Island Trading Company, which has been established in Brunei Town since 1900, exported 2,575 tons of cutch, valued at \$177,910, compared with 2,356 tons valued at \$162,861 in

1934. The majority of the bark used in the preparation of the extract now comes from outside the State, being stripped from the mangrove swamps around the coast of Borneo.

The labour employed is almost exclusively native to Brunei, the factory having since its establishment represented the major source of salaried employment for the inhabitants of the river town.

30. There remain only native crafts, the principal products being silverware, silk and cotton "sarongs", and brassware.

The Brunei silversmiths are perhaps the most famous in the Malay Archipelago. In 1935 they exported goods to the value of \$7,709, as compared with \$5,139 in 1934.

## MARINE PRODUCE

31. Fishing provides a livelihood for a very great number of the inhabitants of the Brunei District. In addition to the large supplies of fresh fish disposed of in the local markets, prawns are dried for export. This industry, however, has recently been unfortunate. The fishing areas continued to suffer from the depredations of a species of jelly fish; 475 pikuls of the product, valued at \$15,652, were exported in 1935, compared with 359 pikuls, valued at \$12,482, in 1934.

## LIVE STOCK

32. Very few head of livestock exist in the State. There are several flourishing pig farms, but few herds of cattle or buffaloes.

## CHAPTER VII

### COMMERCE

33. The aggregate value of trade in 1935 was \$6,124,998 as against \$5,278,089 in 1934 and \$4,602,805 in 1933.

*Imports.*—There was an increase in the total value of imports, from \$1,887,339 in 1934 to \$2,415,499 in 1935, almost entirely accounted for by greater imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles, and of coin and bullion.

*Exports.*—The total value of exports during the year amounted to \$3,709,499 as against \$3,390,750 in 1934. Only two commodities show an appreciably decreased export, plantation rubber, and natural gas. The major increases were in respect of oil, cutch, and forest produce.

Tables showing the principal imports and exports, and a comparative statement showing the distribution of trade by districts are given in Appendices D and E.

34. *Revenue.*—The total revenue derived from Customs duties for the year amounted to \$229,129 an increase of \$43,856 over the 1934 figure of \$185,273: import duties totalled \$210,303 and export duties \$18,826, the latter figure being inclusive of that portion of the rubber cess credited to general revenue.

The distribution of the collections between the several districts was as follows:—

EXPORT DUTIES			
<i>District</i>	<i>1933</i>	<i>1934</i>	<i>1935</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Brunei and Muara ..	5,358	11,502	11,446
Belait ..	1,548	237	352
Tutong ..	818	2,198	2,549
Temburong ..	1,474	4,002	4,479
	<u>9,198</u>	<u>17,939</u>	<u>18,826</u>

IMPORT DUTIES			
<i>District</i>	<i>1933</i>	<i>1934</i>	<i>1935</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Brunei and Muara ..	61,193	73,732	74,916
Belait ..	96,977	77,312	118,205
Tutong ..	6,464	9,184	10,471
Temburong ..	4,434	7,106	6,711
	<u>169,068</u>	<u>167,334</u>	<u>210,303</u>

A Customs Tariff schedule, as in force on the 31st December, 1935, is attached as Appendix C.

36. *Chandu Monopoly*.—The total quantity of chandu sold during the year amounted to 7,715 tahils as against 7,457 tahils in 1934, the nett revenue derived being \$53,369 in 1935 as against \$46,398, in 1934. The retail price remained unchanged at \$10 per tahil.

The number of smokers on the registers, which were closed at the end of 1934, was 502 on the 31st December, 1935, compared with 507 a year previously.

No opium was exported.

There were eleven minor offences against the opium laws during the year.

## CHAPTER VIII

### WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING

36. Labourer's wages remained practically unchanged: the rates of payment in 1935 and the preceding year were approximately as follows:—

A.—*Government Labourers*:—

		<i>Monthly Wages</i>	
		<i>1935</i>	<i>1934</i>
Road-work	Skilled	\$16.00—\$50 p.m.	\$16.00—\$50 p.m.
	Unskilled	\$10.50—\$15 "	\$10.50—\$15 "
General	Skilled	\$15.00—\$65 "	\$15.00—\$65 "
	Unskilled	\$12.00—\$15 "	\$12.00—\$15 "

*Monthly Wages*  
1935                      1934

**B.—Agricultural Estates:—**

Skilled	\$12.00—\$15 p.m.	\$12.00—\$15 p.m.
Unskilled	\$ 7.50—\$12    „	\$ 7.50—\$12    „

**C.—Other Industries:—**

Cutch Factory	Skilled	\$17.00—\$ 50    „	\$17.00—\$ 50    „
	Unskilled	\$ 7.00—\$ 15    „	\$10.50—\$ 15    „
Oilfields	Skilled	\$30.00—\$135    „	\$30.00—\$115    „
	Unskilled	\$13.00—\$ 38    „	\$12.00—\$ 38    „

An employer is entitled under the Labour Enactment to demand nine hours of work per day.

The staple food is rice, of which it is estimated, a grown man eats six gantangs a month. The prices of rice per gantang in 1935 and the previous year were:—

		1935	1934
1st Quality	..    ..	38 cents	29 cents
2nd    „	..    ..	28    „	23    „
3rd    „	..    ..	26    „	22    „

The monthly cost of living for an Indian labourer was approximately \$8.15 while that of a Malay or Chinese varied between \$8 and \$13.

These figures, however, are subject to very considerable downward revision in many instances in areas where fish and jungle fruits are readily available, and also to upward revision in the case of alien labourers in the oilfields. Indigenous labourers can subsist with the use of remarkably little money.

The following table shows the number of labourers in the chief places of employment during the year:—

Race	Government	Island Trading Company, Ltd.	British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd.	Four European Rubber Estates	Total
Brunei and other Bornean Races ...	260	628	550	571	2,009
Chinese ...	9	...	540	15	564
Indians ...	1	...	151	5	157
Javanese ...	...	...	...	61	61
Eurasians ...	3	...	...	...	3
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>2,794</b>

These figures represent merely the permanent labour forces, and do not include the very large volume of casual labour.

There is no unemployment problem.

## CHAPTER IX EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

### A.—STATE SCHOOLS

37. The number of boys attending the State Vernacular Schools at the end of the year was 849 compared with 866 in 1934 and 883 in 1933.

There are 15 such schools in the State, although Vernacular education is compulsory only in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait.

The curriculum of the State schools is based on that of the Vernacular Schools in Malaya and all teaching is in the Malay language. Nothing is taught that might tend to drive Malays from their native trades and occupation.

Organised education, except in Brunei Town, is rendered difficult by the extremely scattered nature of the population, and the lack of ready communication in the rural areas. Teaching in these small communities is therefore necessarily very elementary, but insofar as there is little prospect of development in the greater part of the State, the standard of education is adequate to the requirements of the population.

Investigations were carried out during the year with a view to the establishment of more of these small kampong schools.

Small areas of land for school Gardens are provided where possible.

Physical exercises and the playing of games are encouraged in all schools.

Three boys were receiving training as teachers at the Sultan Idris Training College in the Federated Malay States.

In addition three boys were receiving training at Government expense at the Agricultural School at Serdang in the Federated Malay States.

A sum of \$11,860 was spent on Education in 1935 as against \$12,452 in 1934.

38. The following table shows the number of Children on the Registers of the State Schools during 1933, 1934 and 1935 with the average attendance on each during 1935.

<i>District and School</i>	<i>Number on Register 1933</i>	<i>Number on Register 1934</i>	<i>Number on Register 1935</i>	<i>Average Attendance 1935</i>
<i>Brunei and Muara:—</i>				
Brunei ..	392	364	327	75%
Gadong ..	25	20	24	69%
Berakas ..	—	48	23	50%
Kilanas ..	40	20	37	68%
Sengkurong ..	26	17	24	66%
Muara ..	71	61	62	74%
<i>Tutong:—</i>				
Tutong ..	72	80	84	59%
Lubok Pulau ..	23	24	23	79%
Tanjong Maya	49	52	51	60%
Tumpuan Ugas	31	35	54	60%
<i>Belait:—</i>				
Kuala Belait ..	52	40	46	66%
Pengkalan Siong	17	15	17	63%
Labi ..	43	35	31	84%
<i>Temburong:—</i>				
Temburong ..	21	35	25	85%
Labu ..	21	20	21	51%
Total ..	883	866	849	67%

## B.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS

39. In addition to the State Schools there are private schools at Brunei and Kuala Belait opened by the Chinese Community for the benefit of their children, both boys and girls. Small grants-in-aid are given by Government and periodical inspections made.

There were 60 boys and 32 girls on the Register of the Brunei School at the end of 1935 and 61 boys and 22 girls on the Register of the Balait School.

*English Education.*—The Government pays an annual contribution to the Government English School at Labuan. At the end of the year there were two Government-aided students in the Labuan English School.

The younger brother of His Highness the Sultan and the two sons of the former Regents who were sent at Government expense to the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar continued their education.

In 1931 Mr. SYNOTT the Chaplain for the District opened a School at Kuala Belait.

There were 41 boys and 9 girls at the end of 1935, mostly children of employees of the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited. Both Government and the British Malayan Petroleum Company contribute to the upkeep of the School. English is taught. It was strictly laid down that the school should be non-sectarian and that religious teaching should be optional.

The Roman Catholic English School opened in 1933 is under the control of Reverend Father STOTTER. There were 33 boys and 7 girls on the Register at the end of the year as compared with 18 boys and 8 girls at the end of 1934. Government contributed to its cost during the year.

*Fees.*—All Government Malay Vernacular Education is free and text books are provided. Pupils pay for their own exercise books, pencils, etc.

*Chinese School, Brunei.*—Each child pays \$1 per mensem. Children whose fathers are dead are exempted from fees. Reduced fees are sometimes allowed in cases of extreme poverty. No scholarships are given.

*Chinese School, Kuala Belait.*—Fees are fixed by the Committee in accordance with the parents' income. \$1.50 per mensem is the maximum fee and the majority pay \$1 per mensem. Others pay 50 cents and exemption is given in cases of extreme poverty. No scholarships are given.

*Mr. Synott's School, Kuala Belait.*—The fees are Primer \$1 per mensem and Standard one and upward \$1.50 per mensem for each pupil. No exemption is granted as the school is intended for children of the more wealthy class. No scholarships are given.

*Roman Catholic Mission School, Kuala Belait.*—Fee \$1 per mensem for each pupil. No exemption from fees. No scholarships are given.

## CHAPTER X

### COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT

40. *Rivers.*—Steamers drawing up to 12 feet can reach Brunei Town except at times of very low tide. There is however, an artificial barrier of rock across the river near its mouth constructed as a measure of defence in former days. A narrow channel allows passage to ships, but the awkward turn involved makes it impossible for ships over 200 feet in length to proceed up river unless they are fitted with twin screws. It may be possible later to destroy this barrier.

There is a weekly service between Singapore and Labuan, and motor vessels of the Straits Steamship Company maintain regular services between Brunei, Labuan, Kuala Belait and Limbang.

In addition, there exist more or less regular motor launch services between Brunei, the local ports and the up-river districts. The rivers constitute the chief highways of the State.

41. *Roads.*—The two most important towns in the State are Brunei and Kuala Belait, between which a twice-weekly mail service is maintained.

Communication is by earth road from Brunei to Tutong, and thence by ferry and the beach to Kuala Belait. The beach constitutes an adequate highway but the road—some 30 miles long—is by no means reliable, being often almost completely impassable in very wet weather.

Some four miles of new roads were built during the year, making the total length of highroads in the State about 73 miles; of these four miles in the oilfields are maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company.

The inadequacy of the roads to the needs of motor vehicles is principally due to faults in initial location and construction; faulty drainage has played its part. The volume of traffic hardly justifies at present any large programme of surfacing, but such remedies as are now possible are being applied.

The position is further complicated by the unsatisfactory quality and infrequent occurrence of stone.

### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

42. The revenue of the department in 1934 and 1935 was as follows:—

	1934	1935
	\$	\$
Posts .. .. .	6,991	8,458
Telegraphs .. .. .	3,475	3,640

Expenditure totalled \$27,172 as against \$18,911 in 1934: large expenditure was necessary in respect of replacements of plant and purchase of new stamps.

*Posts.*—The total number of letters, papers, and parcels passing through the posts again increased, to 155,808, from 139,648 in 1934.

Money orders were issued to the value of \$32,749 and C.O.D. parcels delivered to the value of \$13,195.

Sales of stamps to collectors and dealers totalled \$860, compared with \$585 in 1934.

*Telephones.*—There is a public telephone service in Brunei with extensions to neighbouring Estates, and a line 29 miles long between Brunei and Tutong. The oil company maintains an exchange in Kuala Belait, which also serves Seria and is connected with Miri in Sarawak.

*Radio Telegraphs.*—Government owns four wireless stations, at Brunei Town, Labuan, Belait and Temburong.

The number of messages handled by the department during the year totalled 4,145 as compared with 4,295 in 1934. Inland messages on Government Service are transmitted free.

43. *Savings Bank.*—A Post Office Savings Bank was opened in May. Deposits at the end of the year totalled \$10,000.

## CHAPTER XI

### BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

44. *Banking.*—There are no banks in Brunei.

*Currency.*—The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at present at two shillings and four pence. Subsidiary silver coins are those of value 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and five cents. There are also nickel five-cent coins and copper or mixed metal coins of one cent and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent denominations. There are currency notes of different denominations from \$1 upwards.

*Weights and Measures.*—English and Malay weights and Measures are used. A pikul (equivalent to 133  $\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.) is subdivided into 100 katies of 16 tahils each. One tahlil consists of 10 chis or 100 hoons and is equivalent to 1  $\frac{1}{3}$  ounces avoirdupois. A koyan consists of 40 pikuls and is equivalent to 5,333  $\frac{1}{3}$  lbs. avoirdupois. A gantang is the equivalent of one gallon and a chupak is equal to a quart.

## CHAPTER XII

### PUBLIC WORKS

45. Programmes were prepared and approved for work over a number of years in connexion with roads, water supply, and buildings. In accordance with these programmes, the Public Works estimates were revised early in the year. Expenditure totalled \$137,773, 83.4% of the total revised provision.

Sixteen new buildings and extensions to existing buildings were completed, the largest being a steel and concrete Recreation Club in Brunei Town. A number of buildings were in process of erection at the end of the the year. Two sports grounds were completed.

The State now possesses some 73 miles of roads, but their general condition remained unsatisfactory and the increase in traffic was negligible.

A separate report is published by the State Engineer, an officer of the Malayan Public Works Service.



46. *Electrical Department.*—The installation of an electrical power plant in Brunei Town was recorded in the 1934 Report. The new department was organised and functioned throughout the year under the charge of the State Engineer.

One engine was badly smashed and had to be replaced, but operation and maintenance were generally satisfactory.

Revenue amounted to \$10,491, and Expenditure to \$12,908.

The accidental death of a Malay Wireman is recorded with regret.

## CHAPTER XIII

### JUSTICE AND POLICE

47. The Courts constituted in the State for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice are the Court of the Resident, the Courts of the First and Second Class Magistrates and the Courts of the Native Magistrates and Kathis. There are three First Class Magistrates, six Second Class Magistrates and one Native Kathi in the State. The last deals solely with questions concerning Mohammedan Law. The Court of the Resident exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in all Civil and Criminal matters. The Supreme Court of the Colony of the Straits Settlements has original jurisdiction in the case of offences punishable with death and appeals lie to it from the Court of the Resident in certain Civil and Criminal matters.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various Courts.

District	Resident's Court		First Class Magistrate's Court		Second Class Magistrate's Court		Total
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	
Brunei ...	1	3	56	23	89	171	343
Belait ...	...	1	148	41	40	167	397
Tutong ...	...	...	1	...	114	9	124
Temburong ...	1	1	...	...	5	18	25
Muara ...	...	...	5	4	...	...	9
TOTAL ...	2	5	210	68	248	365	898

Out of the 460 Criminal Cases 65 resulted in acquittals. The total amount involved in Civil and Administration Suits was \$34,873.39.

There were three appeals to the Resident's Court: in one case the Magistrate's decision was reversed.

48. The strength of the police force at the end of the year was 13 non-commissioned officers and 68 constables. Discipline and health were good throughout the year.

Chief Inspector Murphy returned from leave in April, and his relief, Inspector Brown, returned to the Straits Settlements.

49. There was no serious crime during the year. 81 seizable offences were reported, as against 87 in 1934.

The following is a comparative statement of all offences reported to the police during the last three years:—

		<i>Offences</i>	<i>Property lost</i>	<i>Property recovered</i>
			\$	\$
1933	..	459	3,000	1,437
1934	..	463	1,454	376
1935	..	591	1,136	371

Three hundred and sixty-two reports received were classified as "no offence disclosed".

50. *Aliens*.—Five Chinese and one Indian were repatriated during the year.

The numbers of aliens registered during the past three years were:—

<i>1933</i>	<i>1934</i>	<i>1935</i>
1,196	1,084	1,279

51. *Traffic*.—178 motor vehicles were registered and 254 drivers licensed compared with the respective figures of 174 and 179 in 1934.

52. Two persons were taken by crocodiles during the year. Nine crocodiles were captured.

53. *Fire Brigades*.—Adequate fire-fighting facilities exist in Brunei and Kuala Belait. Each brigade was called out twice during the year. No appreciable danger was incurred.

### PRISONS

54. Twenty prisoners were committed to Brunei Prison and ten to Kuala Belait Prison in 1935, compared with a total of 36 in 1934. All were adults, 29 males and one female, of the following nationalities:—

<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Malays</i>	<i>Kedayans</i>	<i>Javanese</i>	<i>Indian</i>	<i>Dusun</i>
11	13	2	2	1	1

At the end of the year there remained seven prisoners in Brunei and two in Belait.

Eleven prisoners received medical treatment as outpatients, and two entered hospital.

Discipline was good.

Prisoners were employed mainly on public work, but they also made articles of rattan for sale.

Visiting Justices inspected the prisons each month: there were no complaints.

Rations to the value of \$1,399.84 were supplied and clothing cost \$63.52, the all-in cost of maintenance per head being some 27 cents per day.

## CHAPTER XIV

### LEGISLATION

55. *State Council*.—Six meetings of the State Council were held during the year. The following enactments were passed by His Highness the Sultan in Council:—

No. 1 of 1935. Carriage by Air.

Designed to give effect to the International Convention signed at Warsaw in 1929.

No. 2 of 1935. Whaling.

The State has acceded to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling.

No. 3 of 1935. Lights and Small Shipping (amendment).

No. 4 of 1935. Rubber Regulation (amendment).

No. 5 of 1935. Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations).

This Enactment serves to implement in Brunei the policy of financial Sanctions.

In addition, rules were promulgated under various Enactments, the most important being:—

(i) The Forest Enactment 1934.

General Rules, Fees and royalties.

(ii) The Rubber Regulation Enactment 1934.

Assessment Rules.

(iii) The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment 1934.

Licences and Fees.

(iv) The Land Code 1909.

Rules for the removal of stone, gravel, etc.

(v) The Customs Duties Enactment 1909.

Regulations governing the export of goods to Italian territory.

## CHAPTER XV

### FINANCE AND TAXATION

56. Revenue totalled \$813,532, as against the original estimate of \$726,000. Receipts therefore constitute a new record, the surplus over the original estimate being happily attributable to increased prosperity throughout the State.

Expenditure was estimated at \$650,885, and actually totalled \$786,201, but of this total only \$546,201 was spent on the services originally estimated for. The unforeseen Expenditure of \$240,000 was in respect of debt repayment, made possible by enhanced revenues. After repayment of this sum, there still remained a surplus of \$27,331.

There was a slight, but general, decrease in annually recurrent charges.

The following are the revenue and expenditure figures for the five years 1931–1935:—

	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	\$	\$
1931 .. ..	342,010	322,791
1932 .. ..	362,403	334,329
1933 .. ..	580,756	514,812
1934 .. ..	645,021	545,021
1935 .. ..	813,532	786,201

Abstracts of revenue and expenditure for 1933–1935 are shown in Appendices A and B.

57. *Public Debt.*—The State debt at the close of the year totalled \$133,000, compared with \$378,200 a year previously, the whole of this sum being due to the Government of the Federated Malay States. The whole balance of this debt is estimated to be repaid early in 1936.

*Assets and Liabilities Account.* The surplus of assets on revenue account, *i.e.* exclusive of the debt of \$133,000, amounted on the 31st December to \$392,086 as against \$364,755 at the end of 1934.

Details of the account as on the 31st December, 1935 are given below:—

	31st December, 1935	
	\$	c.
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<i>Deposits</i>		
Land Office .. ..	2,172	53
Money Orders .. ..	5,159	13
Courts .. ..	1,747	00
Mohammedan Fund .. ..	1,347	64
Police Reward Fund .. ..	407	85
Prisoner's Aid Fund .. ..	705	57
Family Remittance .. ..	899	99
Rubber Fund .. ..	15,196	66
Miscellaneous .. ..	14,000	91
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund Sterling Securities (at cost)	111,894	38
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities ..	—	153,531 66 392,085 87
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>545,617 53</b>

				31st December, 1935	
				\$	c.
ASSETS				\$	c.
Cash in Treasury and Bank	..			—	216,226 86
Loans (secured)	..	..		—	68,770 66
Advances	..	..	..	—	5,566 55
Suspense	..	..	..	—	24,609 08
<i>Investments</i>					
<i>Local Securities:—</i>					
F.M.S. Loan	..	..		50,000 00	
Singapore Municipal Loan	..			10,000 00	
Penang Municipal Loan	..			8,550 00	
<i>Sterling Securities:—</i>					
Nigeria 1955 Stocks	..			29,000 00	
Straits Settlements 1937/67 Stock	..	..		21,000 00	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	..	..	..	111,894 38	
Total					230,444 38
					545,617 53

A copy of the Customs Tariff is given in Appendix C.

58. *Poll-Tax.*—This tax—at the rate of 50 cents per head—is applicable to all non-Malay male natives of the country between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, who are not registered owners of land.

Collections in the last three years have been as follows:—

				\$
1933	..	..	..	1,372
1934	..	..	..	986
1935	..	..	..	1,034

## CHAPTER XVI

### GENERAL

59. The year was characterised by peace and comparative plenty: the people were more generally prosperous than for many years, there was none but insignificant crime, no unemployment, and no serious epidemic of sickness.

On two occasions the State was very much *en fête*. The first was for the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George, which was acclaimed in this small and distant State with overwhelming loyalty and enthusiasm.

The second occasion was in August, when the State had the honour of receiving the High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir SHENTON THOMAS and Lady THOMAS. It was the most welcome of visits, and their departure left but one regret, that it is not possible to extend such a welcome more frequently.

His Highness the Sultan, who was in good health throughout the year, left with Her Highness the Tengku Ampuan at the end of August for Selangor, where a daughter was born to the Tengku Ampuan on October 15th.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak visited the State in February.

The writer acted as British Resident throughout the year: Mr. A. GLENCROSS, M.C.S. served as Assistant Resident, Kuala Belait until April, when he was relieved by Mr. D. A. SOMERVILLE, M.C.S.

Many gentlemen of the unofficial community assisted Government in its work, and I gladly take this opportunity of thanking them.

R. E. TURNBULL,  
*British Resident,  
Brunei.*

BRUNEI, *February*, 1936.

## APPENDIX A

Abstract of Revenue				1933	1934	1935
				\$	\$	\$
CLASS I						
Duties, Taxes and Licences—						
Customs .. ..	..	..	..	178,267	185,273	229,129
Government Monopolies ..	..	..	..	53,430	46,398	53,369
Licences .. ..	..	..	..	22,195	26,579	30,146
Poll-Tax .. ..	..	..	..	1,372	986	1,034
Municipal .. ..	..	..	..	14,375	15,882	15,917
CLASS II						
Fees of Courts and Offices, etc.—						
Courts .. ..	..	..	..	3,855	4,630	4,363
Surveys .. ..	..	..	..	980	1,295	883
General .. ..	..	..	..	5,248	10,510	8,704
CLASS III						
Government Undertakings—						
Posts and Telegraphs ..	..	..	..	10,425	10,466	12,099
Electrical Department ..	..	..	..	..	..	10,491
CLASS IV						
Revenue from Government Property—						
Land Revenue .. ..	..	..	..	257,591	317,225	420,924
Cession Monies .. ..	..	..	..	15,200	15,200	15,200
Interest .. ..	..	..	..	8,396	9,408	10,846
CLASS V						
Land Sales—						
Premia on Land Sales ..	..	..	..	9,422	1,169	427
Total Revenue ..				580,756	645,021	813,532

## APPENDIX B

Abstract of Expenditure	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$
His Highness the Sultan .. ..	14,481	20,365	29,061
Ministers .. ..	14,640	20,640	20,640
British Resident .. ..	18,186	19,728	20,422
Assistant Resident .. ..	20,272	26,829	28,166
Customs and Marine Department ..	19,488	20,276	21,353
Land and Surveys .. ..	12,316	4,930	30,004
Agriculture Department .. ..	..	8,565	9,351
District Offices .. ..	11,971	12,573	14,021
Education .. ..	11,040	12,452	11,859
Police .. ..	34,297	37,289	38,910
Medical and Health Department ..	29,571	37,877	41,809
Forest Department .. ..	..	12,373	14,094
Audit .. ..	..	..	3,783
Political Pensions .. ..	5,994	9,429	9,429
Kathi .. ..	2,292	2,472	2,555
Interest .. ..	15,482	15,321	15,132
Municipal .. ..	1,140	733	832
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recur- rent .. ..	25,230	30,829	32,527
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expendi- ture .. ..	68,538	14,970	11,810
Pensions .. ..	5,328	6,880	7,390
Posts and Telegraphs .. ..	18,166	18,912	27,172
Electrical Department .. ..	..	..	12,907
Public Works Department .. ..	..	..	21,399
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ..	70,052	68,680	58,466
Public Works, Special Expenditure ..	110,328	138,098	57,909
<b>Total Expenditure ..</b>	<b>508,812</b>	<b>540,221</b>	<b>541,001</b>
Repayment of Public Debt ..	6,000	4,800	245,200
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>514,812</b>	<b>545,021</b>	<b>786,201</b>



## APPENDIX C

## SCHEDULE A

## Import Tariff

IN FORCE DURING 1935

	\$	c.	Ad Valorem
<b>Arms and Ammunitions—</b>			
Rifles, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, each ..	5	00	
Cartridges, loaded or empty, per 1,000 ..	10	00	
British, ..	10	00	
Foreign, ..	11	00	
(Import permit must be previously obtained)			
Building and house materials of all kinds including door fittings but excluding Timber and Cement ..			5%
Boots, Shoes, Overshoes, Slippers and Sandles ..			5%
British, ..			10%
Foreign, ..			
Cement, per ton .. ..	2	00	
British, ..	5	00	
Foreign, ..			
Chemicals except for use in agriculture ..			10%
Chemicals for use in agriculture ..			5%
Cloth, Bunting, Flax, Grass, Fibre or any mixture thereof .. ..			10%
Coconut Oil .. ..			5%
Copper and Copperware .. ..			5%
Cosmetic and Perfumes .. ..			10%
British, ..			20%
Foreign, ..			10%
Crockery and Earthenware .. ..			
<b>Cycles and Parts—</b>			
Cycles—complete, each .. ..	1	50	
British, ..	4	50	
Foreign, ..			
Saddles .. ..	0	10	
British, ..	0	30	
Foreign, ..			
Frames—complete .. ..	1	00	
British, ..	3	00	
Foreign, ..			
Frames—parts of per piece .. ..	0	05	
British, ..	0	15	
Foreign, ..			
Handlebars—with fittings and otherwise, each .. ..	0	10	
British, ..	0	30	
Foreign, ..			
Rims, each .. ..	0	10	
British, ..	0	30	
Foreign, ..			
Chains, .. ..	0	10	
British, ..	0	30	
Foreign, ..			
Dangerous Drugs, except accompanied by import permit from British Resident, per ounce ..	500	00	
Dyestuffs, Foreign .. ..			100%
Explosives, Gun powder, Dynamites, Squibs and Crackers .. ..			25%
(Import permit must be previously obtained)			
Fancy Goods—including Watches, Clocks, Cameras, Jewellery and Sporting Goods .. ..			5%
Fish, Dried .. ..			10%



## APPENDIX C—Continued

## SCHEDULE A—Continued

			\$	c.	Ad Valorem
(d) Containing less than 40% of proof spirit,					
per gallon	..		3	00	
(e) Brandy, per gallon	..	British,	7	20	
	..	Foreign,	9	50	
Sparkling Wines, " per gallon	..	British,	4	50	
" " " "	..	Foreign,	5	50	
<b>Still Wines—</b>					
(a) Over 26% of proof spirit, per gallon					
		British,	3	00	
		Foreign,	4	00	
(b) Under 26% of proof spirit, per gallon					
		British,	1	00	
		Foreign,	2	00	
Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry, per					
gallon .. ..		British,	0	90	
		Foreign,	1	00	
Chinese Samsoo " including " Medicated " Wines, per					
gallon .. ..			6	00	
Telescopes, Surveying and Optical Materials	..				5%
Timber .. ..					10%
<b>Tobacco—</b>					
(a) Chinese Tobacco, per katty	..		0	80	
(b) Sumatra, Palembang and other Native					
Tobacco, per katty	..		0	80	
(c) Tobacco in tins, per pound	..	British,	0	80	
	..	Foreign,	0	90	
(d) Cigars, per " pound ..	..		0	80	
(e) Cigarettes, per pound	..	British,	0	80	
" " "	..	Foreign,	0	90	

**Regulations in connection with Commercial Traveller's samples and specimens—**

All Commercial Travellers' samples and specimens if in a reasonable quantity (*i.e.* not more than one or two in number) are admitted duty free. Commercial Travellers shall declare at the Customs Office if they wish to import samples or specimens in excess of the quantity stated above and deposit the full amount of duty calculated as if all the samples or specimens are being imported for consumption in the State. A rebate will be granted for all unsold goods provided their re-exportation has taken place within one week from the date of import. These privileges are given to all Commercial Travellers from all parts of the world.

**Rebate—**

No rebate of Customs duties will be granted in respect of any article if such article has been imported for a period of ten days or longer provided this rule shall not apply to articles being kept in the Customs Bonded Store.



**APPENDIX D**  
**THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS**  
**FOR THE YEARS 1933-1935**  
**Exports**

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
<b>A.—Food, Animals and Drinks—</b>							
Poultry	heads	56	149	68	43	71	53
Dried Prawns	pikuls	940	359	475	31,306	12,482	15,652
Sago Flour	"	5,125	1,895	2,603	4,524	2,506	6,177
Dried Fish	"	94	11	170	1,190	128	1,571
<b>B.—Raw Materials—</b>							
Crude Oil	tons	280,523	371,591	441,744	1,760,861	2,371,669	2,785,037
Raw Sago	bayongs	71	21	99	57	20	88
Cutch	tons	1,788	2,356	2,575	123,757	162,861	177,910
Forest Produce	lbs.	...	...	...	2,328	2,649	11,406
Plantation Rubber	pikuls	2,270,249	3,608,364	3,008,409	236,249	671,970	576,159
Jelutong Rubber	"	1,947	2,365	2,235	19,215	39,134	45,060
Hides and Horns	"	139	142	162	589	744	1,095
Coal	tons	78	28	25	618	298	200
Prawn Refuse	bags	29	...	10	35	...	42
Natural Gas	cubic feet	No. return	792,453,863	464,703,917	...	113,207	65,375
<b>C.—Manufactured Articles—</b>							
Brassware	pikuls	11	18	55	546	1,179	1,833
Silverware	"	...	...	...	4,346	5,139	7,709
Sarongs	pieces	111	287	581	319	2,053	1,556
Kajangs	bundles	2,878	1,382	2,525	2,260	1,001	1,519
Miscellaneous	"	...	...	...	2,794	3,639	11,057
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,191,037</b>	<b>3,390,750</b>	<b>3,709,499</b>

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1933-1935

## Imports

Name of Article	Quantity			Value		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
<b>A.—Food, Drinks and Tobacco—</b>						
Rice	29,015	43,006	48,472	\$ 106,322	\$ 131,805	\$ 187,421
Other Grains	3,063	6,050	4,888	11,508	10,133	15,499
Milk	3,165	3,220	3,346	30,677	28,510	26,914
Salt	2,613	2,353	2,827	2,048	1,701	1,885
Sugar	10,390	12,089	11,724	48,721	54,585	48,653
Tobacco	89,591	87,309	96,828	97,277	82,917	92,115
Provisions	...	...	...	180,897	180,012	116,199
Flour	9,742	12,590	12,436	16,733	20,345	20,852
Coconut Oil	3,557	4,434	4,048	9,165	8,740	10,178
Coffee	790	966	1,177	17,479	18,097	19,020
Spirit	7,628	* 10,213	1,597	30,440	27,965	19,149
Arrack	396	375	612	1,110	938	2,074
Beer and Stout	No return	No return	6,584	No return	No return	13,368
Dried Fish	424	657	605	5,256	6,152	7,424
Cattle	...	...	...	No return	No return	1,622
<b>B.—Raw Materials—</b>						
Petroleum	123,888	143,410	182,172	64,640	67,619	82,114
Timber	...	...	...	20,564	50,388	54,800
Fuel Oil	13,429	19,099	29,601	7,056	6,650	7,158
Lubricating Oil	No return	No return	27,295	No return	No return	24,877
<b>C.—Manufactured Articles—</b>						
Motor Vehicles	...	...	...	36,250	21,932	37,998
Dyed Cotton Goods	...	...	...	76,017	76,380	79,192
Yarn and Thread	...	...	...	8,257	10,513	9,268
Sarongs	...	...	...	22,487	21,091	21,593
Machinery	...	...	...	826,055	598,305	394,001
Chandu	7,400	7,000	7,400	16,820	14,700	22,220
Matches	902	1,147	1,253	6,336	6,049	6,856
Cement	2,324	580	1,951	33,253	10,976	22,305
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	375,588	295,365	649,304
Coins and Bullion	...	...	...	360,612	135,471	421,440
TOTAL	...	...	...	2,411,768	1,887,339	2,415,499

**APPENDIX E**  
**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS**  
**FOR THE YEARS 1933-1935**  
**Exports**

District	Plantation Rubber			Jelutong Rubber			Sago Flour and Raw Sago		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Belait	1,410,543	2,067,098	1,708,914	...	...	...	39	15	53
Tutong	7,931	64,380	50,779	1,080	1,828	2,158	174	394	60
Temburong	162,747	540,238	420,630	77	...	...	4,951	1,501	2,543
Muara	658,109	845,847	767,676	790	537	77	68	17	86
	30,919	90,801	60,410	...	...	...	1	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,270,249	3,608,364	3,008,409	1,947	2,365	2,235	5,233	1,927	2,742

District	Hides and Horns			Forest Produce			Kajang		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	\$	\$	\$	Bundles	Bundles	Bundles
Belait	67	90	113	701	1,116	2,935	2,862	1,382	2,525
Tutong	62	51	46	882	1,481	5,958	...	...	...
Temburong	4	...	3	361	52	2,498	...	...	...
Muara	6	1	...	352	...	15	5	...	...
	...	...	...	32	...	...	11	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	139	142	162	2,328	2,649	11,406	2,878	1,382	2,525

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS  
FOR THE YEARS 1933-1935

Exports

District	Sarongs			Brassware			Silverware			Cutch		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei	\$ 319	\$ 2,053	\$ 529	Pikuls 10	Pikuls 15	Pikuls 30	\$ 4,346	\$ 5,139	\$ 7,672	Tons 1,788	Tons 2,356	Tons 2,575
Belait	...	...	52	1	1	2	...	...	37	...	...	...
Tutong	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temburong	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	319	2,053	581	11	18	55	4,346	5,139	7,709	1,788	2,356	2,575

District	Crude Oil			Dried Prawns			Natural Gas			Miscellaneous		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei	Tons ...	Tons ...	Tons ...	Pikuls 918	Pikuls 341	Pikuls 455	Cubic Feet No return	Cubic Feet ...	Cubic Feet ...	\$ 1,402	\$ 1,548	\$ 10,655
Belait	280,523	371,591	441,744	...	13	15	Do. 792,453,863	464,703,917	...	1,362	2,091	381
Tutong	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	21
Temburong	...	...	...	19	5	5	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Muara	...	...	...	3	...	...	Do. ...	...	...	30	...	...
TOTAL	280,523	371,591	441,744	940	359	475	No return	792,453,863	464,703,917	2,794	3,639	11,057



## APPENDIX E—Continued

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS  
FOR THE YEARS 1933-1935—Continued

## Imports

District	Rice			Other Grains			Tobacco			Sugar		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei	Pikuls 18,010	Pikuls 27,603	Pikuls 29,992	Pikuls 1,328	Pikuls 991	Pikuls 1,280	lbs. 42,277	lbs. 47,711	lbs. 49,174	Pikuls 6,366	Pikuls 7,717	Pikuls 6,998
Belait	8,993	9,930	13,422	1,664	4,733	3,466	41,433	29,610	37,171	2,422	2,196	2,674
Tutong	513	3,191	2,886	42	91	100	3,058	5,395	5,483	926	1,443	1,453
Temburong	1,386	2,282	2,172	27	235	42	2,823	4,591	5,000	612	723	599
Muara	112	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	64	10	...
TOTAL	29,014	43,006	48,472	3,063	6,050	4,888	89,591	87,309	96,828	10,390	12,089	11,724

District	Piece Goods			Petroleum			Provisions			Salt		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei	\$ 43,254	\$ 48,978	\$ 47,009	Gallons 51,424	Gallons 53,302	Gallons 32,788	\$ 28,824	\$ 42,562	\$ 41,875	Pikuls 1,763	Pikuls 1,492	Pikuls 1,841
Belait	25,225	16,727	23,381	66,512	82,308	140,353	147,089	126,549	65,188	375	401	472
Tutong	5,559	5,866	6,312	3,640	5,400	6,923	1,376	7,990	6,875	291	320	382
Temburong	1,969	4,500	2,368	2,096	2,400	2,108	3,520	2,568	2,240	117	119	109
Muara	10	309	122	216	...	...	88	346	21	67	21	23
TOTAL	76,017	76,380	79,192	123,888	143,410	182,172	180,897	180,015	116,199	2,613	2,353	2,827

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS  
FOR THE YEARS 1933-1935—Continued**

**Imports**

District	Machinery			Flour			Coconut Oil			Liquor		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belait	1,741	9,451	10,671	5,657	8,111	8,203	2,255	2,809	2,529	1,516	1,791	2,028
Tutong	824,234	588,617	377,398	3,389	3,243	3,073	957	899	897	6,459	8,398	6,712
Temburong	...	152	5,860	272	703	805	210	445	420	8	...	1
Muara	...	50	25	368	533	355	130	278	201	41	24	52
	...	35	47	56	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	...
TOTAL	826,055	598,305	394,001	9,742	12,590	12,436	3,557	4,434	4,048	8,024	10,213	8,793

District	Timber			Yarn and Thread			Motor Vehicles			Chandu		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belait	18,802	21,253	30,845	5,866	7,562	6,742	3,528	5,224	3,008	7,400	7,000	7,400
Tutong	1,696	28,372	23,114	1,509	2,239	1,706	32,722	15,946	34,896	...	...	...
Temburong	...	...	300	361	498	557	...	762	94	...	...	...
Muara	...	175	72	208	214	263	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	388	462	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	20,564	50,388	54,800	8,257	10,513	9,268	36,250	21,932	37,998	7,400	7,000	7,400

## APPENDIX E—Continued

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS  
FOR THE YEARS 1933-1935—Continued

## Imports

District	Cement			Fuel Oil			Milk			Sarongs		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei	18	47	59	8,032	10,779	11,990	715	921	1,312	13,574	12,177	11,200
Belait	2,306	531	1,883	5,269	8,320	17,611	2,292	2,032	1,718	4,568	4,389	4,971
Tutong	...	...	5	...	...	...	92	155	212	3,208	2,999	4,488
Temburong	...	2	4	108	...	...	61	112	104	884	1,526	934
Muara	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	253	...	...
TOTAL	2,324	580	1,951	13,429	19,099	29,601	3,165	3,220	3,346	22,487	21,091	21,593

District	Coffee			Matches			Miscellaneous		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei	420	544	628	563	637	658	72,714	103,981	113,781
Belait	269	269	354	112	293	308	292,308	171,063	504,830
Tutong	53	98	144	125	112	185	5,634	12,173	23,042
Temburong	44	55	51	97	105	102	4,624	8,050	7,601
Muara	4	...	...	5	...	...	308	98	50
TOTAL	790	966	1,177	902	1,147	1,253	375,588	295,365	649,304

# APPENDIX E—Continued

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1933-1935—Continued

### Imports

District	Dried Fish			Lubricating Oil			Cattle		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Brunei ...	Pikuls No return	Pikuls No return	Pikuls 199	Gallons No return	Gallons No return	Gallons 5,439	\$ No return	\$ No return	\$ 1,622
Belait ...	Do.	Do.	296	Do.	Do.	21,856	Do.	Do.	...
Tutong ...	Do.	Do.	67	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...
Temburong ...	Do.	Do.	43	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...
Muara ...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...
TOTAL ...	No return	No return	605	No return	No return	27,295	No return	No return	1,622

## APPENDIX F

## ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NINE STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1935

Month	BRUNEI DISTRICT				TEMBURONG DISTRICT				BELAIT DISTRICT	
	Government Hospital Brunei Town	Subok	Gadong	Kumbang Pasang	Labu	Biang	Batu Apoi	Kuala Belait (The British Malayan Petroleum Co.)	Kuala Belait Hospital	
January	Inches 12'68	Inches 10'90	Inches 9'90	Inches 13'71	Inches 13'02	Inches 13'65	Inches 7'30	Inches 7'79	Inches 7'65	
February	4'76	6'16	5'81	5'78	6'79	8'17	5'45	8'19	8'16	
March	7'88	7'42	6'83	6'77	22'25	19'68	8'88	10'13	10'16	
April	4'68	4'68	3'89	3'51	8'38	9'75	12'82	7'12	7'01	
May	4'96	3'60	4'77	8'86	8'10	10'65	8'58	6'12	6'18	
June	20'39	16'41	23'74	21'23	21'55	20'53	9'15	8'97	9'	
July	5'78	5'43	7'01	6'44	22'43	11'35	7'42	3'27	3'28	
August	10'14	12'82	14'85	11'26	23'95	20'92	11'94	9'28	9'11	
September	6'94	3'50	4'05	7'81	8'43	8'18	4'35	6'10	6'41	
October	16'37	16'26	17'32	18'60	38'40	23'22	31'92	18'57	18'77	
November	17'58	19'21	16'73	21'90	24'60	23'48	23'47	15'39	15'81	
December	13'23	9'69	9'80	10'42	20'30	14'03	17'48	6'54	6'70	
Total ..	125'39	116'08	124'70	136'20	218'20	181'61	148'76	107'47	108'24	

ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS, BRUNEI TOWN,  
TUTONG AND TEMBURONG DURING 1935  
THERMOMETER MEAN (IN SHADE)

41

Month	Brunei			Tutong			Temburong		
	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range
January	83.64 °F	75.55 °F	8.09 °F	83.29 °F	79.22 °F	4.07 °F	84.45 °F	74.03 °F	11.42 °F
February	84.86 "	75.11 "	9.75 "	83.96 "	74.16 "	9.80 "	85.71 "	74.35 "	11.36 "
March	85.52 "	76.19 "	9.33 "	85.45 "	74.96 "	10.49 "	86.09 "	74.77 "	11.32 "
April	87.50 "	77.37 "	10.13 "	87.29 "	75.66 "	11.63 "	87.73 "	75.53 "	12.20 "
May	87.74 "	77.39 "	10.35 "	86.19 "	75.96 "	10.23 "	89.25 "	75.22 "	14.03 "
June	86.03 "	76.73 "	9.30 "	86.36 "	74.83 "	11.53 "	86.53 "	74.86 "	11.67 "
July	86.94 "	76.68 "	10.26 "	86.74 "	75.12 "	11.62 "	86.87 "	74.67 "	12.20 "
August	86.94 "	76.23 "	10.35 "	86.83 "	75.06 "	11.77 "	87.16 "	73.77 "	13.39 "
September	86.70 "	76.20 "	10.50 "	87.18 "	74.53 "	12.65 "	88.00 "	74.30 "	13.70 "
October	86.23 "	76.94 "	9.29 "	85.79 "	74.93 "	10.86 "	87.09 "	75.09 "	12.00 "
November	85.20 "	75.03 "	10.17 "	84.96 "	74.66 "	10.30 "	87.40 "	74.26 "	13.14 "
December	84.80 "	75.87 "	8.93 "	85.19 "	74.12 "	11.07 "	87.41 "	73.35 "	14.06 "
Mean Temperature	86.01 °F	76.27 °F	9.73 °F	85.77 °F	75.27 °F	10.50 °F	87.05 °F	74.52 °F	12.53 °F



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# **STATE OF KELANTAN.**

## **ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KELANTAN FOR THE YEAR 1935.**

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### **CHAPTER I.**

#### **GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.**

The State of Kelantan (of which a map is annexed) lies on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitudes 4°32' and 6°15' North and longitudes 101°19' and 102°37' East, and is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak and the Patani district of Southern Siam. It has a greatest length from North to South of 118 miles and a greatest breadth from East to West of 88 miles, the total area being 5,750 square miles. The State Capital is Kota Bharu, situated about 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, containing 14,843 inhabitants according to the 1931 Census. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern, Administrative District.

Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign-owned rubber estates.

#### **CLIMATE.**

The characteristic features of the climate are uniform temperature, high humidity, and copious rainfall, arising mainly from the maritime exposure of the State.

In the coastal region the heat is tempered by land and sea breezes and the climate is pleasant and healthy, temperature ranging between 65°F and 94°F according to the season of the year, the highest temperatures being usually recorded in the months of May and June and the lowest in February. The periods of the North East monsoon commencing in late October and ending in March, and the South West monsoon (May to September) may be considered as the two seasons of the year. The North East monsoon is accompanied by heavy rains with a marked drop in the temperature during the months of November to February. The average rainfall on the coast is some 130 inches and inland on the plains along the course of the Kelantan River 115 inches. There are, however, great variations in the annual rainfall during the 28 years of record, the lowest being 84.68 inches in 1932 and the highest 194.25 inches in 1922. 75 inches have been recorded in one month and as much as 21 inches in 24 hours. December is the wettest month with an average of 26 inches and April the driest with 4 inches.

### HISTORY.

Little is known of the early history of Kelantan. Folk-lore derives the name from *glam hutan* (*Melaleuca Leucadendron*) a swamp tree that once covered much of the coast. As fantastic is Gerini's derivation from *Koli*, a north Indian loan-word from a town near the Buddha's birth-place, plus *tanah* 'land'. Unsubstantiated, too, is his identification of Kota with Kolo of the Chinese annals, which was more probably Kra. Actually 'Kelantan' is one of those *krama* or alternative forms, like the Sakai *asu* and *anjing* 'dog', the Malay *kuala* and *kuantan* 'estuary', the Javanese *segara* and *seganten* 'ocean' or *kali* and *kanten* 'river', forms that probably antedate the splitting of Javanese, Malay and Sundanese into separate languages.

A Chinese Buddhist traveller, Chau Ju Kua mentions Kelantan as subject at the end of the 12th century A. D. to the great Buddhist empire of Sri Vijaya or Palembang, whose kings built Borobodur and Chandi Kalasan in Java and erected at Jaiya on the Bay of Bandon in southern Siam Buddhist buildings of the same type as Chandi Kalasan.

Composed in 1365, a Javanese poem *Nagarakretagama*, mentions Kelantan as subject then to the Javanese empire of Majapahit. In 1411 it was ruled by a Maharaja K'umar who sent tribute to China, so that in 1412 he received a present of silks and an imperial letter praising his conduct.

Mahmud, last Sultan of Malacca, who ruled from 1488 to 1511 A. D. conquered Kelantan, which according to the *Malay Annals* was then larger than Patani and had a king Sultan Mansur Shah of the race of Raja 'Chulan', possibly reminiscent of Chula conquest in Malaya in the twelfth century A.D. One of this ruler's captive daughters, Onang Kening, married Sultan Mahmud and became the mother of the first Sultan of Perak. A Pahang Raja, Ali Jalla 'Abdul'-Jalil Riayat Shah, who was Sultan of Johore from 1580 to 1597, had a son Raja Hussin who became ruler of Kelantan.

The Capital of Kelantan appears on Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century and then disappears until the last half of the 18th century. In 1603 A.D. Siam is said to have conquered Patani, after which Kelantan fell under the sway of Patani and is not mentioned in Dutch records of the seventeenth century. One account makes the present dynasty trace its descent to an 18th century Bugis prince who married a Johore lady and came to Kelantan from Patani. In the middle of that century Kelantan was overrun by Trengganu. At the beginning of the 19th century Siamese imperialism led to a tightening of control from Bangkok. In 1902 Siam stationed an Adviser at Kota Bharu. In 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights to suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possessed over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands". A Treaty was made in 1910 between Great Britain and the Raja of Kelantan whereof Article II provides that the Sultan of Kelantan shall receive a British Adviser, "Whose advice he undertakes to follow in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammedan religion and local Malay customs".

## CHAPTER II.

### GOVERNMENT.

The present ruler is His Highness the Sultan, Sir Ismail ibni al-Marhum Sultan Mohamed, IV., K.C.M.G. who succeeded his father in 1920. The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan who exercises it subject to the advice and consent of the British Adviser who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Malay States residing in Singapore.

The Agreement between Great Britain and Kelantan dated 22nd October, 1910, gives recognition to the fact that the State is under the protection of Great Britain and defines the general principles on which the Government of the State shall be conducted.

In carrying on the general administration of the country the Sultan is assisted by a State Council consisting of 15 members including the British Adviser, the Assistant Adviser and the Legal Adviser, the Sultan himself being President. The Council meets once a week for the transaction of general business. All laws are passed by the State Council.

## CHAPTER III.

### POPULATION.

The population of Kelantan at the 1931 Census was 369,411: namely, 185,057 males and 181,354 females. The following table shows the distribution of the population by race and sex:—

**Population of Kelantan according to Census 1931.**

	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Others		Total all races		Births	Deaths
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Kota Bharu	109,110	112,090	5,720	3,777	32	18	10	7	4,387	3,243	119,259	119,135	8,504	4,274
Pasir Puteh	36,966	38,282	779	624	2	---	---	---	581	441	38,328	39,347	2,856	1,450
Tlu Kelantan	20,165	19,588	5,928	1,563	50	22	11	4	4,316	1,695	30,470	22,872	1,471	900
Total Kelantan	166,241	169,960	12,427	5,964	84	40	21	11	9,284	5,379	188,057	181,354	12,831	6,624

Under Malays are included all persons of the Malayan Race classed in the 1931 Census as Malaysians.

The total number of births registered in 1935 was 10,979 (5,714 males and 5,265 females). In every 100 births registered 52.04% were males and 47.96% females. The highest births rate according to nationalities was 39.65 per mille amongst Chinese. The lowest rate (amongst Europeans) was 11.90 per mille.

The total number of deaths registered was 7,522 (3,993 males and 3,529 females).

Birth rate = 26.58 per mille compared with 28.70 in 1934.

Death rate = 18.21 per mille compared with 19.37 in 1934.

Infantile mortality = 132.43 per 1,000 births compared with 130.14 in 1934.

## CHAPTER IV.

## HEALTH.

The State provides at Kota Bharu a General Hospital (192 beds) with first class and second class wards, and a special ward for sick prisoners; a small European Hospital; a non-Malay Ward, a Hospital for mental diseases with two Malay Wards, and one Female Ward; and an Isolation Hospital. At Kuala Krai there is a district Hospital (56 beds); at Tumpat an out-door Dispensary with an emergency Ward and a Quarantine Camp; at Pasir Puteh an out-door Dispensary; and at Pasir Mas, in addition to the existing Dispensary, an Emergency Ward of 8 beds was completed during the year.

The larger rubber estates in Kelantan provide their own hospital accommodation and medical attendance for their employees.

The Medical Staff at present consists of a Chief Medical Officer with headquarters at Kota Bharu, a part-time Medical Officer at Kuala Krai, a European Matron two staff Nurses, and a number of Asiatic Assistants, including Indians, Chinese and Malays. An Infant Welfare Nurse was appointed for the Kota Bharu district; two probationary dressers were also appointed, and approval was given for the appointment of an Assistant Medical & Health Officer, two Grade II dressers, and one further probationary dresser for 1936. This will strengthen the medical staff which has been depleted during the slump years, and will enable the work in the Kampongs to be extended.

The total expenditure of the Medical Department was \$167,546.17 as compared with \$150,269.76 in 1934. The total revenue collected during the year was \$10,155.38 as compared with \$8,952.94 in 1934. The expenditure on Medical and Health Services accounts for 7.24% of the revenue of the State.

The following enactments and amendments to the existing ordinances affecting health were passed during the year:—

Enactment No. 1 of 1935 - An enactment to effect certain additions to and amendments in the Infectious and Contagious Disease Rules.

Enactment No. 10 of 1935 - An enactment to repeal and to re-enact with certain additions the laws relating to Lepers.

Enactment No. 17 of 1935 - An enactment to provide for the Establishment and regulation of Irrigation Areas.

Enactment No. 21 of 1935 - An enactment to amend the Burial Grounds Enactment 1916.

The State has been free from serious epidemic disease for some years. The proportion of cases diagnosed as Malaria to the total admissions to Hospital from all diseases was as follows:—12.41% in Government Hospitals compared with 15.18% in 1934 and 17.29% in 1933. 35.71% in Estate Hospitals compared with 30.31% in 1934 and 17.38% in 1933. Death registration is still imperfect, and cannot be taken as an absolute index of the health of the State. From the hospital statistics, the general health would appear to have been good, in spite of an exceptionally hot dry monsoon, and there was no increase in the incidence of Malaria.

*Hook worm.* Hook worm infection still remains common, though fewer advanced cases are encountered than previously. The efficacy of worm treatment is now recognised and is popular, but unfortunately little progress has been made in remedying the conditions of life which are the root cause of this disease.

*Yaws.* The cases of yaws seen in the areas visited by the Travelling Dispensaries are now fewer. Treatment in the earlier stages of the disease has resulted in the lessening of the instances of crippling and disfiguring after results, but the disease still remains common in most areas. The treatment is popular, and the success



of the treatment is universally known. All that is required is to attend at the fixed place visited by the Travelling Dispensary for treatment. There is no fee charged, and no painful or disagreeable treatment; yet, even now, children are often seen, with primary sores untreated, due to the laziness, and the thoughtlessness of their parents. This attitude is becoming less common; and custom and public opinion, are moving towards a more hopeful and intelligent attitude, which does not accept dirt or disease as inevitable.

Venereal Disease. is common in the towns, but it is rarely found in the outstations and villages.

Five thousand and ninety-two (5,092) in-patients were treated in the Government hospitals as compared with 5,025 in 1934.

Out-door Dispensaries. The most interesting and hopeful feature of the Health and Medical Services in this State is the continued and successful development of the system of Out-door Dispensaries and Travelling Dispensaries.

The very limited revenues of the State do not admit of any great extension to the permanent hospitals. In any case, a system of large permanent hospitals is more suited to States in which the population is concentrated in towns. In Kelantan, a population of nearly 400,000 lives is scattered over a vast area in Kampongs which are often remote from any motor road or railway. The result is that serious cases may not be able to get to hospital, and that patients who are not seriously ill are reluctant to face a long and difficult journey.

The natural reluctance of a sick man to leave his home and his relations, and to face the unknown dangers of living in hospital, must also be considered.

The only remedy is to take the hospital to the patient, and this is what is done by a system which includes

- (a) Small fixed Dispensaries at convenient centres;
- (b) Motor Travelling Dispensaries which can be used in emergencies as ambulances;
- (c) Pack Dispensaries with carriers;
- (d) Outdoor Motor-boat Dispensaries.

Pasir Mas is a typical example of the usefulness of a well placed Dispensary. Pasir Mas is a small river-side village; the headquarters of a large district which has a well organised market as a commercial centre for a whole area where there are no roads except a few bicycle tracks. Thousands of Malays come in to buy and sell, and are now getting into the habit of taking advantage of market days to visit the Dispensary. The start was slow, but a few successful cases lead to greater confidence, and in 1935 23,000 cases of whom 19,000 were Malays attended the Dispensary.

The Dispensary at Tumpat deals with another type of patient. Tumpat is the coastal terminus of the East-coast Railway; a busy small port, the centre of the fishing industry, and the home of the Kelantan Branch of the firm of Messrs. Boustead & Co. whose many activities are described in another chapter.

Full use of this Dispensary was made by Indian and Ceylonese railway servants; Chinese shop-keepers; Malay fishermen; Japanese Iron-Ore miners; lighterage coolies and members of ships crews. In all, over 22,000 very varied cases were treated in 1935.

The Motor Travelling Dispensaries are limited to the areas served by road. They work on a regular schedule which enables them to cover the whole accessible area once a week. They stop at 31 known fixed halting places, so that people from a distance may come in at a definite time and date; these dispensaries dealt with 43,900 patients in 1935 - rather less than last year: this is not an indication that they are any less popular, but rather that they had cleared up a good deal of the more obvious cases, such as yaws in the most accessible areas.

In order to reach the Kampongs which are too distant from roads to be served by these Motor Travelling Dispensaries, a system of Pack Dispensaries has been started. These Dispensaries are carried by a small party of coolies. The dressers in charge of these Pack Dispensaries have visited 61 centres and dealt with 15,000 cases. The support given at once to these Dispensaries by Kampongs, who have never before had any contact with European medical treatment, has been so remarkable that it is proposed to extend both the number of these Dispensaries and the area visited.

A River Dispensary, on a light draught boat, fitted with an outboard motor, visits the very remote Kampongs up the Pergau river, and it is proposed to extend this system to the Sungei Lebir; the many rapids on these rivers call for considerable courage and determination on the part of the dresser in charge and his crew.

The total number of attendances at the various fixed and Travelling Dispensaries reached a total of 199,000.

The admissions, deaths and death rates from the principal diseases treated at Hospital during 1935 were as follows:—

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>No. of Admissions.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Percentage of Deaths.</u>
Malaria	971	61	6.28
Ankylostomiasis	427	16	3.73
Pneumonia Lobar	123	31	25.20
Broncho Pneumonia	16	8	50.00
Bronchitis	155	4	2.58
Dysentery	76	3	3.94
Syphilis	60	2	3.33
Yaws	306	—	—
Ulcers	362	3	0.82
Beri-Beri	42	6	14.28

The following table gives the Principal causes of death throughout the State:—

Disease,	Male.	Female.	Total.
Malaria ....	51	20	71
Fever Unspecified (Probably malaria) .....	118	84	202
Fever Unspecified — ....	2,268	2,129	4,397
Enteric Fever ....	—	1	1
Dysentery ....	8	3	11
Influenza ....	6	2	8
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (including cases reported as "Batok Kering") ....	38	10	48
Other forms of Tuberculosis ....	—	—	—
Leprosy ....	—	1	1
Syphilis ....	1	1	2
Ankylostomiasis ....	23	13	36
Cancer ....	—	—	—
Beri-Beri ....	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart ....	—	1	1
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ....	—	—	—
Bronchitis (including Cases reported as "Batok Sahaja") ....	141	74	215
Pneumonia (all forms) ....	83	7	90
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ....	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enterities (including "Cheroh") ....	87	72	159
Other Diseases of the Digestive System (including cases reported as "Sakit Perot") ....	104	58	162
Convulsions (including "Sawan") .....	399	299	698
*Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs ....	3	4	7
Non-Venereal Diseases of Genito- Urinary system ....	—	1	1
Diseases of Pregnancy, Child Birth and Puerperal state ....	—	54	54
*Premature Births and Diseases of early Infancy ....	133	91	224
Old age or Senility ....	219	332	551
Violence (all forms) ....	31	9	40
Other causes ....	340	203	543
Total	4,953	3,469	7,522

\*Excluding infantile convulsions. Ratio per mille of population 18.21

The following table shows births and deaths registered throughout the year by nationality:-

	Population.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Deaths.	Death rate per mille.
Malays	377,745	9,747	25.80	6,870	18.21
Chinese	19,846	787	39.65	380	19.14
Indians	7,634	191	25.01	153	20.04
Europeans	84	1	11.90	1	11.90
Eurasians	44	1	22.72	—	—
Others	7,660	252	32.89	118	15.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>413,013</b>	<b>10,979</b>	<b>26.58</b>	<b>7,522</b>	<b>18.21</b>

Small Pox. There were no cases of small pox during the year. Vaccination is done free of charge at all Government hospitals, Dispensaries, and by travelling dressers and vaccinators, who tour the State. Twelve thousand (12,000) vaccinations were made as compared with 6,000 last year.

Leprosy. Fifteen (15) new cases were diagnosed during the year, of whom 5 were Malays. A new Leper Enactment on the lines of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States Enactment was passed, and should help in the control of this disease. A small Leper Hospital is maintained, and curative treatment is provided, but so far as possible lepers are sent to the well-equipped Leper Hospitals in the Federated Malay States.

Assault Cases. There has been some continued improvement in the number of these cases; 693 in 1935, 770 in 1934, and 850 in 1933, but they are still far too numerous, and reflect hasty temper, and a more primitive stage of civilization, in which the strong man armed protects his own goods rather than relying on the police. Fortunately, these cases seem to give rise to little ill-will; opponents often fraternise in Hospital, and lie cheerfully in Court in an endeavour to keep each other out of gaol.

Mental Diseases. A small Mental Hospital is maintained. The average number of cases was 39, with a maximum of 45. So far as possible, cases are transferred to the Singapore Mental Hospital, and 40 cases are now maintained in the Mental Hospitals of the Colony and the Federated Malay States.

Pasteur Treatment. Treatment was given to five patients during the year.

Veterinary. This year, no case of anthrax in cattle was reported. This immunity from disease was reflected in the continued increase of cattle exports; 2,980 head having been exported by rail during the year as against 2,936 in 1934. An arrangement was reached with the Federated Malay States Veterinary Authorities by which animals intended for export by rail are examined by the Veterinary Inspector at the station of entrainment, and the necessary certificates issued, while quarantine on entry into Pahang is dispensed with, the animals being allowed to proceed to their destination, if found healthy, and quarantine carried out there. Two dogs were shown to have died of rabies, by examination of the brains in the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, compared with 3 in 1934 and 4 in 1933.

As this State borders on Siam, where custom and faith limit the destruction of diseased and strayed dogs, it is very difficult to prevent cases of re-infection of rabies from dogs from over the Siamese border. All unlicensed dogs or unmuzzled dogs are regularly shot, and there are comparatively few dogs left in the State. Anti-rabies vaccinations are provided at a low cost.

All the milch-cattle sheds, slaughter-houses and markets were frequently visited by the Veterinary Inspector who gave advice whenever necessary.

Meteorological. Rainfall at Kota Bharu was 100.91 inches as compared with 110.25 in the previous year, the greatest fall in 24 hours being 5.85 inches in January, 1935. The following are the observations made at Kota Bharu in 1935 (supplied by the Meteorological Officer, Kuala Lumpur):—

Temperature.

The mean maximum was 87.8°F

The mean minimum was 72.8°F

The highest temperature recorded was 93°F, and the lowest 64°F.

## CHAPTER V.

### HOUSING.

The population of Kelantan outside the towns

being almost exclusively Malay peasantry, the houses are of the simplest Malay type, constructed of palm thatch, bark, or bamboo, and raised a few feet off the ground on piles. These houses are better ventilated, drier, and generally more healthy than the type of house built level with the ground used by the poorer classes of Chinese; in fact, if the ground under the house were kept clean and well drained, the type would be an excellent one, but too often dirt and rubbish is allowed to accumulate and, in some cases goats and chickens are reared under the house. The wealthier house-owner may construct his dwelling of sawn planks, and wooden tiles often imported from Siam. Housing of Indian, Malay and Chinese estate labourers is conditioned by the Indian Labour and non-Indian Labour Enactments, under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. The type of building-lines compares very favourably with those found elsewhere in the Peninsula. Houses in the towns are, for the most part, either two-storeyed wooden or brick shop-buildings with living accommodation on the upper storey, constructed and occupied by Chinese and Indian merchants, or of the Malay dwelling-house type. This latter may be as elementary as the country peasant's dwelling, or a substantial two-storeyed wooden building standing in its own grounds.

The Municipal and Health Department now operate a few simple rules to regulate overcrowding, and a Town Advisory Board, consisting of unofficials and including the Chief Medical Officer, the District Officer, the Government Engineer, and the Government Surveyor, are engaged in devising a progressive layout of the main town Kota Bharu. Very considerable progress was made in this sphere during the past year, and several layouts were designed, involving the demolition of the more unsightly and insanitary buildings facing main roads. Several new roads have been opened up, and one-way narrow roads widened, so as to provide two-way traffic. No house may be built in a Municipal area, and no constructive alterations to existing buildings may be carried out till the plan has been approved by the Municipal Department. There are still too many derelict Kampung type Malay houses in the town board area, but these are being gradually eliminated, or brought up to a reasonable

standard. The commercial area of the town around the new market, which was formerly included in a Malay Reservation area, has now been excised from that reservation, and it is hoped that this will encourage the construction of properly designed shophouses, or dwelling houses on an approved layout; whilst the improved sale value of this land will enable the Malay small land owner to re-build his house on the outskirts of the commercial area, where a more spacious layout, suited to the Malay type of house, is possible.

Government servants are mainly recruited from the Malay inhabitants of the State, and in the towns, in most cases, possess their own houses. A limited number of Government Quarters are provided in the outstations, and now that the revenue position has improved, these quarters are being repaired and extended. Quarters are provided rent free for European Officers. There are no Building Societies.

## CHAPTER VI.

### PRODUCTION.

*Minerals.* The quantities and values of minerals exported during the last three years are as follows:—

	1933			1934			1935.		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
Tin-Ore	.47	\$633	\$63.00	4.23	\$5,927	\$598	7.49	\$9,865	\$986
	Tahils	\$	\$	Tahils	\$	\$	Tahils	\$	\$
Gold-Ore	1,543.9	77,154	3,882	1,726	85,913	4,295	591	29,752	1,488
	Tons	\$	\$	Tons	\$	\$	Tons	\$	\$
Man- ganese	2,866	26,716	1,719	8,968	105,338	5,382	10,678	132,260	6,407

There are indications that considerable deposits of tin-ore exist in Kelantan, but these, so far as has been ascertained at present, are situated in areas to which access is difficult. These deposits were either unknown or undeveloped when the agreement for the control of the export of tin was entered into; the small quota allocated to this State, based on its previous production, does not enable any incentive to be offered to the opening up of these areas, or to the improvement of communications.



There was little activity in prospecting for gold during the year, as most of the more attractive areas have been very thoroughly prospected. Alluvial gold is very widely distributed throughout the State, but seldom in paying quantities over a sufficient area to justify mining by modern methods.

Only 11 Prospecting Licences were issued during 1935, as against 18 in 1934, and 3 extensions to Prospecting Licences were approved in 1935. The gross area covered by Prospecting Licences in 1935 was 18,610 acres as against 33,800 in 1934. Out of 23 Gold Mining properties, only 8 were working throughout the year. The total output was 201 tahils as against 841 tahils in 1934. The only steady gold revenue came from Pan washers who paid \$1,499 as against \$2,032 in 1934.

The Nippon Mining Company continued to extract a good grade of Manganese-Ore from an open cast mine at Gual Priok, in the Pasir Mas district. The ore is transported over about 10 miles of light railway to Gual Priok Railway Station, and thence by the Federated Malay States Railway to Tumpat, where it is trans-shipped in lighters to ocean-going steamers. The shallowness of the bar at Tumpat only makes it possible to use half-loaded lighters, and export ceases entirely during the monsoon months.

In spite of these difficulties, the company appears to have found a satisfactory market for good grade ore; 10,678 tons were exported during the year as against 8,968 tons in 1934. The Company is now extending its work to a neighbouring deposit.

A Japanese Mining Company (The Southern Mining Co. Ltd.) incorporated in Tokio, with a capital of one and a quarter million yen, was granted an Agreement for Mining Lease over a considerable area near Temangan. The deposit is an extensive one, but consists of limonite ore -- a grade of iron ore which, I understand, can only be profitably smelted in combination with other grades of iron ore. Transport will offer some difficulties,

but it is proposed to construct a cable way to the F.M.S. Railway at Temangan, whence ore will be carried to a special siding to be conveyed by the F. M. S. Railway to Palekbang, and thence by lighters to ocean-going steamers. I hope that this enterprise will ultimately prove profitable to the Company, to the F.M.S. Railways, and to the State.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

The people of Kelantan are mainly dependent on agriculture. The agricultural products of the State may be divided into two classes - those primarily intended for home consumption, and those intended for export. Of the first class, rice is the most important crop, and an area of nearly 150,000 acres is planted with rice. Sweet potatoes, yams, tapioca, ground nuts, sugarcane, ginger, bananas, and other fruit trees are extensively grown by small holders, both for their own consumption and for sale at the local markets. These markets, which are held in every fair-sized village, are a special feature of Kelantan. Vast numbers of small holders from the country come in to sell their own produce instead of entrusting it to middlemen, and return, after a successful day, with the piece goods and sundry goods which are sold in a separate section of the market. Rubber is by far the most important of the exported products, but there are also substantial exports of copra and arecanuts.

*Irrigation and Drainage.* During the year, a comprehensive series of Enactments, covering drainage and irrigation, and the clearing of rivers from water hyacinth, and other pests, was passed.

The compulsory powers given by these Enactments are used very sparingly, and only in cases in which the deliberate misconduct or negligence of an individual causes injury to his neighbours. Powers were reserved to collect a water assessment in the case of major schemes, but it is not proposed at present to collect any assessment; the intention being to get the Kelantan padi planter, who is hard-working, hard-headed, conservative, and thrifty, to look on the Irrigation Department as one which exists mainly for his own benefit, and not to associate it with the payment of additional taxes or prosecution for minor breaches of the law.

The system is working well, confidence is being won, and there is real co-operation. A nucleus of skilled labour and trained overseers is maintained under the supervision of the Irrigation Engineer, who advises the local headmen, provides levels and technical directions; but the general labour is provided by the agriculturists themselves, working during the off season on sections in which they are personally interested, and receiving either their food, or a small money wage.

A great deal has been done in clearing and widening rivers, and making small deviations, so as to enable the very heavy monsoon rains to run off without drowning, or silting up the young crop. Much remains to be done, more particularly in the way of dams and irrigation, as Kelantan represents to a marked degree the twin problems of drainage and irrigation; to get flood water off the land in the monsoon season, and to hold it on the land in the planting season.

A considerable length of bund, with water gates at intervals, was built north of Tumpat, and a large area of padi land which had been ruined by salt water breaking in at high tides during the monsoon season is now being brought back into cultivation.

Rubber. As the result of the Rubber Control Scheme and improved prices there has been a marked improvement in the cultivation of rubber, and areas which had been overgrown are being cleared. Unfortunately the working of the scheme has not lead to any improvement in the quality of the rubber produced. The rubber manufactured on the large estates is similar in quality to that produced in the rest of Malaya. The rubber produced by small holders is mainly a primitive type of wet slab rubber. For some years the Agricultural Department has been working to get the small holder to improve on his methods, and their efforts were meeting with considerable success. A number of hand-rollers and strainers have been imported and distributed on easy terms, and a simple and a very cheap type of smoke house has been evolved. The small holders were convinced that the extra labour involved in good manufacture was adequately rewarded by an enhanced price.

Unfortunately some ingenious dealers and importers have discovered that a profit could be realised by buying 100 piculs of low grade rubber together with coupons or export rights, On re-milling and removal of water and impurities, the dry weight is approximately 80 piculs, and a surplus of 20 piculs of coupons, or export rights, is available to be covered by the purchase of uncoupons rubber, or, in some cases, possibly, smuggled rubber. Methods are being devised by which this injurious and undesirable practice will be hampered, but it has already in some measure impeded the good work being done by the Agricultural Department, as at the present prices offered for wet slab rubber there is no adequate incentive in the difference of price to induce the small holder to produce fair quality smoked sheet.

Diseases.— Mouldy Rot of the tapped surface caused by *Ceratostomella fimbriata* is common on small holdings in the vicinity of Kota Bharu, but owing to long spells of dry weather which render the fungus inactive does less damage to renewing bark than might be expected. *Loranthus spp.* does considerable damage to badly grown rubber in daerah Kota, and has received some attention.

Comparative figures for export of rubber are given below:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Tons	9,291.04	11,574.41	9,257.15
Value	\$1,906,021	\$4,533,829	\$3,751,627

Padi.-Season 1934-1935. Early prospects for this crop were poor. Regular showers retarded planting of the dry padi and subsequently made effective weeding impossible, while unusually heavy rain in January caused the crop to lodge and made harvesting difficult. Only in localities containing a fair proportion of land which dries rapidly was the dry padi harvest good.

Wet padi land received sufficient water to allow of planting at the usual time, but an unusually light

rainfall in December raised fears that the crop would be a failure; the heavy rainfall in January, however, enabled the crop to recover and make good growth and the harvest though late proved to be an excellent one.

139,910 acres of padi of both types were planted in the season under review which represents a decrease of 8,608 acres as compared with the previous season, but the harvest produced 29,604,000 gantangs or an increased yield of over 6 million gantangs. The average yield of wet padi over 108,740 acres proved to be 235 gantangs per acre, while dry padi gave 127 gantangs per acre on 31,170 acres,

*1935-1936 Season, Dry padi.*— An unusually high rainfall in May softened the land and made it possible to commence ploughing early, but continued showery weather caused a certain amount of difficulty in clearing the land of weed growth. Excellent planting weather was experienced in July, but a large number of peasants did not take advantage of this, and it was feared that a resumption of wet weather would ruin the prospect of a good crop. August and September were however exceptionally dry, the crop was planted and weeded under ideal conditions, and there is every prospect of a heavy harvest.

**Wet Padi.**—Hot dry weather in the early part of the season made it impossible for peasants to cultivate their land. This was particularly the case in Kota Bharu and Pasir Mas districts where the great majority of padi fields are entirely dependent upon rain water. Well distributed rains later in the year effected a marked improvement in growth and at the close of the year crop prospects had become correspondingly better.

In the irrigated areas in Pasir Puteh district, planting was slightly delayed by shortage of water, but at no time did the situation in this district appear so serious as in other districts.

There is in Pasir Puteh district a very marked

improvement in the methods of cultivation of padi. The people now tend to co-ordinate planting to a greater extent than was previously the case; where wet nurseries were five years ago almost unknown they are now common, cultivation before planting is more effectively performed, and boundary baulks are repaired and enlarged. A lot remains to be done, however, in educating peasants in control and conservation of water. In Kota Bharu district the effect of propaganda in relation to wet and dry padi is less marked, but is nevertheless apparent. The most striking fault as regards padi planting throughout the State is the apathy of the peasant who does not make the optimum use of irrigation and rain water.

Although the area planted has not yet been ascertained, it is believed that it will prove to be less than that in the previous season as owing to water shortage it was difficult for cultivators to plant the high lying plots of land.

Pests.- No widespread damage has taken place, though local losses have been caused through rats, birds, and the grasshopper *Oxya chinensis*,

Coconuts and Copra. Coconuts are grown in all kampongs throughout the northern plain but with the exception of the delta and coastal districts where copra is made the majority of the crop is used for domestic consumption, or the palms are tapped for sugar making.

The local price of copra fluctuated considerably during the year, falling to \$2.50 per picul in July and August, and rising rapidly to \$4.00 in November. On the 1st of August an export duty on copra designed to operate on a variable scale based on the Singapore market price was brought into force. The minimum duty of 4 cents per picul is payable when the price exceeds \$4.00 per picul and the maximum duty of 20 cents per picul is applicable only when the price is \$6.00 or more per picul.

Total exports of copra during the year amounted to 6,127.80 tons valued at \$403,527 as compared with

5,873.29 tons in 1934 and 6,773.98 tons in 1933 valued at \$185,256 and \$290,472 respectively.

Pests. - Very considerable loss was occasioned to small holders by the depredations of squirrels which were present in great numbers in all localities. Regular weekly squirrel hunts were organised and arrangements made by groups of peasants for paying squirrel shooters in kind. By the end of the year the numbers of the pest had been reduced to such an extent that the damage done was negligible.

Fruit. - The fruit harvest proved to be a particularly heavy one and commenced towards the end of June which is early for the State. Durian, dukus and lang-sats were particularly plentiful and were obtainable until the end of October. Interest in the planting of pine-apples has died down entirely and has been replaced by banana cultivation on a small scale, and this led to the planting of bananas on the Central Experiment Station.

There is a marked lack of variety in the local fruit and the search for trees of outstanding merit among the few varieties grown has revealed little worthy of propagation and distribution, so that it has been necessary to import planting material of better types from the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements for planting on the Central Experiment Station.

Arecanut. - No areas exist which are fully planted with this crop, but it is found interplanted with various other crops, or along the boundaries of holdings. Nuts are sold in the split form after having been sun-dried. The majority of the crop was harvested during the month of May when, owing to showery weather, drying of the nuts caused more trouble than usual and the product was not of the quality made in previous years. Prices realised ranged from \$3.80 to \$5.50 per picul which is very considerably higher than in 1934. Exports of areca-nut from the State amounted to 2,257.14 tons valued at \$182,757 as compared with 2,260.63 tons valued at \$125,042 in 1934.

*Coffee.*- The area under this crop is negligible, small areas occurring only on three estates. The growth of the Liberian coffee on the Central Experiment Station has however stimulated interest and distributions of seed have been made to three Malay land owners on the western bank of the river.

*Vegetables.*- Owing to favourable weather in May, and as a result of propaganda by this Department, an increased area of vegetables was planted on dry padi land during the off-season. Sweet potato, brinjals, chillies and lobak are the most frequently cultivated, while soya bean is becoming more common than previously.

*Tobacco.*- For local consumption tobacco is grown in small plots. The leaves are not carefully dried or cured but simply cut into fine shreds when green and sundried.

#### LIVESTOCK.

*Cattle and Buffaloes.*- The State carried a stock of 110,039 cattle and 34,829 buffaloes, a reduction of 2,497 and 790 respectively in comparison with the year 1934. Owing to favourable weather resulting in a good growth of grass on the padi fields, these animals attained a better condition during the off-season than they normally do. The policy of increasing the area of grazing reserves was pursued throughout the year, and additional reserves amounting to 1,500 acres were created bringing the total area of reserves in the State to 6,832 acres. The work of developing these reserves and bringing them into a state suitable for grazing has made some headway. Legislation was enacted during the year, which will make it possible to require cattle owners under the supervision of headmen to fence in grazing reserves for their cattle. This may help to mitigate the existing nuisance of cattle trespass on padi lands planted with vegetables during the off-season. Work has been commenced on an experimental area with a view to determining the most satisfactory method of converting forest into grazing land, and local and imported grazing grasses, fodder grasses, and browse



plants have been planted. In addition to the legislation mentioned above an Enactment has been passed under which His Highness the Sultan in Council may prohibit the grazing of stock within specified irrigated areas, thus dealing with a matter of primary importance to the State.

Prices of stock rose very considerably subsequent to the outbreak of rinderpest in Siam which was followed by prohibition of export from that country, and in 9 months local prices were rather more than double.

*Disease.* - There have been no outbreaks of cattle disease during the year.

*Poultry.* - A lot of work has been done with a view to improving the housing and feeding of poultry in the State and a number of headmen and others have purchased night arks and approved food and water utensils which serve as useful demonstrations to others. These men have been supplied with Rhode Island red chicks which, in every case, have been well tended. On reaching maturity, the birds will spread in the adjoining kampongs and bring about a much needed increase in weight of the local strain by cross breeding. The export trade with Singapore continues unabated, a total of 119,366 head (85.21 tons) valued at \$24,442 were exported as compared with 113.09 tons valued at \$20,643 in 1934. Local prices for poultry vary between 20 cents and 45 cents per head according to size.

*Diseases.* - One outbreak of disease believed to be fowl cholera was found at Pulai Chondong, but no epidemic or widespread loss of poultry has occurred during the year.

#### EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

*Central Experiment Station, Kota Bharu.* - The area of this station amounts to 29 acres, all of which is under cultivation. Experiments on cultivation and manuring of wet and dry padi are in progress, and also seed selection and multiplication of both types. The station includes a poultry farm and acres of temporary and permanent dry land crops.

*Season 1934 - 1935.* During this season nine experiments including three on dry padi were performed but owing to a variety of causes results were less conclusive than had been hoped.

An experiment on the cultivation of dry padi showed that by hoeing the land to a depth of one foot in February, the yield could be increased 100% over that from land ploughed and harrowed in the usual way.

*Season 1935 - 1936.* Although certain manurial treatments had in the past proved their ability to increase yields, the increases were not economic, and it was decided to modify and reduce the area of the manurial experiment on dry padi, confining it to half of Field 1 and utilising 1/80th acre instead of 1/40th acre plots.

#### SCHOOL GARDENS, PADI FIELDS AND POULTRY.

Thirty-nine school gardens were in existence at the end of the year, but owing to shortage of staff it was possible to pay regular visits to only nineteen of these. The standard of cultivation was not satisfactory at one period, but had risen to a high level at the end of the year. The policy of vegetable seed farming at the Central Experiment Station proved valuable in that it was possible to insist on the cultivation of unfamiliar and more exacting crops than have previously been grown, and from which children can appreciate more readily the benefits of sound agricultural practice. Children are now required to perform all nursery work necessary for their crops and must either prepare a nursery shed or raise seedlings in boxes in the school itself. A course of lectures on the principles of agriculture was delivered to school teachers by the Malay Agricultural Subordinates on Saturday mornings in three centres, and the practice of giving short talks on simple agricultural subjects to children during school hours was resumed in the last quarter of the year.

In the School Gardens competition, Peringat School won the cup for the best garden in the State, and also the shield for the best garden in Kota Bharu district. Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas, Ulu Kelantan and Bachok district shields were won by Bukit Awang, Pasir Mas, Kampong Pek and Mentuan respectively.

In view of the high standard of garden work at Peringat and because no gardening land is available at Banggu, these two schools were supplied with night arks, food and water utensils, and a few Rhode Island red chicks, of which the children are in charge. Up to the end of the year, this development had proved successful and the poultry in both cases were growing well and in good condition.

The usual difficulty in obtaining land and arranging for the execution of the heavier work was experienced in relation to school padi fields and only 13 schools cultivated this crop.

#### AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

The third State Agricultural Show was held on 16th June at the Central Experiment Station and comprised 41 classes distributed among six sections. The classes for wet and dry padi and rice were particularly well filled and the exhibits in these classes were of a high standard though containing a small amount of immature grain. The quality of fruit shown was poor, as a large number of the exhibits had been harvested while still unripe, but the general improvement in the standard of exhibits as compared with those of the original show in 1933 was not marked.

Demonstrations in the manufacture of sheet rubber, construction and use of a rubber smoke cabinet, housing and feeding of poultry, manufacture of copra, and destruction of rats, were given by staff of this Department.

#### OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES.

Although legislation affecting pest control has been enacted and is in force in the State, the staff has not to date been allowed to use this form of coercion, and their work is entirely instructional in nature. In addition to the normal series of visits paid, meetings of penghulus and cultivators have been called in a number of localities, and instruction given in control of irrigation, manufacture of sheet rubber, care of poultry and other subjects.

As a result of propaganda, considerable interest has been aroused in carp farming in the State. Fry of the grass eating carp, Chow Hu (*Ctenopharyngodon idellus*) have been imported with the co-operation of the Department of Fisheries from Singapore, and have been used to stock a total of five ponds at Cherang Jelo, Padang Garong and Panji. The fish which are about two inches long, are hermetically sealed in a container partially filled with water into which oxygen has been pumped under a slight pressure, and may thus be transported in safety over a journey lasting for many hours.

Expenditure and Revenue. - The total approved expenditure by the Department was \$20,805 of which \$19,824 was spent, showing a saving of \$981. The total sum spent on experimental work was \$6,199. The total sales of produce realised \$517/-.

Legislation. This has been enacted during the year:-

- (a) to provide for control and protection of rivers and streams and for the protection of drainage work and other matters connected with water-ways and drainage,
- (b) to provide for the establishment and regulation of irrigation,
- (c) to provide for the clearing and fencing of common grazing grounds, and
- (d) to provide for the control of water hyacinth and other noxious aquatic plants.

The effect of application of these laws should be a steady increase in return from the land in areas to which they are applicable. Proceedings under one of the laws in Pasir Puteh district have already had a beneficial effect on water control.

#### FISHERIES.

The coastal population lives mainly by fishing, except when high seas are running during the North-East monsoon period, and it is too rough for them to put out.

The fishermen are all Malays. The principal method employed for catching fish are by means of various kinds of nets, 'blats' and lines. Most of the fish caught is sold fresh at the different markets and consumed locally, but some is also exported in the form of dried fish. The weight of fresh fish of all varieties dealt with at these markets during the year amounted to 504 tons, and that of dried and salted fish (exported) to 437.50 tons valued at \$46,775 as against 794.79 tons valued at \$70,806 in 1934. Dried and salted fish to the amount of 49.83 tons valued at \$9,814 was also imported into the State during 1935 as compared with 137.53 tons valued at \$9,260 in the previous year.

#### MANUFACTURES.

The Match Factory worked uninterruptedly throughout the year. It is very well run, and employs a labour force wholly Malay, except for a few skilled chemists, and mechanics; in consultation with the Forest Officer increasing quantities of Kelantan timbers are being used in substitution for the foreign timbers with which the earlier matches were made. The quality of these has been steadily improved, and the retail price has been kept at the reasonable figure of one cent per box. These matches are finding a market outside the State, and are gradually, if slowly, establishing themselves as a dependable and satisfactory article. The successful operation of this Factory has led to the owner arranging to erect an extensive factory at Teluk Anson, Perak, with the intention of taking advantage of the experience gained in this State to make use of local timber and to use skilled Malay labour trained in this State to train unskilled Malay labour for employment in the new factory.

A large Rice Mill has been erected by Messrs. Boustead & Co. Ltd., at Tumpat, on a site which offers special facilities for road, rail and river transport. The Mill has only started working for rather over a year; 1,335,000 gantangs of padi were purchased for this Mill at prices ranging from 7 to 8 cents per gantang. This is a matter of extreme importance to the cultivators who, for the first time, are now able to turn their surplus grain readily into cash, and who thus have an incentive to produce larger crops than are required for their own

personal consumption. A small quantity of the luxury grades of white rice, and parboiled rice, required by certain classes of Chinese and Indian labourers, continues to be imported; but the rice imports which are always small are now negligible, and a small export trade in rice is being established.

A Rubber Factory with drying and smoking sheds has been opened, and is successfully converting the low grade wet slab rubber into a very fine grade of blanket crepe.

## CHAPTER VII.

### COMMERCE.

The total value of imports and exports including re-exports bullion and parcel post, for the last six years is as follows:—

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Imports.</u>	<u>Exports and Re-Exports.</u>		<u>Trade Balance.</u>
1930	\$6,276,226	\$4,189,374	-	\$2,086,852
1931	2,977,158	2,854,079	-	123,079
1932	3,161,326	2,428,196	-	733,130
1933	4,057,602	3,454,098	-	603,504
1934	5,571,181	5,576,086	+	4,905
1935	5,453,893	5,018,208	-	435,685

It will be seen that the total value of the trade of the State for 1935 was \$10,472,101 as against \$11,147,267 in 1934 a decrease of \$675,166 or 6 per cent.

Increases or decreases in exports amounting to \$10,000 or over as compared with 1934 were as follows:—

	<u>Increase.</u>	<u>Decrease.</u>
	\$	\$
Rice	25,338	-
Cattle	75,015	-
Dried and Salted Fish	-	24,031
Arecanuts	57,715	-
Manganese Ore	26,922	-
Gold Ore	-	56,161
Copra	218,270	-
Jelutong	-	15,850
Rubber	-	782,201
Sarongs	+	32,507
Gold	-	42,450

The increase in the export of rice was due to exports by the rice mill started at Tumpat at the end of 1934.

The increase in the cattle exports was due to increased exports to Singapore for slaughtering purposes.

The quantity and value of dried and salted fish exported continues to decline in spite of the removal of the duty on salt.

The increase in the value of arecanuts was entirely due to the better prices realised as the quantity exported was practically the same as in 1934.

The increase in the value of Manganese Ore was due to increased production by the mine, while the reduction in the value of Gold Ore was probably the result of decreased production.

The increase in the value of copra exports was to a great extent due to the improvement in prices, the decrease in the value of rubber to the reduced output allowed under restriction.

In 1934 there was an increase in the value of Sarongs exported of \$35,686 over the previous year. In 1935 the value decreased by \$32,507. There is little doubt that the decrease was due to the refusal of the Federated Malay States Government to continue to grant preferential rates of duty on Sarongs which had only been printed in Kelantan. Sarongs woven in Kelantan are admitted duty free into the Federated Malay States.

The decrease in the exports of melted gold is an indication of the returning prosperity of the small holder who is no longer forced to sell his wife's jewellery in order to supplement his earnings.

The more important variations in the value of imports are as follows:—

	<u>1934.</u>	<u>1935.</u>		
	\$	\$		\$
Rice	215,090	101,263	-	113,827
Cattle	45,870	527	-	45,343
Fruits (fresh)	88,650	51,626	-	37,024
Ghee	26,570	5,380	-	21,190
Condensed Milk	150,780	92,772	-	58,008
Aerated waters	28,550	10,505	-	18,045
Salt	5,004	34,108	+	29,104
Sugar	93,361	124,305	+	30,944
Tea	32,170	21,041	-	11,129
Onions & Garlic	194,070	138,467	-	55,603
Other provisions not elsewhere specified	9,970	22,236	+	12,266
Porter & Stout	15,040	4,619	-	10,421
Cigarettes	384,340	429,866	+	45,526
Sawn timber	15,050	868	-	14,182
Rubber	35,873	-	-	35,873
Crockery and Procelain	13,780	63,943	+	50,163
Galvanized Iron	15,870	33,998	+	18,128
Cooking & house- hold utensils	3,890	52,448	+	48,558
Steel	19,909	4,468	-	15,441
Cinematographic films	150,760	62,396	-	88,364
Sewing machines	2,320	16,516	+	14,196
Cotton manufactures	1,468,693	934,004	-	534,689
Silk	82,697	70,503	-	12,194
Artificial Silk piece goods	650,870	597,856	-	53,014
Boots & Shoes (leather)	13,656	25,736	+	12,080
Alum	5,954	22,263	+	16,309
Drugs and medicines	59,969	78,728	+	18,759
Kerosene	163,646	185,771	+	22,125
Motor Spirit	269,072	281,945	+	12,873
Jewellery	1,290	17,000	+	15,710
Motor vehicles, Cycles and parts thereof	81,514	279,504	+	197,990

The decrease in the value of rice imported indicates that the rice mill started at the end of 1934 by Messrs. Boustead & Co. Ltd., is supplying local requirements to a great extent.



Increases in the value of Sugar, Cigarettes, Crockery and Porcelain, Galvanised iron, cooking utensils, sewing machines, Kerosene, Motor Spirit, Jewellery and Motor Vehicles and Cycles, are no doubt due to the enhanced purchasing power of the population due to the higher prices obtained for copra and arecanuts.

The increase in the quantity and value of salt is partly due to the abolition of the duty on it, but also indicates that salt was formerly extensively smuggled.

The decrease in the value of cattle imported is due to restrictions on importation.

Decreases in Sawn timber and Steel may be due to the completion of Boustead's rice mill and similar contracts.

Decreases in all Textiles are probably due to over stocking by local traders in 1934 in anticipation of Quota Restrictions.

Increases in leather Boots and Shoes are no doubt due to the heavy duties on rubber footwear.

Increases and decreases in the more important articles subject to Customs Duties are shown in the following table:—

	Estimates 1935. \$	Actual 1935. \$	Actual 1934. \$	Actual 1933. \$
Export Duty—				
Betelnuts ..	6,000	9,545	5,981	11,715
Coconuts, Copra and Coconut Oil	5,000	2,738	10,428	12,143
Rubber ..	111,720	109,778	116,955	46,606
Cattle ..	9,000	7,180	7,521	6,452
Poultry ..	8,000	6,356	7,726	7,494
Dried Fish ..	3,600	1,877	3,501	4,175
Manganese-Ore	9,000	6,407	5,393	—

**Import Duty—****Kerosene and**

Benzine .. 150,000 180,651 134,284 113,243

Spirits .. 31,000 42,558 31,377 22,261

Sugar .. 75,000 111,896 86,120 59,175

Tobacco .. 170,000 197,111 177,619 155,243

**Miscellaneous**

Goods .. 180,000 296,637 286,750 195,198

**Excise—**

Manuf. Liquors 6,000 159 3,866 —

Matches .. 14,000 10,560 13,103 10,920

**Marine—**

Boat Licences .. 13,000 11,533 13,411 12,551

Light Dues and  
shipping fees .. 7,000 6,899 6,893 5,676

The decrease in the duty on Coconuts, Copra etc. was due to the cancellation of the duty on Copra as from 1st January, 1935 until a sliding scale of duty was imposed on 1st August.

**CHAPTER VIII.****WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.**

The State of Kelantan is not dependent on immigrant labour to the same extent as the Western States of the Peninsula.

*Malays.* - The Public Works Department, Survey Department, Irrigation Department, Electrical Department, the Kelantan Match Factory and the Rice Mill and Copra Godown of Messrs. Bousteads of Tumpat employ Kelantan Malays solely, apart from a few skilled ratings. Fifty seven per cent. of the labour on the larger Estates and 50% of the labourers employed on the Federated Malay States Railways in Kelantan are local Malays. In addition, numbers of Malays are employed as tappers on small rubber estates which do not submit returns. The vast majority of Malays in the State are peasant proprietors living on their own small holdings and, though ready to seek outside employment during limited periods, they are not usually prepared to leave their kampongs to work on up-country estates where they would have to live in cooly-lines. All Government Departments pay the standard rates of wages.

*South Indians.* - The total Indian population at the end of 1935 is estimated at 4,500 of which 3,650 are South Indians, the greater number of whom are employed on Estates or on the Railway. During the year 203 males and 96 females arrived as non-recruited immigrants from India. No able-bodied labourers were repatriated, and only 15 decrepits.

Standard wages prescribed in Ulu Kelantan District where all the European estates which employ Indians are located were 47 cents for men and 37 cents for women, employees of the Federated Malay States Railways in Kelantan were paid the same rates. Proportionate minimum wages (i.e. 40 cents & 32 cents) for morning work only were enforced throughout the year.

The price of foodstuffs remained very low indeed throughout the year except for a slight increase during the months of October and November, and the full monthly living budget based on Kuala Krai town prices averaged \$6.42 against \$6.21 in 1934. For those Indians who eat Kelantan rice the monthly budget works out at \$5.88 only. Rice is issued by estates on permit, prices are controlled and profits from rice issues are forbidden. A further condition during the monsoon is the insistence on a six weeks' supply being maintained. The price of Rangoon parboiled rice averaged 31 cents per gantang and that of Kelantan rice 21 cents. Estate shops are inspected and prices checked by officers of the Labour Department when visiting estates.

*Chinese Labour.* - Chinese labour is under the general supervision of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, but as no officer of the Chinese Department is stationed in Kelantan, the welfare of Chinese labourers is also cared for by the Labour Department under the provision of the Labour (Non-Indian) Enactment. A Chinese interpreter is attached to the Kuala Krai Courts and accompanies the Controller of Labour when visiting Mines or estates on which Chinese are employed.

*General.* - All labour employed in this State is free and labourers are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving one month's notice. There were no

strikes or disturbances of any nature during the year. All estates employing Indians and estates employing other labour are visited monthly by a medical officer. Maternity benefits are payable to all female immigrants. Remittances by labourers to India are considerable (30,561 rupees). But very little use is made of the Savings Bank facilities offered by the State. The labourers prefer to invest their savings in cattle or jewellery. Adequate gardens are provided by all estates and every encouragement is given to coolies to cultivate their allotments.

## CHAPTER IX.

### EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

State education is, at present, limited to vernacular schools, but State scholarships are granted to promising boys to complete their studies in the various institutions for higher education maintained by other Administrations in Malaya.

Some of these students, who are destined for the administrative and clerical services, attend secondary schools, and if their progress is satisfactory they are granted scholarships till they pass the School Certificate examinations.

Other students destined to particular Departments are maintained at the Tanjong Malim College, to be trained as Vernacular Schoolmasters; at the Serdang School of Agriculture; at the Technical Schools of the Survey and Posts and Telegraphs Departments. One student was sent for training to the office of the Auditor General, and one student has recently returned after training under the F.M.S. Customs Department.

This system enables the State to share in the advantages of the carefully organised and well staffed institutions of the other Administrations of Malaya, and gives the students the advantage of a wider outlook and a sounder education than would be possible if they were confined to the limited opportunities for education offered by a State in an early stage of development.

Students, after their return to the State, retain friendships and contacts made during period of their training, which help them whilst retaining a proper pride in the service of their own State to avoid the limitations of excessive parochialism.

During the year it was decided to open a Government English school on a modest scale, to educate boys up to the Junior Cambridge Standard, with the purpose of providing a basis for the selection of promising scholarship students, and also for providing for the junior grades of the Clerical Service.

Tengku Abdullah, Tengku Indra Petra and Tengku Yahya, nephews of His Highness the Sultan, are being sent to England for education. Satisfactory reports have been received on their conduct and progress.

The Education Department was in charge of Tengku Mahmood Mahyiddeen, Inspector of Malay Schools.

The number of Vernacular Schools in the State was 58 as against 62 at the end of the previous year; a few of the smaller schools were closed during the year; a small school, in which a single teacher has to tackle a few boys in many different standards is wasteful and unsatisfactory. The intention is, so far as possible, to maintain schools of a size sufficient to enable at least three school teachers to be employed, and ultimately to provide for instruction up to Std. V in all schools.

The average number of pupils registered at the end of the year was 4,863 as against 4,129 at the end of 1934. The increase in the number of girls, 411 as against 243 in 1934, was very marked; there is a growing and most satisfactory readiness to allow girls to attend vernacular schools, and a separate Girls School has been opened in Kota Bharu.

The percentage of attendances is 89.9 as against 85.5 last year. In the country schools, pupils often have to come in from considerable distances, and in the monsoon

months tracks are often impassable for small scholars, so that the attendance records may be taken as indicating the very general eagerness to take advantage of any opportunities for education that are offered.

Prosecutions for failure to attend school are practically unknown, and in many cases the villagers themselves have given the school sites and have helped with work and materials in building, at small cost to the State, temporary schools which will ultimately be replaced by permanent buildings.

The Village of Banggol gave a particularly fine example of what can be done by intelligent co-operation; a large permanent school, capable of accommodating over 200 boys, which would normally have cost about \$1,000/- to erect, was constructed with the assistance of a contribution of \$1,500/- from the State. The scholars themselves made and baked bricks for the foundation of the school; the sea scout troop, which is a feature of this school, assisted in floating and hauling timber and in attaping the roof. Subscriptions were given by successful old boys, and the people of the village gave labour free, or at favourable rates, for carpentry in the erection of the building.

It is satisfactory to note that the scholars, though partly occupied in helping to build their own school, were successful in winning two of the Sports and Physical Training Cups, and in maintaining a high standard in the passing out examinations.

The general health and cleanliness of the Vernacular school pupils was satisfactory, and there was no serious outbreak of infectious disease. Nearly all schools were visited by the Medical Department, and cases of skin disease, which are fairly common, were isolated and treated; cases of active yaws have been reduced to under 2%, but the spleen rate at over 8% is still too high, and there are too many cases of defective teeth. Recent increases in the Medical Staff will enable schools to be more frequently visited. Apart from the actual benefit to the pupils, medical treatment in the schools is a good method of reaching the more remote kampongs. Conservative parents some times are ready to see medical treatment tried out on a small boy, and then to take a risk themselves if it is successful.

Handicraft consisting of basketwork, mat-weaving, brick and tiles manufacturing, and carpentering were taught at most schools; and nearly all schools maintain school gardens; these gardens are inspected by the State Agricultural Officer, who also provides selected seeds. They are particularly useful in introducing a wider range of vegetables than is usually found in the kampongs, and in improving existing varieties.

Normal Classes were held in each group centre. The syllabus is that of the Sultan Idris Training College. There is distinct improvement in the standard of teaching, and a few of the older teachers, who were recruited when their standard was very low, and who, through no fault of their own, are unable to follow Normal Classes, are being retired on generous terms.

Physical training and organised games were taught at all schools, and adequate playing grounds are acquired. Mr. J. W. Jefferson, Superintendent of Physical Education, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, accepted an invitation to visit the State and to inspect the physical training. His report was very encouraging, and his practical and helpful advice will be followed.

The total expenditure for the year was \$57,000/- as against \$44,000/- in 1934; this works out at under \$12/- per pupil. School equipment is still inadequate, and now that the revenue position has improved it is hoped to bring this up to standard, and gradually to replace the temporary and often overcrowded schools by adequate buildings.

No school fees are paid by any pupils attending the Vernacular Schools, and necessary school books are supplied free.

#### NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The Majlis Ugama Islam, a body somewhat similar to Queen Anne's Bounty, deals with matters

relating to the faith of Islam, and provides classes for instruction in elementary English and in the Malay language, as well as in religious instruction. The syllabus was modified during the year, so as to include instruction in elementary hygiene, and in the use of Roman characters. There are a number of small private schools registered under the Registration of Schools Enactment; the improved standard reached by the Kuala Krai Royal English School was recognised by a small grant, but generally these schools are inadequately staffed and of small educational value.

#### GENERAL.

The Scout movement has been very successful in Kelantan, and is assisted by a liberal grant from the State. This is particularly valuable in bringing into the most remote kampongs a new conception of discipline free from woodenness or servility, and a high standard of conduct without priggishness. It is very encouraging for the future to see how closely akin all healthy minded boys are under the skin, to notice the same readiness to enjoy the simple amusements of roughing it in camp, the same keen sense of humour combined with readiness to be serious when necessary.

I shall always have a pleasant memory of a very diminutive scout directing the progress of a benevolent but somewhat surprised elephant at a local feast.

The Association now consists of 1,170 scouts, including Rovers, Sea-Scouts, and Cubs. Mr. Montgomery has very kindly provided a permanent site for camping which was well attended during the year.

The population of the State consists almost entirely of Malay peasantry. They maintain themselves on their own small holdings, and they are accustomed to settle their own difficulties.

In a community such as this, there is no necessity for orphanages, or for Government to make provision



for maintenance in the event of accident, sickness or old age, beyond the provision of the usual hospitals, and the Travelling Dispensaries, which are described in Chapter IV of this Report.

## CHAPTER X.

### COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

The State possesses three ports, viz: **Tumpat**, **Bachok** and **Semerak**, at which coasting steamers, plying between Singapore and Bangkok, call regularly both for passengers and goods, except during the North-East Monsoon (November to January) when sea transport becomes difficult and uncertain owing to heavy gales. Down to quite recent times, this was the only means of communication with the outside world, and trade was in those days dependent entirely upon the use of steamers and sailing vessels. The gross tonnage of steamers calling at these ports during 1935 was 213,000 as against 250,000 in the previous year; and the gross capacity of sailing vessels was 86,000 piculs as against 153,000 piculs in 1934.

By rail the State has been for some years connected with Bangkok, and also with Penang, through lower Siam and Kedah. Since the opening in 1931 of the East Coast Railway, there has been direct communication with Singapore through Pahang. Beside the daily slower trains, a fast through Mail Train with sleeping berths runs once a week in each direction and does the journey in less than 24 hours.

Internal communication is by means of rivers, roads and railways. The rivers are still widely used as a highway between places not connected by rail or road. The total road mileage of the State at the end of the year was 230. These roads are distributed over the North Eastern area of the State where road communications are adequate. The road system connects through Pasir Puteh with that of the adjoining State of Trengganu at Besut. There is no road connection with the Federated

Malay States. The road which goes southward from Kota Bharu, the capital, ends 43 miles away at Kuala Krai, the headquarters of the Ulu Kelantan District: The East Coast line of the Federated Malay States Railways traverses the whole State and runs from Gua Musang near the Pahang boundary through Kuala Krai - a road, rail and river junction, - Pasir Mas - a rail junction from which a branch line links up with the Siamese Railways at Sungei Golok, - to the East Coast terminus at the small open port of Tumpat.

Hire cars, omnibuses and lorries are available on all roads in Kelantan for the conveyance of passengers as well as goods at moderate rates.

#### POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Post Offices were maintained at Kota Bharu, Tumpat, Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas and Temangan, and fourteen Postal Agencies in the smaller villages. All the Post Offices are doing, besides the ordinary postal work, Telegraphy, Cash-on-Delivery, Money Order and Savings Bank work, while Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai transact in addition the work of Postal Insurance. The number of letters, post cards, and printed matters received was 276,000 and despatched was 166,000 as compared with 263,000 and 160,000 respectively in the previous year.

Ten thousand and two hundred (10,200) registered articles were received from other Administrations and 10,300 despatched as compared with 8,900 and 9,500 respectively in the previous year; 7,200 parcels were received and 1,700 despatched as against 6,300 and 1,400 respectively for 1934. There were also small increases in the Postal Order and Money Order business. The gross sale of stamps both for fiscal and postal purposes was \$66,000/- as compared with \$60,000/-, an increase of \$6,000/- over the sale of the previous year.

Communications were well maintained and during the year there were no serious interruptions to record; and the North-East monsoon did no damage to communications.

Whenever the Main Telegraph Circuit with Kuala Lumpur was interrupted, the services of the Wireless Station at Kuala Krai were made use of with the Department's operator operating the wireless set. The number of telegrams received from and despatched to places outside the State was:—

	<u>1934.</u>	<u>1935.</u>
Despatched	13,316	12,416
Received	<u>18,566</u>	<u>14,956</u>
	31,882	27,372
Decrease		<u>4,510</u>
		31,882

The decrease was due to the markets being more stable during the year.

There are two wireless transmitting and receiving sets in Kelantan, one at Kemubu and the other at Kuala Krai. Both of them belong to the Federated Malay States Railways. This Department has access to the set at Kuala Krai. Twenty-one receiving sets were registered during the year as against 11 in 1934.

The number of Exchanges remained the same as in the previous year i.e.

4 under the charge of Post Offices.

2 under the charge of Police Stations.

Trunk Calls recorded and fees collected as follows:—

<u>1934.</u>	<u>1935.</u>
23,682 \$3,311	29,065 \$3,453.

and the total number of subscribers was

<u>1934.</u>	<u>1935.</u>
89.	104.

With a view to improving the condition of communications etc., arrangements were made during the year resulting in securing the services of the Engineer, Posts & Telegraphs, Kuala Lipis, to supervise the Telegraph and Telephone communications in the State with a trained Technical Assistant seconded from the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Malaya, to work under his supervision.

*Savings Bank.*— The transactions during the year under review were:—

	<u>1934.</u>		<u>1935.</u>	
Deposits	1314	\$38,171	1511	\$68,275
Withdrawals	<u>676</u>	<u>26,772</u>	<u>898</u>	<u>40,561</u>
	1990	64,943	2409	108,836

At the beginning of the year, the number of depositors was 591 and at the end of the year under review it rose to 793. 248 accounts were opened during the year and 86 accounts were closed, a nett increase of 162 accounts as against a nett increase of 112 accounts in 1934.

The year under review has been a prosperous one, and all Heads of Revenue show increases. While there has been no extension of postal activities during the year, the public generally has made more use of the facilities offered, the most notable instance being in the use of money orders, the total number of inward and outward money orders being worth nearly half a million dollars.

## CHAPTER XI.

### BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Banks doing business in Kelantan are the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and the Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd., both have branches at Kota Bharu. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

The currency and weights and measures in use are the same as those in use in the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

## CHAPTER XII.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on Public Works is shown in the following table:—

Provision.

Approved Estimates	\$329,304.00
Loan Account Items	28,019.00
	<u>\$357,323.00</u>

Expenditure.

Approved Estimates	\$238,407.00
Loan Account Items	28,019.00
	<u>\$266,426.00</u>

The cost of supervision excluding other charges was 4.1%. Eighty one per cent of all work was carried out by direct labour, the rest on contract or 'by indent. The revenue collected during the year was \$6,336/- as against \$4,488/- in the previous year. 230 miles of road were upkept at a cost of \$80,040/- being at the rate of \$348/- a mile. Out of this mileage, 44 miles and 26 chains are metalled and asphalted, 29 miles 50 chains are metalled but not asphalted, and 156 miles 18 chains are unmetalled. The work of connecting adjacent isolated lengths of asphalted surface was continued and, while the gradual pushing forward of the asphalted surface of the main roads was also continued, a policy of metalling and asphaltting the portions of these roads subject to annual flooding was in addition embarked on. The main road to Pasir Puteh (and Trengganu) has now a continuous asphalted surface for 10 miles from Kota Bharu, as has the main road from Kuala Krai to Kota Bharu for a distance of 7½ miles out of Kuala Krai.

In all 8 miles 34 chains of main road (exclusive of town streets) were metalled and 10 miles 22 chains asphalted during the year; 13 miles of earth road not

previously upkept were brought under maintenance. The mileages of existing roads were checked and town streets formerly shown as country roads brought into their proper category. The total mileage of maintained roads in the State is 230.

There are still 16 miles of the main road between Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai and 13 miles of the main road between Kota Bharu and Trengganu boundary which are earth roads; the nature of the soil, however, is such that it does not retain moisture and so these roads do not churn up under traffic into the impassable mud normally to be expected on earth roads - a very fortunate circumstance.

The State is also fortunate in possessing, scattered throughout the developed plain between the Kelantan River and the sea, numerous isolated hills providing excellent granite metal. Difficulty will, however, be experienced in procuring metal when road development takes place to the north and west of the Kelantan River.

There are 224 bridges of over 10 feet span in the State, of which 96% are timber bridges. The width of roadway of the timber bridges varies considerably between a minimum of 8 feet and a maximum of about 17 feet, but the permanent bridges provide a 20 feet roadway. Many of the bridges are built of timbers of smaller sections than are suitable for modern traffic and a limit of weight of 3 tons for loaded vehicles is imposed on roads in the State.

The largest items under the Special Services were "Bituminous Treatment of Roads" and "Widening and Metalling Roads". 8 miles 41 chains of roads not previously asphalted were treated. The work of widening, metalling and asphaltting town streets was also continued and 14,150 square yards (equivalent to 2 miles of 12 foot wide road) were so dealt with; 4,450 feet of concrete drain were laid, chiefly in connection with the widening of town streets.

Additional funds were provided during the year to enable more metalling and asphaltting to be done and for the replacement of an old and dangerous timber bridge of 140 feet span with an 11 feet roadway. A new bridge with a timber superstructure resting on reinforced concrete piles of 135 feet span with a 17 feet roadway was erected in its place. The piles used followed the local type plan for permanent bridges and can thus be incorporated in any future permanent structure.

The largest items in the Printed Estimates were a new Residency, a Malay School and Clerks Quarters; special funds were provided late in the year for a new temporary High Court; work was begun on all these items but they were not completed by the end of the year. Minor small buildings and additions increased the total value of buildings in the State by \$9,660/-.

From Loan Account the work of providing a water supply for Kota Bharu was completed during the year at a final cost of \$89,000/- and the supply turned on from 1st December, 1935. Numerous applications for private supplies were received and connections were made departmentally, on payment, as rapidly as the limitations of staff permitted. All Government quarters and 18 private supplies were connected before the end of the year.

Mr. E.O'D. Burke-Gaffney acted as State Engineer throughout the year.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### JUSTICE AND POLICE.

#### COURTS.

The Courts Enactment, 1925, as amended by Enactment No. 1 of 1930, provides for the following Courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

- A. The High Court comprising the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.
- B. Courts of Magistrates of the 1st Class.
- C. Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class.
- D. The Court of the Chief Kathi.
- E. The Court of District Kathis.
- F. The Courts of Penggawas (heads of parishes).

The High Court has jurisdiction over all Civil and Criminal matters and is a Court of Appeal from the decisions of Magistrates Courts, Civil or Criminal. The Courts of the Chief Kathi and of District Kathis have jurisdiction in civil matters over any suit arising out of certain defined matters of Mohammedan Law and custom. The Criminal jurisdiction of the Chief Kathi's Court is confined to cases of assault between husband and wife. Appeal from this Court is to His Highness the Sultan.

The Court of a Penggawa has jurisdiction - civil and criminal - up to a small amount and appeal lies therefrom to the Court of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

There is provision in the Civil Procedure Code for revision of Court decrees by His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser. No such provision is made in regard to criminal cases tried by the High Court, but as a matter of practice, His Highness by virtue of his prerogative, with the advice of the British Adviser, examines any cases on petition of appeal, and makes an order thereon. Also, if it seems good to him, he may remit or commute any sentence under the provisions of sections 297 and 298 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

There is one Judicial Commissioner (British Officer of the Malayan Civil Service) who also holds the post of Legal Adviser, eight First Class and three Second Class Magistrates. The figures given include only magistrates who sit regularly. Only one is British.

In the High Court there were 42 Criminal cases during the year, of which six were unfinished at the close of the year. There were 69 Civil cases of which 44 were pending at the close of the year. There were also 32 Miscellaneous applications of which 10 were applications for sale of land by chargees; 23 were pending at the close of the year. Also 8 applications for Letters of Administration were dealt with. There were 48 criminal appeals (including 10 by the Public Prosecutor); of these 17 were dismissed, 28 allowed, 2 were withdrawn, in 3 cases a retrial was ordered and 2 were pending at the close of the year.



There were 77 civil appeals of which 23 were dismissed while 22 were allowed. In six cases a retrial was ordered; two were withdrawn, and 24 were pending at the close of the year. The appeals to His Highness the Sultan were:—

- (i) Criminal, 9 - of which 5 were dismissed and four varied.
- (ii) Civil, 4 - all were dismissed.

The Criminal cases were mostly crimes of violence and house-breaking.

During the year, the work of the High Court and of the Legal Adviser's Office was retarded by the discovery of grave defalcations, extending over a period of many years, committed by the Registrar of the High Court, Che Mohamed bin Baba.

Examinations in law were held as usual for Malay Officers and Probationers. The results were in some cases unsatisfactory, and it is apparent that a regular system of coaching and instruction will have to be adopted, and that means should be found to enable the young Malay Officers to obtain an adequate knowledge of the laws of the State under the guidance of a competent officer.

The following is a return of cases and suits heard in Magistrates' Courts during the year:—

List of Cases.

Court.			Criminal.	Civil.
Central Court, Kota Bharu	....		1,478	215
Ulu Kelantan	....	....	964	81
Pasir Puteh	....	....	615	25
Pasir Mas	....	....	652	58
Bachok	....	....	301	16
Tumpat	....	....	357	22
			<u>4,367</u>	<u>417</u>

## POLICE.

The strength of the Police at the end of the year was 337 all ranks - against an approved establishment of 338.

The Police force consists of:—

- (a) a British Commissioner, one Malay Deputy Commissioner and Chief Police Officer, one Malay Assistant Commissioner and one Bandmaster-Inspector and Quarter-master.
- (b) a Malay Chief Inspector (in charge of Kota Bharu and Bachok Districts).
- (c) four Malay Inspectors, all recruited from the ranks; three of them were in charge of Police Districts and one on other duties.
- (d) three Probationary Inspectors,
- (e) three hundred and twenty-four N. C. Os. and men of whom all are Malays.
- (f) one Detective Sergeant, three Detective Corporals and twenty-five Detectives; and
- (g) Armourer Sergeant, Clerical Staff and Fireman.

There was a plentiful supply of recruits, and no difficulty in maintaining an adequate standard of physique and of education. There is at present a regular supply of recruits who have done well in the local vernacular schools, and who are capable of assimilating instruction in elementary law and in Police duties. A recruits school has been started with a special instructor in charge, and refresher courses have been arranged, which N. C. Os. and constables attend at intervals; care is taken not to leave men for too long in outstations.

Thirty men were recruited, 16 dismissed, 2 deserted, and one resigned. Discipline has improved, and there were 241 breaches of police regulation as against 400 in 1934.

*Musketry.* Seven musketry camps were held at Kuala Pa' Amat at which 204 men attended and fired.

The total number of offences reported to the Police was 2,704 as compared with 2,797 in 1934 and 3,393 in 1933. There were 924 cases of arrest and, of these, convictions were obtained in 531, and 92 were pending at the end of the year. 856 of the reports disclosed no offence or disputes concerning civil affairs and the parties were referred to Court, no further police action being necessary or legal.

The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years.

<u>Offence</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>
Murder & Homicide	8	13	9	7	7
Gang Robbery & Robbery	9	14	11	19	6
House-breaking and Theft	4	10	37	58	45
Theft (over \$100)	39	72	75	33	13
Counterfeit coin & Stamp	1	—	4	—	—
Cattle theft & petty theft	—	—	—	—	315

One person was banished from the State in 1935 as compared with two in the previous year.

*Health.* The total number of admissions to hospital were 185 as against 164 in 1934; 12 men were boarded out medically unfit for further service. The most prevalent diseases were malaria 22, coryza 23, intestinal parasites 61, enteric fever 2, and other diseases not classified 77.

The health of the Police, and of their families at Bukit Yong Police Station suffered from malaria. Bukit Yong is a Police Station on the border of Kelantan and

Trengganu, and it was difficult either to change the site of the Station, or to effectively control the area by anti-malarial measures. The Chief Medical Officer arranged for systematic prophylactic treatment with atebirin and plasmoquin. His instructions were exactly followed with most satisfactory results. This small experiment is an interesting indication of what can be done by prophylactic measures, when they are backed up by willing and intelligent discipline.

*Buildings.* During the year special attention was given to the improvement of buildings, more particularly of barracks, which were often inadequate, and had been allowed to deteriorate during the slump years. A very satisfactory type of barrack has been adopted in the new Police Station of Gong Kedak, and will be used as a standard throughout the State. Electric light has been installed in the Kota Bharu barracks, but much remains to be done before the Police barracks, in out-stations throughout the State, are brought up to an adequate standard.

#### PRISON.

The principal Prison of the State is in Kota Bharu, with three subsidiary prisons at Bachok, Pasir Puteh and Kuala Krai, where only short sentence prisoners are kept. The main Prison consists of six association wards built of brick and concrete, those at Bachok and Kuala Krai are of the same type, whilst the one at Pasir Puteh contains three wards and is built of wood and attaps. During the year a ward consisting of six separate individual cells was erected in the main Prison grounds. Electric light was installed in the prison, warders' barracks and lunatic asylum.

There were 616 prisoners admitted during the year, as compared with 683 in 1934. Of these 496 were Malays, 81 Chinese, 6 Siamese, 26 Tamils, one Javanese, one Pathan and 5 Sikhs. There were 428 prisoners discharged and one died in Hospital.

The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year. The prisoners are not slow to report any indisposition, and they are invariably sent to the hospital for treatment. 246 were admitted to the convict ward at the hospital as against 337 in 1934. There were no zymotic diseases. The most prevalent diseases were malaria 14, bowel complaints 9, wounds and ulcers 29, skin diseases 13, yaws 7, pneumonia 2, and coryza 35. The usual prophylactic measures were taken against infectious diseases and efficient sanitary measures were maintained.

A special feature of the prison system in this State is the use made of extramural labour. This system is particularly well adopted to the majority of the prisoners in this State. There are few cases of what might be called the professional criminal type, who may require exact supervision and severe discipline. Most of the prisoners are ordinary kampong Malays and agriculturists, who have committed some lapse - perhaps the theft of a buffalo, an assault due to jealousy, or some hot-headed quarrel, or an adventure in smuggling rubber or tobacco.

To keep men of this type, used to an open air life and the normal society of their neighbours, closely confined in a gaol, would inevitably cause serious injury to their health, and destroy their chances of returning to a normal, happy life, after their release.

Well conducted prisoners, after a short period in gaol, are employed on various forms of extramural labour, town improvement, gardening, buildings, and public works; they wear no leg irons, or other forms of restraint, and are generally cheerful, willing workers - free from the bitterness and sullenness of certain types of prisoners.

The contacts which these prisoners make during the course of their employment often assist them in obtaining honest work after their discharge. One of the most efficient servants at the Residency was formerly a very inefficient gang-robber; and a buffalo stealer has shown that he possesses green fingers, the true gardener's capacity for making things grow, and will be found a job when his present compulsory service ends.

At the end of the year there were seven prisoners undergoing Penal Servitude, this number being made up of 5 Malays, one Chinese and one Tamil. There were 21 prisoners (16 Malays, 2 Tamil and 3 Chinese) undergoing terms of imprisonment of ten years and over. The number of prisoners at the end of the year was 196 as compared with 222 in 1934. There were no executions.

The Prison staff consists of a Superintendent (European), Assistant Superintendent, Gaoler, and 46 Warders and a Matron - all Malays.

The Prisons were regularly visited by the Visiting Justices throughout the year and all complaints were fully investigated.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### LEGISLATION.

All legislation, including subsidiary legislation, is drafted in English and then translated into Malay in the Legal Adviser's Office: all legislation is published by printed notifications, there being no Government Gazette. During the year 27 enactments were passed and 97 notifications were published.

The legislation passed was as follows:—

#### A. Enactments :

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Enactment No. 1 - | The Infectious and Contagious Diseases Rules (Amendment) Enactment. |
| „ „ 2 -           | The Volunteer Enactment.  |
| „ „ 3 -           | The Mui Tsai Enactment.   |
| „ „ 4 -           | The Whaling ( Prohibition ) Enactment.                              |
| „ „ 5 -           | The Carriage by Air Enactment.                                      |
| „ „ 6 -           | The Supervision of Alien Missionaries ( Repeal ) Enactment.         |

**Enactment No. 7 - The Titular Roman Catholic Bishop of Malacca Incorporation Enactment.**

- „ „ 8 - The Turtles and Turtles' Eggs (Amendment) Enactment.
- „ „ 9 - The Administration (Amendment) Enactment.
- „ „ 10 - The Lepers Enactment 1935.
- „ „ 11 - The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment.
- „ „ 12 - The Courts (Amendment) Enactment.
- „ „ 13 - The Land (Amendment) Enactment.
- „ „ 14 - The Noxious Plants (Aquatic) Enactment.
- „ „ 15 - The Buffaloes (Amendment) Enactment.
- „ „ 16 - The Grazing Grounds (Clearing and Fencing) Enactment.
- „ „ 17 - The Irrigation Areas Enactment.
- „ „ 18 - The Rivers and Drainage Enactment.
- „ „ 19 - The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Enactment.
- „ „ 20 - The Public Officers Guarantee Fund Enactment.
- „ „ 21 - The Burial Grounds (Amendment) Enactment.
- „ „ 22 - The Railways (Amendment) Enactment.
- „ „ 23 - The Savings Bank (Amendment) Enactment.
- „ „ 24 - The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Enactment.
- „ „ 25 - The Vehicles (Amendment) Enactment.
- „ „ 26 - The Opium and Chandu (Amendment) Enactment.
- „ „ 27 - The Water Supply Enactment.

### B. Subsidiary legislation:

Notification No. 7 - Rules under the Mui Tsai	
	Enactment 1935.
„ „ 19 - Rules under the Indian	
	Immigration Enactment
	1927.
„ „ 24 - Rules under the Lepers	
	Enactment 1935.
„ „ 87 - Rules under the Electricity	
	Enactment 1929.
„ „ 93 - Rules under the Vehicles	
	Enactment 1930.
„ „ 94 - Rules under the Water	
	Supply Enactment 1935.

The remaining notifications concerned such routine matters as appointments of officers, creation of reserves, alterations to the Customs Tariff, etc. In addition, there were in draft at the end of the year and more or less ready for Council a new Labour Code, a Christian Marriages Enactment and an Enactment to amend the stamp Enactment 1916: progress on the new Labour Code has been retarded because of translation difficulties.

The most important of the 1935 enactments were

- (a) The group of enactments from No. 14 to No. 19 inclusive: these six enactments, the work on which was involved and protracted, introduced new law for the creation and control of irrigation areas for rice production and for the effective clearing and regulation of the main drainage channels of the State and while providing means of protection from cattle damage to irrigation works and drainage channels recognised the complementary policy of providing an adequacy of properly cleared and fenced grazing-grounds for the large cattle stock in the rice-producing areas.



- (b) The Volunteer Enactment which provides for volunteer training and administration as in other Malayan States and the introduction of which marked the initiation of a Volunteer Force in the State.
- (c) The Mui Tsai Enactment which has brought Kelantan into line with other Malayan administrations in making it clear that under no circumstances can a female have the status of a chattel and in safeguarding by a system of registration such females as now have the status of mui-tsai.
- (d) The Water Supply Enactment the introduction of which marked the commencement of the first public water supply in the State.
- (e) The Lepers Enactment which brought on to a more modern basis the law regulating the treatment and movement of lepers.

Prior to the appointment of a Legal Adviser in 1928, legislation was primitive and adapted to the immediate needs of a State in an early stage of development. Since 1928, the whole of the legislation of the State has been in the direction of revising the earlier system of legislation by notice, and of substituting legislation by Enactments and by rules thereunder.

The output of legislation during the last few years represents a very substantial progress towards providing the State with an accurate and clearly defined system of law. The State has the advantage of being able to adopt as models Enactments which, by a process of amendment over a number of years, have been found by experience to be suited to the needs of the older Administrations in Malaya. Uniformity is sought, in all matters, in which the needs of this State are clearly similar to those of the rest of Malaya.

## CHAPTER XV.

## PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

- (a) Land: Premium on all sales of land varying from \$1/- to \$25/- an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and an annual quit rent varying from 40 cents to \$2.40 an acre.
- (b) Customs Import Duties on a number of commodities: The general principle adopted in fixing customs import duties is to keep the duty at the same rate as in the Federated Malay States, in the case of all articles affected by the Ottawa Agreement, or by the recent Agreement affecting the imports of textiles. In all other cases a rather complicated Customs Schedule is being gradually simplified by discarding duties which are onerous or which bring in very little revenue, and by adopting rates similar to those in use in the Federated Malay States. All duties on tobacco, spirits, petrol, and kerosene, are collected at the same rates as in the Federated Malay States.
- (c) Export duties on agricultural produce: the most important of which is the export duty on rubber. This duty is collected by means of a cess of 0.7 cent a pound, out of which the cost of the Rubber control administration and the contribution to the Rubber Research Institutes also have to be provided.
- (d) Export Duty on Metals: 5% ad valorem on gold and 60 cents per ton on Manganese-Ore.

- (e) Chandu or specially prepared opium which is retailed under regulations similar to those in force in the Federated Malay States.
- (f) Forests: This is likely to be an increasing source of revenue in the future.
- (g) Municipal: House and land assessment at rates varying from 5 to 10% of annual valuation.  
Sale of electric current for lighting and power.  
Sale of water in Kota Bharu only.  
Market fees and licences on Motor Vehicles.
- (h) A regular and substantial revenue is also derived from the Posts & Telegraphs Department and from Stamp Duties, death duties, and Licences.

There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax or Income Tax collected in the State.

The total revenue of the State for 1935 amounted to \$2,312,979 against an estimate of \$1,994,253 and a revised estimate of \$2,213,121. The revenue for 1934 was \$2,220,769. The details of revenue under each main head are as follows:—

Head of Revenue	Estimates 1935	Actual 1935	Actual 1934	Actual 1933
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue ....	478,740	487,055	470,530	462,482
Customs, Excise & Marine ....	1,001,320	1,225,845	1,132,667	868,823
Licences, etc. ....	145,653	168,597	183,147	127,433
Fees of Office, etc.	79,825	92,298	88,340	81,716
Posts & Telegraphs	41,378	46,979	40,103	30,499
Municipal ....	150,145	172,296	157,369	149,435
Interest ....	41,927	42,679	36,501	30,227
Miscl. Receipts ....	13,265	11,753	66,362	10,521
Forests ....	42,000	64,477	45,750	40,282
Total	1,994,253	2,312,979	2,220,769	1,801,418

The increases in revenue were well distributed over nearly all heads. The Land Offices, which, last year, had borne the brunt of the early stages of the Rubber Control Scheme, were able to recruit extra partially trained staff to give more attention to the normal land office work, and the increased revenue (\$487,000/- as against \$470,000/- in 1934) is distributed over all headings - rent, registration, survey fees and premium.

The increase under Customs & Excise from \$1,132,000/- in 1934 to \$1,225,000/- in 1935 is specially satisfactory, as the important duty on salt - a vexatious and unnecessary tax - was totally removed during the year, and the export duty on coconut was varied so as only to take effect on a graduated scale when the price of coconuts reached a remunerative level.

The increases in sugar, tobacco, spirits, kerosene and benzine reflect the general increased prosperity of the State due to Rubber Control, and a widely distributed higher standard of living. The importation of sugar has more than doubled since 1933. The lower preferential rate on British sugar has been more than made up by increased sales. The very large increases in revenue from petrol and motor car licences reflect the determination of the small holder to spend some of his rubber profits in seeing something beyond his own kampong.

There are normal increases in all items under Court Fees and Fees of Office. The very considerable increase in fines is not due to any increase in crime, but to the capacity to pay a fine rather than to suffer imprisonment.

There are substantial increases under all heads in the revenue from Posts and Telegraphs, but the increase under Telephones is largely of the nature of a book entry, as the charges on Government telephones were raised during the year, and there was not much expansion in the number of public subscribers.

The increased revenue under Municipal from \$157,000/- in 1934 to \$172,000/- in 1935 is particularly

gratifying, as the rates of assessment were revised and, in many cases, lowered; the increase is partly due to the steady improvement in the revenue from electric light supplies.

*Interest.* The revenue derived from this head during the year under review was \$42,679/-.

	Estimates 1935 \$	Actual 1935 \$	Actual 1934 \$	Actual 1933 \$
Interest on Bank Balance ....	6,440	6,968	8,599	3,240
Interest on Loans & Advances ....	13,300	8,599	14,539	21,371
Interest on Invest- ments ....	22,187	27,112	13,363	5,616
Total	41,927	42,679	36,501	30,227

Notwithstanding the reduction in revenue resulting from the decision to treat car loans as advances as from the beginning of the year and the reduction of the rate of interest on the Bank Balance from 2 to 1% as from the 1st of February, the 1934 figure has been exceeded by nearly \$6,200/- due to the substantial increase in investments during the year.

*Forests.* This Department shows a very substantial increase \$64,000/- for 1935 as against \$45,000/- for 1934; this increase is due in part to contracts with the Federated Malay States Railways for the supply of sleepers, to the increase of building, and also to improve organisation in the Department which was made a separate one in 1934.

The following table shows the surplus and deficit on the printed estimates under each main head:—

	Estimates 1935	Actual 1935	Surplus	Deficit
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Land Revenue	478,740	487,055	8,315	-
2. Customs, Excise and Marine	.... 1,001,320	1,225,845	224,525	-
3. Licences, etc.	.... 145,653	168,597	22,944	-
4. Fees of Office, etc.	79,825	93,298	13,473	-
5. Posts & Telegraphs	41,378	46,979	5,601	-
6. Municipal	.... 150,145	172,296	22,151	-
7. Interests	.... 41,927	42,679	752	-
8. Misc. Receipts	13,265	11,753	-	1,512
9. Forests	.... 42,000	64,477	22,477	-
			<u>320,238</u>	<u>1,512</u>

The revenue head of licences shows a comparatively small increase. This is due to a large falling off on the renewal of Pawn Broking Farm, and is an indication that the naturally thrifty Kelantan agriculturist is now no longer compelled to pawn gold ornaments, but is a purchaser rather than a borrower.

There is a fall under the heading Miscellaneous, but this is solely apparent and is due to the 1934 revenue having been swollen by refunds and by an entry of over \$50,000/- for appreciation of investments.

*Expenditure.* The expenditure for 1935 was \$2,044,239/- as against an estimate of \$1,985,817 and a revised estimate of \$2,019,851.

	Estimates 1935	Actual 1935	Actual 1934	Actual 1933
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Personal Emoluments	790,892	783,574	723,791	716,377
Other Charges	463,484	488,025	382,272	362,436
Pensions, etc.	188,212	208,634	159,427	166,470
Interest	124,225	122,775	120,255	118,250
Misc. Services	133,578	165,369	146,361	54,548
Public Works A. R.	106,466	116,993	101,272	99,754
Public Works S. S.	126,960	98,364	28,076	-
Temporary Allowance	52,000	60,505	49,336	45,947
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,985,817</u>	<u>2,044,239</u>	<u>1,710,790</u>	<u>1,563,782</u>

The increase under Personal Emoluments is due to:—

- (a) the operation of incremental schemes and new appointments approved for 1935, estimated at \$54,123.
- (b) the restoration with effect from 1.1.35 of a second 5% of the 15% cut made in the slump which in effect added \$23,111 to the expenditure under this head, and new appointments, revisions of salary schemes, etc. made during the year.

*Other Charges.* The considerable increase under this head was mainly due to the expenditure of \$45,000 in completing the Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai Electric light scheme. The first section of this scheme had been provided for out of loan funds; but in view of the improved financial position it was decided to complete the scheme out of revenue.

A new item of \$10,000/- also appears for the first time under Volunteers.

*Miscellaneous.* The increase under this heading was mainly due to expenditure on the purchase of land. Land values are rising, and it was considered wise to acquire sites for future Government buildings, for schools, and for recreation grounds.

*Public Work Special Services.* The main item for 1935 was the building of the New Residency; as it became obvious that the time taken in purchasing an extension to the existing site and in drawing up the plans and specification would delay expenditure on this building, other additional items were approved, mainly construction and metalling of roads and renewals of bridges which enabled the P.W.D. staff to be kept fully employed.

The Water Works which had been commenced out of loan funds were completed out of revenue.

*Colonial Development Fund and Rice Irrigation Fund.*

The remainder of the Colonial Development Fund Loan and Grant of £16,600 amounting to \$13,282 was fully spent by the close of the year, and provision made in the 1936 Estimates to carry on the irrigation work commenced with the aid of these two funds.

A sum of \$29,200/- was expended during the year from the Rice Irrigation Fund, the balance remaining \$8,351 being credited to revenue at the close of the year. In future years all expenditure will be made from revenue.

The surplus from the year's working amounted to \$268,000/- as compared with \$499,000/- in the previous year.

The position of the public debt is set out at the foot of Appendix B. During the year no further loan expenditure was incurred, and revenue producing enterprises, such as Water Supply Scheme, and the Electrical Light Scheme, were completed out of revenue.

The normal repayments of capital loan were made in accordance with the terms of the loans.

It is the intention of the State not to have recourse to any further borrowing, and it is hoped to repay certain loans more rapidly than had been anticipated.

*Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund.* This was set up as from 1st January, 1935, and the amount of the fund stood at \$272,902 at the end of the year.

The investments in the Fund at the close of the year were as follows:—

	Stock.
India 3½% Stock 1931 or after ....	£22,146 - 2 - 11
Jamaica 3½% stock 1958 - 68 ....	9,090 - 0 - 0
Kenya 5½ stock ....	776 - 1 - 0



In 1936 and thereafter 10% of the annual revenue from chandu is being paid into the Fund.

The nett result of the year's working has been that the balance to the debit of the State has been reduced from \$4,301,000 to \$4,261,000 and that in addition \$272,000/- has been allocated out of revenue to form the nucleus of an Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund.

This result is very satisfactory, but in view of the indebtedness of the State continued caution is necessary.

Treasury Organisation. The four Sub-Treasuries at Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas, and Bachok, continued to work satisfactorily. Visits of inspection were made by the Assistant Treasurer at intervals throughout the year, and a surprise survey was made by the Treasurer on each Sub-Treasury once during the year.

Mr. J. A. Harvey, M. C. S. held the appointment of State Treasurer throughout the year. Che Hamid bin Abdul Aziz acted as Assistant Treasurer till the return of Che Hassan bin Sulaiman, Malay Officer Class II, from Pasir Mas on 17th February, 1935. This officer continued to be Assistant Treasurer, throughout the remainder of the year.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### LANDS, MINES AND FORESTS.

The total revenue collected was \$487,055 being \$8,315 more than the Estimates, and \$16,525 more than the 1934 collections.

The principal increases were:—

	\$	c.
-- Land Rents (Recurrent)	2,802.96	
Issue of Notices, etc.	4,669.00	
Search, Registration of Dealings	2,803.18	
Survey Fees	5,115.06	
Premia on Grants and Mining Leases	5,488.07	

The following are the figures for the past five years showing the percentage which the total land revenue bears to the total revenue of the State:—

Year.	Total Revenue of State. \$	Total Land Revenue. \$	Percentage.
1931	1,524,140	392,053	26%
1932	1,677,984	504,561	30%
1933	1,801,418	502,778	21%
1934	2,220,769	470,524	21%
1935	2,312,979	487,055	21%

The following Return shows land rents and land sales as distinct from all items of Land Revenue:—

	1931. \$	1932. \$	1933. \$	1934. \$	1935. \$
Land Rents (Annually Recurrent)	302,914	327,030	351,239	374,299	377,077
All other Items of Land Revenue excluding sales.	73,419	145,254	134,705	77,407	85,640
	376,333	472,284	485,944	451,706	462,717
Land Sales	15,720	32,277	16,835	18,818	24,338
Total	392,053	504,561	502,779	470,524	487,055

The increase in Annually Recurrent Land Rents has slowed up - indeed, all Districts except Kota Bharu and Pasir Puteh showed a decrease under this head - but it should be noted that the inclusion of 'arrears' in these figures reduces the value of comparison year by year.

The increase in revenue from 'Notices' is due mainly to the fact that in 1934 pressure of work in connection with Rubber Regulation made it impossible to arrange for the normal issue of notices to recover arrears of quit rent.

The increase in premia on grants etc. is due to collections in Ulu Kelantan where this item totalled \$18,533.50 as compared with \$8,960.33 in 1934. Realienation, to former owners, of rubber land which had reverted to the State since 1st January, 1932, accounted for the greater part of this increase.

The decreases were unimportant. Land Rents (under Annual Licence) showed a drop of \$1,707.89 owing to the complete cessation of the issue of Temporary Occupation Licences for rubber land.

The total area under rubber (i.e. planted) was 129,472 acres and the area alienated for this crop in 1935, 1,705 acres which represented land approved before 1931 but in respect of which fees had not been finally settled till 1935. The total area under coconuts is 57,271 acres whilst the area under rice is approximately 140,000 acres. Miscellaneous crops account for an area of approximately 25,000 acres. The area under oil palms remained 700 acres. The total area of the State alienated for agricultural purposes amounted to a total of over 452,400 acres.

During the year Enactment No. 13 The Land (Amendment) Enactment and Enactment No. 19 The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Enactment were passed. The new Land Enactment foreshadowed in the last year's report has been delayed in order to revise certain sections but should come into force in 1936.

The cattle census gave a return of over 35,000 buffaloes and over 110,000 cattle in the State.

#### FORESTS.

The establishment at the end of the year consisted of a State Forest Officer, a Forest Ranger, 3 Foresters, 9 Forest Guards and 3 Clerks. In addition there were seven Apprentice Forest Guards permanently employed, and paid from open votes by an arrangement similar to the F. M. S. Forest Labourer's Scheme.

The total revenue collected amounted to \$64,477 as against the sum of \$45,766 for 1934 the main sources of revenue being duty on timber which accounted for \$53,158 as against \$32,197 in 1934 and Jelutong \$2,290 which showed a decrease of \$4,386 from that of the previous year.

#### SURVEY.

Revenue earned in the year amounted to \$12,372 which amount does not include survey fees included in the land premia nor those remitted by Land Offices. The total fees earned according to schedule rate for all completed surveys amounted to \$121,285. Expenditure rose from \$77,611 to \$84,065 largely owing to the "Leave Pay and Passage" expenses of two senior officers both becoming due for payment during the year. In future Reports expenditure under this head will appear as a fixed annual contribution to the funds of the Malayan Establishment Officer and so will not again fall abnormally in any one year.

There was a slight decrease in the output of field work with an increase in cost over the previous year, the number of lots surveyed being 3,704 as against 4,235 in 1934 and 3,980 in 1933. The decrease in the output of lots is explained by the completion of one Forest Reserve and one large Estate; and is compensated by the large increase in the output of "acres". One town site comprising 13 lots, was re-marked after the original layout had proved to be unsuitable. The total acreage, however, covered 15,015 as against 5,946 in 1934 and 9,041 in 1933. The output of the office branch showed a decrease. The number of titles prepared (including re-drafts) was 1,067 as against 3,146 in 1934 and 3,896 in 1933 while 2,915 lots awaited settlement at the end of the year as against 3,094 in 1934 and 1,575 in 1933.

The large decrease in the preparation of titles was due to an arrangement made with the Superintendent of Lands at the end of 1934 that extracts should not be drafted until they were called for by Land Officers, thus avoiding an accumulation of unissued extracts in the Land Offices.

Twenty nine miles of Railway Reserve, one iron ore mining lease, and two gold mining leases were surveyed but otherwise survey was mainly concerned with small holdings on the coastal plain.

Health throughout the year was very satisfactory: the average sick leave amounted to 5.91 days for a surveyor and 2.85 days for an office man. This in the case of the field staff is a good indication of the general improvement in health conditions throughout the State.

The Surveyor - General, F. M. S. & S.S. visited the office from 11th to 13th October, 1935.

Mr. G. D. Barron, M. C., Superintendent, was in charge of the Department until he went on vacation leave on June 6th when he was succeeded by Mr. W. P. Aylward, Assistant Superintendent, who acted as Superintendent until the end of the year. Both Mr. Barron and Mr. Aylward acted as Ledger Officer under Rubber Regulation in addition to the duties of Superintendent.

Capt. P. M. Leckie, Assistant Superintendent, was in charge of the Office until he went on vacation leave on 20th January. Mr. Aylward then took charge until 6th June when he carried out the combined duties of Acting Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent Office until the end of the year.

Mr. Barron combined the duties of Superintendent with those of Assistant Superintendent Field from 1st January until the 6th June when Mr. R. Wilson took charge of the field parties and was still responsible for them at the end of the year.

#### ELECTRICAL.

The Government maintains a Power Station at Kota Bharu which supplies electric lighting and power to the town. The two Ruston and Hornsby Vertical semi-Diesel 4 stroke engines and an additional engine of the same type of 125 K.W. capacity installed in August ran throughout the year satisfactorily, consumption has increased more rapidly than was anticipated and all the three engines are now fully loaded at night.

One hundred and seven (107) new consumers were connected during the year making a total of 430 metered consumers and 67 flat rate consumers. Total sales of current amounted to 165,774 units (excluding flat rate consumers) as compared with 138,455 units in 1934. The total revenue for the year was \$50,226 as compared with \$44,437 in 1934 and expenditure \$28,535 as against \$26,233 in the previous year.

Two 22 K. W. 400/230 Volt 50 cycle A. C. Alternators driven by Tangye 4 cylinder 4 stroke semi-diesel engines were installed at Kuala Krai during the year. The whole installation work was completed by January 1936 and the supply of current commenced.

#### GENERAL.

Most of the States in Malaya have an honorific Arabic name used in formal documents; Kelantan is known as Dar'ul Na'im "The Land Whose Possessions are Blessed". A quiet and contented mind, and a state of life that is free from the temptations of riches or the fear of crushing poverty, sandy sunlit beaches, wide clear flowing rivers, and cool deep shadowed jungle, are certainly blessed possessions, and the name is well chosen.

The Map of Malaya shows as a main feature of the country the central backbone, dividing ridge of mountains, with rivers flowing east and west, around which the east and west coast States are grouped. Kelantan does not fit in with the physical geography of the rest of Malaya. The Kelantan river flows due north from the Pahang highlands to the sea, and Kelantan turns its back to the rest of Malaya, and looks due north across the China sea.

Till recent years, there was little connection between Kelantan and the rest of Malaya. There was some immigration from the Sungei Tembeling valley into the Sungei Lebir, but the highland pass to the east of Gunong Talian discouraged all but the most hardy adventurers. There was also some connection with Trengganu along the coastal plain; but in general, the Kelantan people

stayed at home, and received occasional visitors with prudent watchfulness rather than with any undue enthusiasm. Such connection with the outside world as existed was mainly northwards with Patani and the southern Siamese provinces, states which in faith and custom still remain in many ways akin to Kelantan.

During the last few years this isolation has been broken down by the completion of the East Coast Railway, and the opening up of a trunk road from Kota Bharu to Kuala Trengganu.

The Kelantan Malay has found in Singapore a ready market for his surplus livestock, rubber, and other agricultural produce. The progress of vernacular education has brought greater uniformity of language to valleys where the dialect of the older people often differs widely from the Malay spoken in the rest of the Peninsula.

Kelantan students return to the service of their own State, after training in the Institutions of the Colony, and the Federated Malay States, and bring back new ideas and the knowledge of a wider world beyond our hill boundaries.

On the Administrative side, the Kelantan Government has always supported the proposals for closer contact with the Malayan Heads of the Technical Departments. The Adviser, Public Works, the Adviser, Medical and Health Services, the Surveyor-General, the Auditor General, the Adviser, Veterinary Services, and others, have shown their readiness to assist the State with their advice, and have at times on the invitation of His Highness the Sultan visited the State and assisted the Kelantan Government with their reports, which have helped in the efficient administration of the technical departments. These officers have also most freely recognised the good work that is being done in adapting the work of the technical departments to the conditions of a State, which is less highly developed, and in which a little money has to go much further, than in the other wealthier Administrations.

The advantages which the State derives from the collective agreements, made on behalf of the whole of Malaya, for the control of the production of rubber and tin, and for preferential rates of duty are also greatly valued.

There is a proper pride in maintaining the individuality and integrity of the State, but also an enlightened desire to co-operate with the rest of Malaya in matters of mutual benefit, and to avoid a narrow and hampering parochialism.

The State of Kelantan is specially anxious to remain a real Malay State, in which the vast majority of the inhabitants are Malays, and not to depend on alien immigrants for the development of the State. At the same time, it is felt that the race is sufficiently virile to develop along normal lines of progress; in fact, the aim is to be a live and progressive Malay State, and not a sheltered reserve to be treated like a museum piece.

#### MESSRS. BOUSTEAD & Co.

In carrying out the commercial side of this policy, Kelantan has been helped by the firm of Messrs. Boustead & Co. - a firm which carries on the traditions of the great Empire trading Firms, by combining enterprise and imagination, with exact business methods, and the most scrupulous fairness in their dealings with the native agriculturists.

This firm was connected for many years with the State of Kelantan through estate Agencies before it opened a branch at the Port of Tumpat, and took over the Agencies of the Straits Steamship Company, the Siam Navigation Company, the Kelantan Lighterage Company and acquired the business of D. C. Rainnie & Co.

The firm, in addition to the ordinary estate Agencies, export and import business, has established the only European owned and managed Rice Mill in Malaya. This mill provides the Kelantan peasant with a market for his padi, and an incentive to a larger production of



food stuff, which is essential to the whole of Malaya. During the first year of working over 3000 tons of padi were purchased locally, and 1650 tons of rice sold locally; low grade bye-products which were formerly wasted are sold for chicken food, and the finer grades of bran are exported to Pahang for pig food - there being little pig rearing in this almost entirely Mohammedan State.

Copra is also purchased on a large scale direct from the peasant, and the pernicious system, so dear to the middle men, of advances, payment by credit on shop goods, and purchase of produce at less than the open market rates, is absolutely avoided. All deliveries of copra and padi are weighed on a beam scale with visible weights in the presence of the seller who is at once paid in cash.

The premium given for high grade copra, and the work done in co-operation with the State Agricultural Officer, has now ensured that  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the deliveries are first grade copra instead of less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  as was formerly the case.

Nearly the whole labour force of several hundred, including skilled ratings on the launches and lighters, and firemen and mechanics in the factory, are Kelantan Malays who owe their employment not to any sheltered patronage, but to the fact that they have satisfied their employers that they give good value for the adequate wages which they receive.

The success of the methods adopted is due both to wise guidance from the Directors of the firm, and to the fact that the local European officers of the firm have taken the trouble to understand the customs of their labour force, to help them without pampering them, to play football with them and, above all, to learn their language as it is really spoken; so that an old lady who arrives with a dug-out full of coconuts and a mouth full of betelnut, may understand and be understood and have all the fun of driving a hard bargain.

His Excellency the High Commissioner and Lady Thomas and Miss Thomas visited the State between April the 5th and April the 8th. His Excellency and party left by train from Kuala Krai after a visit which gave great pleasure to His Highness and his people.

The Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King was observed with the spontaneous and impressive expression of loyalty which was so marked throughout the Empire.

The modest original programme of the Silver Jubilee Committee was swept away by the spontaneous desire of every district and every community to share in the rejoicings. Thousands of peasants from the upcountry districts carrying spears which, not so many years ago had been used for other purposes, came in to the district Headquarters under the leadership of their headmen escorting decorated cars.

*King George V National Park.* His Highness the Sultan, together with Their Highnesses the Rulers of the State of Pahang and Trengganu, agreed to set aside an extensive area of virgin jungle round Gunong Tahan - the highest mountain in Malaya - to be reserved as a National Park and a Sanctuary for wild life.

Apart from the advantages which will be gained by the preservation of wild life under natural conditions, this Park will preserve some of the finest natural scenery of Malaya. It contains steep mountain slopes, rising out of the surrounding jungles, high plateaux areas, and the head-waters of a number of rivers, which flow down to the plain from the Gunong Tahan massif over a series of waterfalls and rapids.

In most cases in Malaya the natural beauty of the rivers is spoiled by the wash, brought down by heavy rainfall from mines and clearings, and the clear loveliness of these streams can only be preserved by keeping the sources unpolluted,

It will always be a great happiness to His Highness the Ruler, and to his people, that His Majesty King George V was graciously pleased to accept the dedication of this Park, as a memorial of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee, and that it was his privilege to offer an acceptable memorial during the last year of His Majesty's reign.

His Highness the Sultan enjoyed good health throughout the year; his birthday in July was celebrated with wholehearted rejoicings. In addition to a real sense of loyalty, there was in these rejoicings a feeling of relief at the ending of several years of depression, and a general determination to have a really good party and to enjoy it.

The Government Officers' Co-operative Society obtained increased support from all Departments. So far, the Society is being used mainly for savings, and to release some of its members from the burden and anxiety of debt. It is proposed to modify the By-Laws, so as to enable some extension to be given to controlled building loans to members.

The Kelantan Branch of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society continued to do good work throughout the year, and as a result of exhibiting representative productions at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition held at Kuala Lumpur at the beginning of August succeeded in further extending a market for Kelantan wares.

The difficulty of obtaining fast dyes was overcome by importing the highest quality of dyed yarns from England: sarongs with guaranteed fast colours have been supplied to the Malay Regiment, and to the Kedah Police and Education Department.

Apart from actual sales through the Arts and Crafts Society, the export returns show that the whole of this interesting village industry of weavers and silver smiths has been stimulated. The thanks of the Kelantan

Government are due to the ladies who devote a large part of their leisure time to an organisation, which has enabled the local craftsmen to revive a dying industry and without any loss of artistic values to make it into a commercial success.

*Rubber Control.* The Rubber Control system continued to function smoothly. In spite of some additions to their staff, the Land Officers were still over-burdened, more particularly in the first two quarters of the year. Coupon issues were held quarterly in the field for nearly every Mukim, so as to avoid imposing on the peasant the expense of coming in to the district Headquarters. There is a general recognition of the efficiency with which the Scheme has been administered, and there have been few cases of either complaints or attempted fraud. There is, however, considerable smuggling over the Siamese border, inspite of a good many seizures and heavy penalties; but so long as the price is not allowed to go too high, the profits of smuggling are not large, and an adequate degree of prevention can be enforced.

The number of officers of the Malayan Civil Service seconded to the State was seven.

- ( i ) British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan (Captain A. C. Baker, M. C.).
- ( ii ) Legal Adviser & Judicial Commissioner (Mr. J. D. M. Smith).
- (iii) Assistant Adviser (Mr. H. North Hunt until his transfer on 14th August. He was succeeded by Mr. J. S. Macpherson on the 28th October 1935).
- (iv) State Treasurer, District Officer, Kota Bharu (Mr. J. A. Harvey).
- ( v ) District Officer, Ulu Kelantan and Controller of Labour (Mr. A. Gilmour).

- (vi) Superintendent of Marine and Customs (Mr. H. A. L. Luckham until 18th July, when he went on transfer. He was succeeded by Mr. J. M. Brander as from 30th July, 1935. On 1st October, 1935, Mr. F.G. Aplin who is a trained Customs Officer took over from Mr. J. M. Brander, who then took charge of the Posts & Telegraphs Department).
- (vii) Assistant Superintendent of Lands (Mr. A. C. Boyd).

By the death of Mr. William Kerr, the Kelantan Government lost the services of an officer who originally came to Kelantan in 1905, as an assistant to Mr. Graham, when Mr. Graham was acting as a British Adviser to the Siamese Government.

Mr. Kerr served the State with outstanding ability and faithfulness during the difficult years of its development.

He died on the eve of retirement, having served the State continuously for over 25 years. He earned the respect and affection of all those who knew him.

**A. C. BAKER,**  
**M. C. S.**

*British Adviser to the Government  
of Kelantan.*

THE RESIDENCY,  
Kota Bharu, KELANTAN,  
7th April, 1936.

## **APPENDIX A.**

### **LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO KELANTAN.**

**(Vide Colonial Office Circular Despatch dated 12-9-32.)  
(K, 954/1932.)**

- (i) **KELANTAN** (James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow)  
by W. A. Graham.
- (ii) **MALAY POISONS AND CHARM CURES** (J. & A.  
Churchill, London) by Dr. J. D. Gimlette.
- (iii) **KELANTAN MALAY** (Government Printing Office,  
Singapore) by C. C. Brown, M. C. S.
- (iv) **IN COURT AND KAMPONG** by Sir Hugh Clifford,  
G. C. M. G. etc.
- (v) **Journals of The Malayan Branch of the Royal  
Asiatic Society.**







## LIABILITIES

## DEPOSITS :-

	\$	c.	\$	c.
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan ..	42,546.32			
-Do- Pasir Puteh ..	5,763.63			
-Do- Pasir Mas ..	9,807.35			
-Do- Bachok ..	1,795.85			
Courts, Kota Bharu ..	17,380.89			
Police Sundry ..	7.00			
Customs Sundry etc. ..	2,719.95			
Land Office, Kota Bharu, Sundry ..	28,843.02			
-Do- Survey ..	4,088.91			
Post Office Money Order ..	23,299.61			
Pawnbroking Farm ..	9,795.00			
Toddy shops ..	2,240.00			
Gold Buyers' Licence ..	150.00			
Market Licences ..	231.83		148,669.36	

## FINE AND REWARD FUNDS :-

Police ..	68.75			
Clerks ..	355.06			
Prisons ..	65.17			
Customs ..	18.99		507.97	
RUBBER FUND ..	52,904.50		52,904.50	
ALIENS IMMIGRATION FUND ..	2,319.89		2,319.89	
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT ..	24,575.00		24,575.00	
OPIUM REVENUE REPLACEMENT RESERVE FUND ..	272,901.60		272,901.60	
			501,878.32	

## EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES

1,225,823.78	1,225,823.78
	1,727,702.10

## LOANS :-

S. S. Consolidated Loan (@2%) ..	4,680,684.00	4,680,684.00
F. M. S. Duff Loan (@2%) ..	300,000.00	300,000.00
S. S. Loan 1931 (@4%) ..	450,000.00	450,000.00
Colonial Development Fund Loan ..	34,438.00	34,438.00
S. S. Loan 1934 ..	77,900.00	77,900.00

ASSETS.

BALANCES :-		\$	c.	\$	c.
Cash :- Sub-Treasury, Ulu Kelantan	..	22,247.92			
-Do- Pasir Puteh	..	5,714.31			
-Do- Pasir Mas	..	5,889.86			
-Do- Bachok	..	5,595.12		39,447.21	
Bank :- State Treasury (M. B.)	..	60,153.49			
-Do- (C. B.)	..	5,717.11			
Sub-Treasury, Ulu K. (M. B.)	..	9,789.68			
-Do- P. P. ( " )	..	11,992.71			
-Do- P. M. ( " )	..	9,995.40			
-Do- Bachok ( " )	..	3,988.53		101,636.92	
Mercantile Bank Fixed Deposit	..	2,500.00		2,500.00	
Joint Colonial Fund Deposit	..	857.14			
Cash Balance with Crown Agents	..	42.85		899.99	
ADVANCE RECOVERABLE :-					
P. W. D. Store and Factory Account	..	15,700.00			
Post Office Postal Order Account	..	900.02			
Malayan Arts and Crafts	..	5,000.00			
F. M. S. Government Pensioners	..	823.99			
S. S. " "	..	797.29			
Johore " "	..	20.00			
Principal Agricultural Officer	..	1,000.00			
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan	..	1,380.00			
Late Dato' Bentara Stia	..	116.40			
Purchase of Motor Cars	..	12,984.07			
H. H. The Sultan	..	1,400.60		40,122.37	
LOANS :-					
Subordinates	..	14,089.89			
Dato' Kaya Pati	..	29,600.00			
Tengku Seri Mara Raja	..	24,078.41			
Majlis Ugama Islam	..	139,976.84			
Clubs	..	1,959.08			
Nik Abdullah	..	60.00		209,764.22	
SPECIAL LOANS :-					
H. H. Raja Muda	..	250.00			
Dato' Perdana Mentri	..	14,094.72			
Tengku Seri Ismara Raja	..	4,280.00			
Tengku Zabidah	..	437.63			
Haji Wan Ahmad	..	915.00			
Che Hassan bin Sulaiman	..	1,050.00			
Nik Mat bin Abdul Kadir	..	1,293.97		22,321.32	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	..	272,901.60		272,901.60	
INVESTMENTS :-					
Singapore Municipal 4½% Deb : Stk. 1930	..	248,000.00			
Commonwealth of Australia 3½% stock 1946-49	..	44,551.43			
Southern Rhodesia 3½% stock 1955-65	..	45,000.00			
Funding Loan 3% stock 1959-69	..	282,296.97			
Conversion Loan 2½% stock 1944-49	..	130,500.00			
Commonwealth of Australia 3½% stock 1964-74	..	27,196.48			
New Zealand 3% stock 1952-55	..	66,514.29			
London Electric Transport Financial Corp Ltd., 2½% stock 1950-55	..	1,594.30			
India 3% stock 1949-52	..	126,000.00			
Singapore Municipal 3% stock 1975-85	..	65,835.00		1,038,108.47	
				1,727,702.10	
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	..	1,225,823.78		1,225,823.78	
BALANCE TO THE D.					



**APPENDIX C.****LOAN ACCOUNT.**

Warrant No.	Service	Estimates	Spent till 31.12.35.
1/35	Water Supply		\$28,019.89
2/35	Experimental Stations	\$2,500.00	2,499.43
"	Manurial Experiments & Investigations	1,000.00	999.98
3/35	Electrical Generator	5,050.00	5,999.00
		<u>\$8,550.00</u>	<u>\$37,518.30</u>



## APPENDIX D.

Table of Annual Revenue and Expenditure since  
Kelantan came under British Protection:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1910	419,327	403,552
1911	487,467	574,850
1912	535,669	665,608
1913	676,020	672,137
1914	762,772	805,965
1915	692,556	807,714
1916	822,860	808,164
1917	910,291	757,946
1918	955,402	899,161
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	1,160,262	1,678,432
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	1,422,113	1,422,032
1925	1,804,180	1,401,961
1926	2,371,595	1,927,134
1927	2,448,090	2,949,438 *
1928	2,570,550	2,463,762
1929	2,481,139	2,215,771
1930	2,182,905	2,426,079
1931	1,524,139	1,961,124
1932	1,677,983	1,664,051
1933	1,801,418	1,563,782
1934	2,220,769	1,710,790
1935	2,312,979	2,044,239

\* Includes a sum of \$320,000.00 devoted to reduction  
of the Public Debt.





**APPENDIX E.**  
**COMPARATIVES STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF LOCAL**  
**PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS.**

Nos.	Articles.	How Counted	1931		1932		1933		1934		1935	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Rubber	Tons	6,384.05	\$ 1,157,303	5,146.02	\$ 731,223	9,213.04	\$ 1,906,021	11,574.41	\$ 4,533,829	9,257.15	\$ 3,751,628
2	Copra	-do-	6,497.82	449,857	4,012.56	306,658	6,773.98	290,472	5,873.29	185,256	6,127.77	403,527
3	Betelnuts :-											
(a)	Dried	-do-	1,855.91	258,341	1,393.39	167,392	2,266.45	151,582	2,260.63	125,042	2,257.14	182,757
(b)	Fresh	-do-	..	577	..	1,824	..	1,672	..	476	59.52	619
4	Rice & Padi	-do-	..	..	..	1,441	..	4,192	10.09	477	434.11	25,962
5	Timber & Planks	..	..	1,044	..	994	..	746	..	3,436	..	5,513
6	Cattle	Nos.	171	7,430	312	12,115	3,164	92,765	2,265	68,878	3,068	143,893
7	Jungle Produce	..	..	25,931	..	91,830	..	70,048	..	42,635	..	27,135
8	Fish	Tons	820.64	98,136	754.13	89,249	1,002.7	117,361	794.79	70,806	437.04	46,775
9	Poultry	Nos.	31,808	10,641	24,671	6,215	100,498	24,312	113.09*	20,643	119,366	24,442
10	Tin-Ore	Tons	1.35	959	..	..	.47	633	4.23	5,927	7.49	9,865
11	Manganese Ore	-do-	..	..	..	..	2,866.54	26,716	8,968 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	105,338	10,678.15	132,260
12	Gold and Gold-Ore	..	..	..	..	9,289	..	77,154	..	85,913	..	46,372
13	Textile :-											
(a)	Silk	..	..	1,578	..	9,823	..	10,641	..	6,588	..	5,139
(b)	Cotton	..	..	23,296	..	15,230	..	23,057	..	51,177	..	19,867

\* Tons





# APPENDIX F.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles.	How Stated.	1931		1932		1933		1934		1935	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Fish	Tons	205.08	\$ 16,349	198.74	\$ 15,926	111.25	\$ 7,857	13,131.53	\$ 9,622	113.74	\$ 21,103
2	Rice	-do-	8,221.29	528,388	3,936.95	228,145	1,821.39	97,247	5,914.64	215,090	1,680.6	101,465
3	Benzine	Gallons	213,726	115,863	206,520	158,073	223,343	141,244	269,072	221,532	358,256½	281,945
4	Petroleum	-do-	319,367	109,001	358,354	139,474	283,697	163,456	327,292	163,646	368,400	185,771
5	Textile (all kinds)	..	..	413,470	..	462,019	..	979,822	..	2,254,256	..	1,656,628
6	Machinery	..	..	13,916	..	23,257	..	25,641	..	37,826	..	48,324
7	Motor Vehicles	..	..	25,365	..	31,405	..	30,735	..	56,730	..	157,300
8	Cement	Tons	1,205	25,256	1,289	25,890	1,334	26,767	1,350.00	27,140	1,821.29	29,685
9	Timber & Planks	..	..	26,205	..	23,940	..	20,537	..	18,452	..	3,127
10	Drugs & Medicines	..	..	52,832	..	82,227	..	114,194	..	139,996	..	178,086
11	Bread & Biscuits	..	..	17,293	..	13,499	..	14,647	..	14,855	..	33,440
12	Curry Stuffs	..	..	16,937	..	15,820	..	17,436	..	16,870	..	15,534
13	Wheat Flour	Tons	523.23	49,788	655.6	59,620	709.5	64,114	720.04	67,210	847.84	64,488
14	Tinned Milk	Cases	13,645	127,925	15,117	148,898	12,422	128,360	16,161	155,694	12,039	95,044
15	Sugar	Tons	979.77	55,458	935	64,829	910.83	67,124	1,281.55	93,361	1,597.12	125,241
16	Tobacco (all kinds)	Lbs	..	311,892	..	321,667	..	331,542	..	350,793	218,564	433,935









# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).

Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).

Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).

Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

**HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;  
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street;  
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;  
or through any bookseller

## COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.  
BARBADOS.  
BASUTOLAND.  
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.  
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BRITISH GUIANA.  
BRITISH HONDURAS.  
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-  
TECTORATE.  
BRUNEI, STATE OF  
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).  
CEYLON.  
CYPRUS.  
FALKLAND ISLANDS,  
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.  
FIJI.  
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# Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gambia 1935.

## CHAPTER I. HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE.

### *History.*

The first Europeans to visit the River Gambia were Aluise da Cada Mosto, a Venetian, and Antoniotto Usi di Mare, a Genoese. They were commissioned by Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal to lead an expedition along the African coast to the south of Cape Verde. They arrived in the River Gambia in 1455, but only proceeded a short way upstream. They repeated their voyage in the following year, when they proceeded further up the river and got into touch with some of the native chiefs. When they were near the river's mouth, "they cast anchor on a Sunday morning at an island in the shape of a smoothing iron, where one of the sailors, who had died of a fever, was buried; and, as his name was Andrew, being well loved, they gave the Island the name of St. Andrew." For some three centuries afterwards the history of the European occupation of the Gambia was largely the history of this island.

This discovery was followed by attempts on the part of the Portuguese at settlement along the river banks. The number of settlers never appears at any time to have been large and such few as there were intermarried with the native African races. The European strain in their descendants rapidly diminished and in course of time it became difficult to distinguish them from the indigenous races except for the facts that they styled themselves Portuguese, affected European dress and names, and professed to be Christians. Communities of Portuguese descent continued to live on the banks of the Gambia in separate villages well into the middle of the eighteenth century. Portuguese churches existed up to 1730 at San Domingo (near Albreda), Geregia (sc. Portuguese "egreja") near Kansala in Foni, Bintang and Tankular. The furthest Portuguese settlement up the river was at Setuko near Fattatenda.

In 1580 the throne of Portugal was seized by Philip II of Spain and a number of Portuguese took refuge in England. In 1587 one of these refugees, Francisco Ferreira, piloted two English ships to the Gambia, and returned with a profitable cargo of hides and ivory. In the following year Antonio, Prior of Crato, who laid claim to the Portuguese throne, sold to certain London and Devon merchants, the exclusive right to trade between the Rivers Senegal and Gambia. This grant was confirmed to the grantees for a period of ten years by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth. The patentees sent several vessels to the coast, but owing to Portuguese hostility did not venture further south than Joal—thirty miles to the north of the mouth of the River Gambia. They reported that the Gambia was "a river of secret trade and riches concealed by the Portugals. For long since one Frenchman entered with a small barque, which was betrayed, surprised and taken by two gallies of the Portugals"

Letters patent conferring (*inter alia*) the right of exclusive trade in the River Gambia were subsequently granted in 1598, 1618, and 1632 to other adventurers, but no attempt was made by the English to explore the river until 1618. The expedition in that year was commanded by George Thompson and had for its object the opening up of trade with Timbuktu. Leaving his ship at Gassan, Thompson proceeded with a small party in boats as far as the River Nerico. During his absence the crew of his ship were massacred by the Portuguese, but some of Thompson's party managed on their return to make their way overland to Cape Verde and thence to England. Thompson remained in the Gambia with seven companions, but was killed by one of them in a sudden quarrel. In the meantime a relief expedition had been sent out under the command of Richard Jobson, who also made his way up to the Nerico. Notwithstanding the fact that Jobson in his "The Golden Trade" gave a glowing account of the commercial potentialities of the River Gambia, the patentees, who had been involved by these trading ventures in considerable losses, did not further prosecute the exploration of the Gambia but confined their attentions to the Gold Coast.

In 1651 the Commonwealth granted a patent to certain London merchants, who in that and the following year sent two expeditions to the River Gambia and established a trading post at Bintang. Members of the expedition proceeded as far as the Barracunda Falls in search of gold, but the climate took its toll. In 1652 Prince Rupert entered the Gambia with three ships and captured the patentees' vessels. After this heavy loss the patentees abandoned further enterprise in the Gambia.

In the meantime James, Duke of Courland, who was the nephew and godson of James I of England, had in about 1651 obtained from various native chiefs the cession of St. Andrew's Island and land at Banyon Point (Cape St. Mary), Joffure and Gassan. Settlers, merchants and missionaries were sent out from Courland and forts were erected on St. Andrew's Island and at Cape St. Mary. During the next eight years a very flourishing trade was carried on between the Gambia and Courland. In 1658 the Duke of Courland was made a prisoner during a war between Sweden and Poland. As a consequence funds ceased to be available for the maintenance of the garrisons and settlements in the Gambia and in 1659 the Duke of Courland's agent at Amsterdam entered into an agreement with the Dutch West India Company, whereby the Duke's possessions in the Gambia were handed over to the Company until such time as the Duke should be in a position to resume possession thereof. In 1660 St. Andrew's Fort was captured and plundered by a French privateer in the Swedish service. The Dutch thereafter abandoned the fort and the Courlanders resumed possession.

After the Restoration English interest in the Gambia was revived as the result of information, which Prince Rupert had obtained in 1652 regarding the existence of a gold mine in the upper reaches of the river. In 1660 a new patent was granted to a number of persons,

who were styled the Royal Adventurers trading to Africa and of whom the most prominent were James, Duke of York, and Prince Rupert. At the end of that year the Adventurers sent an expedition to the Gambia under the command of Major Robert Holmes, who had been with Prince Rupert in the Gambia in 1652. Holmes arrived in the river at the beginning of the following year. He proceeded to occupy Dog Island, which he renamed Charles Island, and to erect a temporary fort there. On March 18, 1661, he sailed up to St. Andrew's Island and called upon the Courlander officer in command to surrender, threatening to bombard the fort if his request was not complied with. There were only seven Europeans in the garrison and the Courlanders had no alternative but to submit. On the following day Holmes took possession of the fort, which he renamed James Fort after the Duke of York. An attempt was made in 1662 by the Dutch West India Company to gain possession of the fort, firstly, by inciting the natives of Barra against the English, secondly, by offering bribes to certain of the English officers and lastly, by bombarding the fort. None of these measures proved successful and the English remained in possession of the Island. In the meantime the Duke of Courland had lodged a protest against the seizure of his possessions in time of peace. On November 17, 1664, after protracted negotiations he relinquished in favour of Charles II all claim to his African possessions and in return was granted the Island of Tobago and the right for himself personally to trade in the River Gambia.

In 1672 the Royal Adventurers sold their forts and factories to the Royal African Company, which was incorporated in that year by royal charter.

In 1678 the French wrested the Island of Goree from the Dutch. The history of the next century and a half is the history of a continuous struggle between England and France for political and commercial supremacy in the regions of the Senegal and Gambia. By 1686 the French had acquired a small enclave at Albreda opposite to James Island. Except for short periods, during which trouble with the natives of Barra or hostilities with England compelled them temporarily to abandon the place, they retained their foothold there until 1856.

In the wars with France following upon the English Revolution James Fort was captured on four occasions by the French, namely, in 1695, 1702, 1703, and 1709, but no attempt was made by them to occupy the fort permanently. At the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 the French recognised the right of the English to James Island and their settlements in the River Gambia.

One of the aftermaths of these wars was an outbreak of piracy along the West African coast. The English trade in the Gambia suffered heavily from the depredations of these pirates. In 1720 one of their number, Howel Davis, captured James Fort by stratagem and held it to a ransom of two thousand pounds. An even more serious disaster occurred in the following year, when the garrison mutinied under the leadership of one of their officers, Major John Massey, and seizing one of the Company's ships themselves turned pirate. Finally



in 1725 James Fort was very extensively damaged by an accidental explosion of gunpowder.

After these setbacks the African Company enjoyed twenty years of comparative prosperity. A very detailed account of the life and work of the Company's servants in the Gambia during this period is given in Francis Moore's "Travels into the Inland Parts of Africa." Factories were established as far up the river as Fattatenda and at other places and a fairly considerable trade was carried on with the interior of the continent.

Nevertheless, despite an annual subsidy from the British Government for the maintenance of their forts, the African Company became in course of time involved in grave financial difficulties. In 1749 James Island was found to be "in a most miserable condition, the people in a melancholy situation for want of goods to carry on a trade to support their garrison, not having had any supplies for upwards of five years, and not being allowed to trade for themselves—the consequence of which was that they were obliged to call in their out-factors on the continent.....By being so neglected the chief trade is gone down the River Senegal to the French factory." In the following year it was reported that the garrison at James Fort "was reduced by sickness from twenty-five or thirty men to five or eight; and, the officers being all dead, a common soldier had succeeded to the command."

By 1750 the position had become critical and an Act of Parliament was passed divesting the African Company of its charter and vesting its forts and settlements in a new company, which was controlled by a committee of merchants. The Act prohibited the new company from trading in its corporate capacity but allowed it an annual subsidy for the upkeep of the forts. It was hoped thereby to prevent the monopolistic tendencies of rule by a joint stock company and at the same time to save the government the expense entailed by the creation of a colonial civil service.

In 1765 the fort and settlements in the Gambia were by another Act of Parliament taken from this new company and vested in the Crown. For the next eighteen years the Gambia formed part of the Crown Colony of Senegambia. Government headquarters were at St. Louis at the mouth of the River Senegal and a Superintendent of Trade was appointed to take charge of James Fort and the settlements in the Gambia.

In 1779 the French captured James Fort for the fifth and last time. On this occasion they so successfully demolished the fortifications that at the close of the war it was found impossible to rebuild them. Except for a brief period after the Napoleonic wars, when the island was temporarily occupied by handful of troops as an outpost, James Island ceased to play any part in the history of the Gambia.

In 1783 St. Louis and Goree were handed back to France and Senegambia ceased to exist as a British colony. The Gambia was therefore once more entrusted to the care of the African Company.

In 1787 Lemain (MacCarthy) Island was purchased by the British government with a view to the establishment of a convict settlement, but nothing came of the plan, the convicts being eventually diverted to other places.

For the next thirty years British influence in the Gambia was confined to the operations of a number of individual traders. Settlements were established by these traders along the river banks. Perhaps the most important of these was at Pisania (Karantaba). This settlement, which was already in existence in 1779, was occupied by a doctor named Laidley and a family of the name of Anslev. Subsequently invaluable assistance was rendered by both Laidley and the Anslevs to Major Houghton (1791), Mungo Park (1795 and 1805) and Major Grey (1818) in the course of their journeys of exploration into the interior of Africa.

In 1795 James Willis was appointed Consul General for Senegambia and was ordered to proceed to Fattatenda to promote British trade and influence in the upper regions of the Gambia and Niger. For various reasons this expedition never sailed and it was left to Mungo Park under the auspices of the African Association, to make his way from Karantaba to the upper reaches of the Niger.

At the close of the Napoleonic Wars the British were in possession of St. Louis and Goree, but it was agreed as part of the terms of the treaty of peace that these places should be returned to France. On the recommendation of Sir Charles MacCarthy and in order to suppress the very extensive traffic in slaves, which was being carried on by American and Spanish vessels in the River Gambia, the British Government issued instructions that James Island or some other suitable place in the river should be occupied as a military post. Captain Alexander Grant of the African Corps was accordingly despatched with some troops for the purpose. James Island was reoccupied but owing to the ruinous state of the fort it was found to be unsuitable as a military base. On April 23, 1816, Grant entered into a treaty with the King of Kombo for the cession of the island of Banjol to the British Government. The island was renamed St. Mary's Island and the settlement, which was established there, was called Bathurst after the then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In 1821 the African Company was dissolved by Act of Parliament and the Gambia was placed under the jurisdiction of the government of Sierra Leone. The Gambia was administered from Sierra Leone until 1843, when it was created a separate colony. This arrangement continued until 1866 when the Gambia and Sierra Leone were once more united under the same administration.

In the meantime the British Government extended its territorial acquisitions beyond St. Mary's Island by concluding treaties with a number of native chiefs. In 1826 the north bank at the river's mouth was ceded to Great Britain by the King of Barra. In the following year the King of Kombo made a similar cession of territory on the south bank. In 1823 Major Grant acquired Lemain Island, which was renamed MacCarthy Island and was made into a settlement



for liberated African slaves as well as the headquarters of a Wesleyan mission. Further cessions of other tracts of land near the mouth of the river and also further upstream were obtained in subsequent years. In 1856 Albreda, which as a foreign enclave in the middle of British territory had proved a constant source of friction between the British and French governments, was handed over to Great Britain who in exchange renounced her rights to the gum trade at Portendie.

In 1870 and 1876 negotiations were entered into between the French and British governments for the exchange of the Gambia for other territory in West Africa, but the proposal aroused such opposition in Parliament and amongst various mercantile bodies in England that the British Government felt unable to press the scheme.

In 1888 the Gambia was once more separated from Sierra Leone and has ever since that date been a separate colony. In the following year an agreement was arrived at between the French and British governments for the delimitation of the boundaries of the Gambia, Senegal, and Casamance, but these boundaries were not actually surveyed until 1905-06 when a Boundary Commission carried out the work.

In the meantime despite a number of petty wars the Gambia government had been able to conclude a series of treaties with the principal chiefs living upon the banks of the river. Some of these provided for the cession of small tracts of territory, but the majority of the later treaties conferred British protection. The last and most important of these was concluded in 1901 with Musa Molloh, the paramount chief of Fuladu. In 1894 an Ordinance was passed for the better administration of those districts, which had not been ceded to but merely placed under the protection of the British government. It was also found that in practice it was not feasible to administer as part of the colony isolated tracts of land lying at a considerable distance from the seat of government. Consequently in 1895 and the following years ordinances were passed bringing a number of these strips of territory under the protectorate system of administration. Finally by a Protectorate Ordinance passed in 1902 the whole of the Gambia with the exception of the Island of St. Mary was brought under the protectorate system.

### *Geography.*

The Colony, which comprises the towns of Bathurst and Georgetown and some adjoining land, has an area of only 69 square miles.

The Protectorate is a narrow strip of territory approximately ten kilometres wide on each bank extending up the river for nearly three hundred miles from Bathurst. The Gambia River has its source near the village of Labe on the Futa Jallon plateau. It flows westward for about 700 miles. The river is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Kuntau-ur, 150 miles up river, and for vessels drawing less than two fathoms as far as Koina—292 miles from Bathurst—the easternmost village in the Protectorate, where there is a rise of two feet daily with the tide. During the rains the upper river rises some thirty feet.



The inhabitants of the Protectorate are mostly Jolofs, Mandinkos, Fulas, and Jolas, nearly all of whom are Mohammedans except the last named tribe who are pagan, though the Mohammedan religion is gaining ground amongst them and, as a result, they are gradually dropping their primitive customs.

*Upper River Province*, comprising the districts of Wuli, Kantora, Sandu and Fuladu East has an area of 790 square miles and a population of 45,999. The greater number of the inhabitants are Mandinkos and Sarahulis with a rather smaller proportion of Fulas.

The Headquarters of the Province are situated at Basse, which is both the largest town in the Province and one of the most important river-ports in the Protectorate.

The districts of Sandu, Kantora and Wuli are all relics of former native kingdoms.

*MacCarthy Island Province* consists of the Districts of Sami, Niani, Nianija, Upper Saloum, Lower Saloum, Western Niamina, Eastern Niamina, Niamina Dankunku, Fuladu West, and MacCarthy Island. The area of the Province is 1,101 square miles and the population 41,334. The Headquarters are at Georgetown. The bulk of the population is Jolof and Mandinko.

*South Bank Province* includes the Districts of Western Jarra, Central Jarra, Eastern Jarra, Eastern Kiang, Central Kiang, Kiang West, Foni Jarrol, Foni Bondali, Foni Kansala, Bintang-Karenai, Feni Brefet, South Kombo, East Kombo, Central Kombo, North Kombo and Kombo St. Mary. The area of the Province is 1,294 square miles and the population 63,352. The Headquarters are at Bakan, Cape St. Mary. The Majority of the inhabitants are Mandinkos but there is a large number of Fulas in the more easterly Districts while the Foni Districts are largely populated by Jolas.

*North Bank Province* has an area of 814 square miles and a population of 32,911. The districts of the Province are Lower Niumi, Upper Niumi, Jokadu, Lower Baddibu, Central Baddibu and Upper Baddibu. Of these the three Baddibu districts are predominantly Mandinko in population; Jokadu has a mixed population of Mandinkos, Jolofs and Tukulors (Mohammedan Fulas) while the two Niumis are mainly mixed Jolof and Mandinka districts. The Headquarters are at Kerewan.

#### *Climate.*

The climate of the Gambia is not healthy though, with better sanitation and housing, conditions of living generally have greatly improved during recent years. The most trying part of the year is from June to October, which is the wet period. During the remaining months the climate compares favourably with that of other tropical countries.

*Meteorological Statistics, 1935.*

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Month.			Mean Air Tempera- ture.	Relative Humidity.	Rainfall (inches.)
January	...	...	72·6	48	0·80
February	...	...	72·7	45	—
March	...	...	70·9	61	—
April	...	...	73·8	62	—
May	...	..	75·0	63	0·03
June	...	...	79·3	72	2·88
July	...	...	80·9	72	15·09
August	...	...	77·9	76	18·31
September	...	...	79·4	76	11·21
October	...	...	76·6	64	2·92
November	...	...	75·1	40	—
December	...	...	75·7	50	—
				Total ...	51·24 inches

Other records of rainfall were :—

Bathurst	48·15 inches
Yoroberi-kunda, MacCarthy Island Province	43·39 „
Wuli, Upper River Province	52·10 „

## CHAPTER II. GOVERNMENT.

The main political divisions of the Gambia are the Colony of the Gambia and the Protectorate, the latter consisting of four Provinces each administered by a Commissioner. The whole country is under the control of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to whom the Commissioners are responsible for their respective Provinces. The Colony includes the Island of St. Mary (on which the town of Bathurst is situated) and also Brefet, Bajana, MacCarthy Island, the Ceded Mile and British Kombo all of which are administered by the Commissioners under the Protectorate system. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary (ex-officio Member) and several other senior officials. The Legislative Council of the Colony, of which the Governor is the President, includes the Colonial Secretary (ex-officio Member), some official Members, including the Members of the Executive Council, and also several Unofficial Members.

*Protectorate System.*—This system was introduced in 1894 by an Ordinance to provide for the exercise in the Protected Territories of “certain powers and jurisdiction by Native Authorities and by “Commissioners”, (No. 11 of 1894), which laid down that “All “native laws and customs in force in the Protected Territories which are “not repugnant to natural justice nor incompatible with any Ordinance “of the Colony which applies to the Protected Territories, shall have “the same effect as Regulations made under this Ordinance”. The Ordinance defined the powers of the Chiefs in the following terms:—

“31. Every Head Chief and Headman shall possess and exercise—

(a) The powers of a Conservator of the peace, including the power of binding over unruly persons with sureties of the peace, and of preventing or suppressing riots, affrays and tumults of every description.

(b) The power of carrying into execution within his district, sub-district or village any law of the Imperial Parliament or of the Colony of the Gambia, any Order of Her Majesty in Council, any decree or order of the Supreme Court, or any order of the Commissioner, subject to such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Administrator or Commissioner; or, in respect of decrees or orders of the Supreme Court, from the Chief Magistrate;

(c) The power of apprehending, detaining and sending to the Commissioner’s Court for examination, or to the Courts at Bathurst for examination and trial, of every person accused of any serious offence or crime, such as murder, robbery, slave-dealing, whether of the like or a different kind, and it shall be the duty of every Head Chief and Headman to use his utmost endeavour to discover the authors of all such offences.”

The protection of persons executing Chiefs’ orders was provided for by Section 32 of the Ordinance which reads “Every person employed



"by a Headman or Native Court in carrying into effect any order lawfully made, shall have the like protection for that purpose as a person authorised to execute Process of the Supreme Court."

Ordinance No. 11 of 1894 was later superseded by the Protectorate Ordinance of 1913 and during 1933 an advance was made in the administration of the Protectorate by the enactment of the Native Authority and Native Tribunals Ordinances, (Nos. 3 and 4 of 1933). The two Ordinances, though each deals with separate matters of detail, are in fact directed to one common purpose, the development of local self-government by the Seyfolu (Head Chiefs) and people of the Protectorate, under the advice and supervision of the Commissioners who represent the Governor.

The Native Authority Ordinance provides for the establishment and constitution of Native Authorities in the Protectorate and provision is made for the continuation of existing Seyfolu and Alkalolu (Headmen) as Native Authorities.

It defines in far greater detail than did the Protectorate Ordinance 1913 the duties and powers of Seyfolu and Alkalolu in their executive capacity. It confers on Native Authorities power to issue administrative orders dealing with a great variety of matters in regard to persons subject to their jurisdiction and also imposes duties in connection with the prevention and suppression of crime.

The Native Tribunals Ordinance establishes throughout the Protectorate a system of Native Tribunals with defined jurisdiction both criminal and civil. It deals with the judicial powers of Seyfolu and Alkalolu, as the Native Authority Ordinance deals with their executive powers. Sections dealing with the removal of proceedings from Native Tribunals to the Court of a Commissioner and with the revisory powers of Commissioners reproduce in a clearer manner the rules which governed these matters in the Protectorate Ordinance 1913. Other sections also reproduce the law which existed under the Protectorate Ordinance 1913, until April 1935. At that time this Ordinance was, in view of the frequent amendments necessitated by the Native Authority and Native Tribunals Ordinances, 1933, re-enacted in a consolidated form.

Commissioners no longer sit with Native Tribunals, which are now quite separate from the Courts of the Commissioners.

The administration in the Protectorate still hinges on the Chief (or Seyfu) and the Headman (or Alkali) the Alkali being responsible to the Seyfu for his town and the Seyfu to the Commissioner of the Province for his district. The Alkali is chosen by the people of the village and his position is confirmed by the Commissioner. He acts as the representative of his village in dealing with Government and personifies the village community. This is exemplified by the fact that it is the Alkali who allots, to those who need it, unoccupied land belonging to the village as a community. He is bound by tradition to seek and to listen to the advice of the elder men in the village.

In the event of disputes arising in the community which cannot be composed by the friends or relatives of the parties the Alkali, although armed with no judicial powers, is often able by virtue of his office to

act successfully as arbitrator and prevent the matter from reaching the point of litigation.

The Seyfu holds a position partly established by legislation and partly inherited from the Kings of former times. The Mandinka word for King (Mansa) is now applied only to the Governor who is, in native phraseology, the "King of Bathurst", and this limitation of the word reflects the passing of much of the old kingly powers. Yet a good deal of the standing and authority of the Kings remains, especially in cases where it is possible to appoint as Seyfu one of an old ruling family. It is now the policy, therefore, to appoint such men as far as possible, since on the authority inherent in the office depends a great part of the Seyfu's utility and prestige.

The Seyfu is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Commissioner, who has previously ascertained which of the candidates has the best claim or commands most the respect and obedience of the district. This district opinion is becoming an increasingly important factor in the choice of a chief. Apart from his general administrative duties and the supervision of his district, the Seyfu is usually the President of the Native Tribunal of his district and exercises powers which may be compared roughly to those of a Police Court, appeals lying from his Court to that of the Commissioner.

The former system of advances of seed ground-nuts and rice to the Seyfolu and people of the Protectorate was discontinued in 1932, and in 1933 each Native Authority made a Rule under which every cultivator of ground-nuts in the Protectorate is required to deposit in the village store, after the winnowing of the year's crop, five bushels of seednuts. Of the amount so deposited four bushels are returnable to the depositor at the beginning of the next planting season, the remaining bushel being placed in the village reserve.

The scheme, with the full co-operation of the Seyfolu and people, has worked very well and has resulted in an adequate supply of seed.

Ample supplies of home-grown food-stuffs are now being produced, and from the scheme there has resulted a considerable gain in morale and a more confident local administration by Seyfolu and Native Authorities.

*Local Government.* In 1935 the Bathurst Urban District Council and Board of Health, formed in 1931 for the purpose of advising Government upon matters relating to the welfare of the inhabitants of Bathurst, gave place to the Bathurst Advisory Town Council.

The constitution of the new Council is the same as that of the old, and is made up of representatives of the various Government Departments most closely concerned in the administration of Bathurst, of six Members elected by the Town Wards of Bathurst, and of four Members nominated by the Governor to represent commerce, industry or other interests.

Meetings of the Council are held every quarter. Much useful advice on matters affecting the town of Bathurst and its inhabitants has been tendered to Government by the Members of these Councils both in their individual and collective capacities, and the Council serves as a valuable link between Government and the public.



## CHAPTER III. POPULATION.

The population of the Gambia according to the 1931 Census was 199,520 of which 14,370 inhabitants resided on St. Mary's Island. The Island contains few inhabitants outside the town of Bathurst.

Generally speaking the various races are distributed throughout the Protectorate with the exception of the Jolas who are practically confined to the South Bank Province. The numerical distribution of the races in the Protectorate was given in the Census as follows:—

Mandinko	85,640
Jolof	25,864
Fula	22,273
Jola	19,410
Sarahuli	12,316
Tukolor	11,653
Bambara	3,261
Aku	786
Others	3,947
Total	185,150

People of all these races are included amongst the inhabitants of Bathurst.

Vital statistics are recorded in the Island of St. Mary only, as, owing to the illiteracy of the people, the collection of reliable data in the Protectorate is impossible.

The statistics in respect of Bathurst for the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	Births.	Birth Rate per 100.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 100.	Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 births registered.)
1931* ...	422	2·9	369	2·5	227
1932 ...	339	2·3	355	2·4	242
1933 ...	331	2·3	368	2·5	290
1934 ...	351	2·4	422	3·07	265
1935* ...	386	2·7	452	3·18	310·8

As regards the above figures it is necessary to state that whereas all deaths taking place in Bathurst are registered (certificates of deaths and burials permits being required in all cases), in some instances births of infants, in particular to illiterate parents, are not reported.

It is likely, however, that registration of births will soon become more accurate as time goes on since parents, including illiterate parents, are beginning to realise the value of certificates of birth to their children in adult years.

- \* 1931 Census year showed a large increase of population.
- \* 1935 figures based on estimated population of 14,215.

With regard to the infantile mortality rate the figure given for 1935 is for the whole of Bathurst; of the 386 births 92 were conducted by the Clinic Staff and of these 92 infants 11 died within twelve months giving an infantile mortality rate of 119 per thousand which compares favourably with similar work in the British Isles and compares more than favourably with the infantile mortality rate of 310·8 for the whole of Bathurst.

### *Emigration and immigration.*

There is practically no emigration from the Gambia.

At the commencement of each ground-nut planting season a number of natives cross the border into the Protectorate from French territory for the purpose of assisting the local farmers in the planting and harvesting of the crop. These 'strange farmers' return to their homes after the crop has been marketed. Likewise a considerable number of foreign labourers and petty traders come to Bathurst at the beginning of each trade season and leave again when the season ends. The number of 'strange farmers' labourers and petty traders visiting the Gambia naturally fluctuates according to trade conditions. Immigration returns show that during the past four years the persons entering Bathurst by sea numbered as follows:—634 in 1932, 817 in 1933, 530 in 1934 and 518 in 1935; but it may be assumed that the majority of these people returned, or will return, to their homes. Immigration is controlled by the Immigration Restriction Ordinance (No. 12 of 1924) under which no person is allowed to enter the Gambia who:—

- (a) is likely to become a pauper or a public charge,
- (b) is an idiot or insane,
- (c) is deemed by the Governor to be an undesirable immigrant,
- (d) is a prostitute, or
- (e) is not in possession of a passport valid under the law of the country of which he is a citizen.

Any person who appears to the Immigration Officer to be without visible means of support is required to deposit the sum of £60, or to give security by bond in that amount. At the expiration of eighteen months from the date of entering the Gambia, or at any earlier period, if the depositor, not having become destitute or unable to support himself departs from the Gambia, his deposit is returned to him.

## CHAPTER IV. HEALTH.

Much work must be done before the Colony can be styled healthy. Infant mortality figures remain high, and there are far too many cases of preventable disease.

The problem is largely one of proper and efficient sanitation, and to this the Government is paying very strict attention. A Medical Officer of Health was appointed during the year and there were large increases in sanitary personnel. Following on the Yellow Fever outbreak in 1934, several thousand cavity-containing trees were removed—as they were found to be prolific breeders of the *Aedes* mosquito.

Public latrines were placed in appropriate sites, and inefficient house to house collection of rubbish was replaced by the construction of large concrete Refuse Disposal Depots at various points in Bathurst.

Incinerators were erected and worked satisfactorily.

Incombustible refuse was used for swamp reclamation.

Inspectors were trained in thorough house to house inspection, and the larval index brought down almost to zero.

Much remains to be done, but already there is marked improvement.

Diseases of the digestive and respiratory systems remain as formerly the most prevalent in Bathurst, there having been 5,838 of the former and 4,138 of the latter. 933 cases of malaria were treated at the Victoria Hospital. The incidence rises rapidly during the heavy rains of September and remains high until the end of the year.

There is a steady increase in the number of cases of trypanosomiasis—there being 663 cases treated in Bathurst and 423 cases in the Protectorate as compared with 595 and 294 in 1934.

There are in Bathurst a European and African general hospital (Victoria Hospital), an Infectious Diseases Hospital, two Maternity and Infants Welfare Clinics and a Home for Infirm. These are all in charge of Medical Officers and there are European Nursing Sisters in the European and African Hospital and in the Clinics, while the service in the Protectorate consists of a general hospital at Georgetown and two dispensaries at Basse and Kau-ur.

## CHAPTER V. HOUSING.

The whole question of housing is engrossing the attention of Government. New Building Regulations are necessary as many of the structures erected are most insanitary and very few are rat proof. A considerable degree of overcrowding exists. Much time, thought, and energy will have to be expended before it can be said that housing conditions are in any way satisfactory.

The native houses in the Protectorate are generally circular in shape and constructed of wattle and daub with conical grass roofs. In many places there is distinct improvement both in type and construction—but in nearly all cases there is inadequate provision for ventilation.

There is little sign of an organised lay-out in the villages and huts are crowded together—a condition of affairs only too suitable for the spread of disease.

An organised attempt is being made to improve sanitary conditions in the villages, particularly in relation to protection of water supplies and hygienic night soil disposal.

*Statistics.*

Province.	Population.	No. of Houses or Huts.
North Bank Province ... ..	32,911	22,652
South Bank Province ... ..	63,352	27,579
MacCarthy Island Province ... ..	41,334	25,586
Upper River Province ... ..	45,999	25,966
St. Mary's Island (Bathurst)* ... ..	14,370	3,177

\* Census figures 1931.

## CHAPTER VI. PRODUCTION.

The Gambia is almost entirely dependent upon groundnut cultivation which forms the staple export crop. The export crop, which varies from 40,000 to 70,000 tons, is raised entirely by African farmers, as the country is unsuitable for European settlers. There are no permanent plantations or estates, the whole of the cultivation being carried out by what is usually described as "shifting cultivation".

In addition to the cultivation of groundnuts a large quantity of foodstuffs is raised, including rice, maize, guinea corn, cassava, sweet potatoes etc., for local consumption. Owing to the danger of frequent locust invasions of recent years there have been risks of food shortage as the major crops grown are grains which the locusts attack. Efforts to increase areas under cassava and pigeon pea, (crops not attacked by locusts) are proving successful particularly the former. Cotton is grown to some extent particularly in the North Bank, and the lint is used locally for the manufacture of long narrow strips of cloth. Experiments are being conducted in connection with the cultivation of crops under irrigation during the dry season, and so far results have been fairly satisfactory. Improvements in the primitive cultivation practiced are desirable and trials by the Agricultural Department with local cattle trained to the plough are promising. A few interested Chiefs have sent cattle in for training.

The tonnage and value of groundnuts exported from the Colony during the last five years were as follows:—

Year.			Tons.	£ Value.
1931	...	...	66,811	506,125
1932	...	...	37,315	391,659
1933	...	...	67,370	500,766
1934	...	...	71,919	387,345
1935	...	...	45,110	368,887

A small export trade is done in palm kernels, hides and wax. In 1935 the exports of these commodities were:—

		£
Palm Kernels	643 tons	value 4,223
Hides	93,181 lbs.	" 1,060
Wax	63,989 lbs.	" 1,541

There is no organised animal industry in the Gambia although it is estimated that there are usually about 35,000 head of cattle in the Colony and Protectorate. As the Gambia consists mainly of a narrow strip of territory on either side of the river and much of the land adjacent to the river is more or less swampy and tsetse-ridden, the position is to some extent analogous to that existing in larger Colonies where cattle are compelled, at certain seasons of the year, to frequent the valleys in which, while grazing is good, casualties from disease



amongst the herds are numerous. The extensive French territories surrounding the Gambia act as a cattle reservoir for the Colony. There is consequently a continual movement of cattle to and fro across the border and the herds are owned by individuals on both sides of the border. As the border is some 600 miles in length the establishment of any effective control over the graziers and the movement of animals is impracticable. During 1935 some 1,667 head of cattle are reported to have died of rinderpest in the Gambia but it is impossible to say how many of these were, in fact, animals which had recently crossed the border or were owned by natives in French territory. The ownership of cattle in the Gambia does not appear to differ in kind from that which obtains amongst other agricultural communities in West Africa. There is, strictly speaking, no communal ownership and most cattle are the property of individuals. The owner is, however, seldom the person who grazes the herd and conversely the grazier seldom owns more than a few head of cattle in the herd which he tends, but he is usually given the milk and butter and a certain proportion of the calves born. The graziers in the South Bank Province are usually Jolas. In the other three Provinces practically all the graziers are Fulas.

During April and May of 1933 the Chief Veterinary Officer of Nigeria and the Veterinary Pathologist visited the country to investigate the situation and outline a scheme to deal with rinderpest. At the conclusion of their visit and as a result of their investigations an immunization scheme, extending over a period of five years at an estimated cost of £6,448 was put forward. This scheme was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and grants not exceeding one half of the total cost are being made from the Colonial Development Fund.

The scheme was commenced in November 1933 when a Veterinary Officer was seconded from the Nigerian Veterinary Department for the period November 1933 to May 1934. The Veterinary Pathologist from that country also paid a second visit in November and December 1933 to assist in the preliminary work.

In October 1934, a Veterinary Officer was seconded again from Nigeria and inoculations were carried out in the South Bank and MacCarthy Island Provinces.

In November 1935, the Veterinary Pathologist was seconded from Nigeria and continued to inoculate cattle in MacCarthy Island Province.

That the cattle owners appreciate the value of immunization has been shown by the many requests for inoculation from the adjoining districts where inoculations have not yet been undertaken.

There is no doubt but that with each succeeding season these demand will increase and the success of the scheme is assured.

Rinderpest has been in the past the great obstacle to the development of the cattle breeding industry, but effective control of this disease is in sight and it is anticipated with confidence that in the near future the industry will be restored to its former prosperity.

In addition to cattle a considerable number of sheep, goats and pigs are reared, mainly for local consumption.

There are no minerals of commercial value in the Colony nor are there any important industries other than those already mentioned. A certain amount of leather, metal and pottery work is made for sale locally.

## CHAPTER VII. COMMERCE.

*Imports and Exports.**Imports.*

The imports for the last five years were as follows :—

		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
		£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise	...	250,311	292,700	435,902	326,175	483,287
Specie	...	2,302	5,141	13,966	4,326	30,000
	...	252,613	297,841	449,868	330,501	513,287

The following table shows the principal items of imports from the British Empire and foreign countries for the year 1935.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries	TOTAL.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£	£	£		£
Apparel	4,778	48	3,450	—	8,276
Bags and Sack	503	3,885	228	159,893 no.	4,616
(a) Boots, Shoes and Slippers	713	217	3,208	44,094 prs.	4,138
Coal	2,821	—	—	1,504 tons.	2,821
Cotton Piece Goods	105,069	1,186	12,037	5,653,778 sq.yds.	118,292
Cotton Manufactures (other)	6,273	276	10,402	—	16,951
Cotton Yarn	5,252	—	1,290	89,816 lbs.	6,542
Flour Wheaten	4,921	2,314	3,402	19,168 cwts.	10,637
(b) Hats and Caps	978	121	5,758	—	6,857
Kola-Nuts	—	51,987	48	29,296 cwts.	52,035
Metal (all kinds)	7,267	5	6,390	—	13,592
Motor Vehicles	2,258	1,971	695	50 no.	4,924
Oils, edible	6,836	5	1,537	64,162 galls.	8,378
(c) Oils, not edible	907	—	13,057	312,233 „	13,964
Rice	—	55,818	11	142,690 cwts.	55,829
Soap	3,619	—	783	4,433 „	4,402
(d) Sugar	1,207	—	10,487	15,328 „	11,694
Tobacco	7,812	3,501	3,595	213,368 lbs.	14,908

(a). Including £2,133 from Czechoslovakia.

892 „ Morocco.

(b). Including 2,541 „ France.

1,760 „ Germany.

(c). Including 8,504 „ U. S. America.

(d). „ 8,721 „ France.

The percentages of British and foreign imports, exclusive of specie, were as follows:—

Country.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom ...	37.73	51.02	50.34	42.43	46.32
British Possessions ...	14.15	15.07	16.66	22.32	27.31
Total—British Empire	52.18	66.09	67.00	64.75	73.63
France ... ..	24.52	14.75	11.63	9.06	7.27
Other Countries ... ..	23.30	19.16	21.37	26.19	19.10
Total Foreign Countries	47.82	33.91	33.00	35.25	26.37

The following table shows the comparative average prices per unit of the principal items of imports for the last five years:—

Article.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cement per ton	2 12. 9	3 10. 10½	2 11. 9½	2 6. 0	2 2. 8
Coal per ton	2 9. 1½	2 8. 11½	2 12. 5	1 11. 8	1 17. 6
Cotton Piece Goods sq. yd.	0 0. 5	0 0. 4	0 0. 4½	0 0. 4½	0 0. 5
Cotton Yarn per lb.	0 1. 4½	0 1. 1½	0 1. 4½	0 1. 4½	0 1. 5½
Flour Wheaten per cwt.	0 11. 11	0 12. 6½	0 10. 1	0 8. 10	0 11. 1
Kola Nuts per cwt.	1 11. 8	1 10. 0	1 15. 3½	1 7. 6½	1 15. 6
Oils Edible per gall.	0 2. 5	0 2. 5½	0 1. 11½	0 2. 3½	0 2. 7½
Rice per cwt.	0 9. 3½	0 9. 7½	0 7. 1½	0 6. 11½	0 7. 9½
Salt per ton..	2 6. 6	1 13. 4½	1 11. 7½	1 12. 5	1 10. 8½
Sugar per cwt.	0 17. 0	0 17. 2	0 17. 0½	0 16. 0½	0 14. 8½
Tea per lb.	0 1. 6½	0 1. 9	0 1. 9	0 1. 8½	0 1. 7½

### Exports.

The exports for the last five years including specie were as follows :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise ...	527,111	406,894	515,208	401,849	392,724
Specie ... ..	2,761	199,620	—	53,900	103,980
Total ...	529,872	606,514	515,208	455,749	496,704



The following table shows the principal items of exports to the British Empire and foreign countries for the year 1935.

Country.	Groundnuts.		Hides.		Palm Kernels.	
	Tons.	Value.	lbs.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		£		£		£
United Kingdom ...	11,327	86,040	50,663	544	407	2,761
British Possessions	37	329	—	—	—	—
Belgium ...	9,151	83,428	—	—	—	—
Denmark ...	9,164	76,632	—	—	—	—
France ...	—	—	42,518	516	—	—
Germany ...	4,299	36,541	—	—	236	1,462
Holland ...	10,831	83,465	—	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	301	2,452	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	45,110	368,887	93,181	1,060	643	4,223

The percentages of British and foreign exports, exclusive of specie, were as follows :—

		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
		%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom ...	...	03.83	20.66	34.06	11.26	23.67
British Possessions	...	00.82	00.89	01.23	01.14	00.54
Total British Empire	...	04.65	21.55	35.29	12.40	24.21
France ...	...	56.90	59.80	37.97	00.00	00.16
Germany ...	...	19.91	00.92	05.94	50.09	10.27
Holland ...	...	15.21	10.73	15.59	24.34	21.25
Other Countries	...	03.33	07.00	5.21	13.17	44.11
Total Foreign Countries ...	...	95.35	78.45	64.71	87.60	75.79

The following table shows the comparative average prices per unit of the principal items of export for the last five years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Groundnuts per ton	7. 11. 6	10. 9. 11	7. 8. 8	5. 7. 9	8. 3. 7
Hides per lb.	0. 0. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0. 0. 2	0. 0. 2	0. 0. 3	0. 0. 3
Palm Kernels per ton	8. 19. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7. 13. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6. 16. 6	4. 18. 1	6. 11. 4

*Shipping.*

The percentages of shipping of various nationalities for the last five years were as follows :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	%	%	%	%	%
British ... ..	55.4	57.2	56.7	53.31	55.74
French ... ..	19.0	21.8	20.3	12.57	9.63
Dutch ... ..	4.3	2.7	2.5	1.71	1.55
German ... ..	3.3	4.6	8.0	20.54*	22.39*
Norwegian... ..	—	3.0	4.6	3.96	3.68
American ... ..	4.8	5.7	1.9	3.93	3.48
Italian ... ..	1.8	—	1.0	0.37	—
Swedish .. ...	7.2	4.9	3.3	2.34	2.07
Danish ... ..	2.9	—	0.3	0.37	.43
Other Countries ... ..	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.90	1.03

\* Includes catapult vessels of Deutsche Luft Hansa A.G.

## CHAPTER VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Generally speaking, labour is plentiful, in fact during the slack season there is unemployment in Bathurst. In the trading season a considerable number of natives from French territory enter Bathurst to obtain employment, whilst in the Protectorate numbers of French natives are employed by the local farmers in sowing and harvesting the groundnut crop. In both cases the majority of these immigrants return to their homes when the season is over.

*Rates of pay.*

The rates of pay for artisans such as carpenters, blacksmiths, fitters, masons, and painters range from 2/6 to 6/- a day (8 hours).

Unskilled labourers may be classified as follows :—

- (a) those on a monthly wage,
- (b) those on a daily wage, and
- (c) farm labourers.

(a) Labourers employed by mercantile firms, on monthly rates of pay, receive from 30/- to 36/- a month and, in most cases, a monthly issue of 45lbs. of rice in addition.

Semi-skilled labourers (e.g. sanitary workers) permanently employed by Government receive from 1/9 to 2/6 a day. Unskilled labourers employed by Government receive from 1/3 to 1/6 a day. The normal day's work is 8½ hours.

(b) Daily wage labourers receive from 1/- to 1/3 a day, depending on the type of work. Piecework rates are sometimes paid when, e.g., ships are being loaded or discharged.

(c) Farm labourers from French territories are fed and housed by their employers and when the season's crops is sold they receive a proportion of the proceeds before returning to their homes. As regards the local natives, each family as a rule tends its own farm but where outside labour is employed the conditions of employment are similar to those obtaining in the case of the French subjects referred to above.

*Cost of living.*

In the Protectorate, rice and guinea-corn form the staple diet of the people, whilst a considerable amount of bread, sugar, salt and fish is consumed. More rice is consumed in Bathurst especially by the foreign labourer. The daily cost of a labourer's food in Bathurst may be reckoned as follows :—

Rice or corn	...	...	...	3d.
Bread	...	...	...	1d.
Fish	...	...	...	1d.
Oil	...	...	...	1d.
Sugar	...	...	...	½d.
Condiments	...	...	...	½d.
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	<u>7d.</u>

Meat and groundnuts are sometimes substituted for fish and rice and the daily expenditure is then increased by about 1d.

The average labourer spends very little on house-rent and clothing—probably not more than 3/- a month on an average.

The cost of living in the Protectorate for a labourer who provides for himself is rather less than in Bathurst.

The prices of foodstuffs are generally lower than those obtaining before the war. The following table gives some examples :—

	1935 (average)	1913
Rice per bag of 216 lbs.	23/-	33/-
Salt do. 66 lbs.	2/2	1/6
Flour do. 98 lbs.	14/6	16/6
Edible oil per Imp. Gallon	3/-	4/-
Sugar per lb.	-/3	5½d

*Cost of living. European Government Officials.*

The cost of living varies according to the income and tastes of the individual, but the following is considered to be the annual *minimum* outlay of an unmarried junior Government Official living in Bathurst :

	£
Servants ... ..	70
Washing ... ..	12
Firewood ... ..	9
Electric Light ... ..	10
Market ( meat, fish, bread, vegetables, eggs, etc. )	40
Provisions and Wines ... ..	125
Tobacco ... ..	10
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme contribution	24
Miscellaneous expenditure including equipment	35
	<hr/>
Total ... ..	£335

This amount does not include the cost of clothing which is purchased in England.



## CHAPTER IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Since 1903 Education in the Gambia has been controlled by the Board of Education of which the Governor had been the President. Members of the Board included the members of the Legislative Council, the Superintendent of Education, and such other members, not exceeding six in number, as might be appointed by the Governor. At the end of November, 1935, a new Education Ordinance came into force. It had been drafted with a view to placing the method of assessing Grants-in-Aid on a more regularised basis, making provision, on the lines of legislation in other Colonies, for the more efficient supervision of the work done in schools, and making the Board of Education an advisory body with a wider and freer scope for criticism and discussion. The new Board of Education, presided over by the Superintendent of Education, consists of one representative from each mission or educational body working in the Colony or Protectorate appointed by the Governor, together with not less than three other members of whom one must be an African, and one a woman. It is the duty of the Board to consider the reports on schools laid before it by the Superintendent of Education and to advise Government thereon; to recommend to the Governor any changes in regulations, and to make any reports which it may consider necessary on matters of importance affecting education.

The headquarters of the Education Department are in Bathurst, and the department is administered by the Superintendent of Education, a duty post held by an Administrative Officer. At Georgetown the Assistant Commissioner, MacCarthy Island Province, is also Officer-in-Charge of the Armitage School for the sons and relatives of Chiefs.

Elementary and secondary education are provided by the Missions with the aid of Government grants, and a Committee of leading Mohammedans runs the Mohammedan School, an elementary school. These schools are all aided by grants from Government which maintains also a Manual Training Centre at the Public Works Department. There is no university education.

There are six elementary schools in Bathurst which, in 1935, had a total of 1,952 pupils on the registers (1,350 boys and 602 girls) and an average attendance of 982. These schools provide education up to the seventh standard.

There are four secondary schools in Bathurst two for boys and two for girls, which are maintained by the Roman Catholic and Methodist Missions. The total numbers on the registers in 1935 were 58 boys and 88 girls with average attendances of 45 and 66 respectively. Scholarships to these secondary schools are given each year by the Government.

In 1930 a Teacher Training School was opened in Bathurst, and in 1935 there were nine students on the register.

In the Protectorate there is a Government boarding school at Georgetown in the MacCarthy Island Province, for the sons and near relatives of Chiefs, with 42 on the register. It is felt that more can be done to improve conditions among the Protectorate people by

training the sons of the rulers and leaders of the people than by opening several small schools which would have only a local effect. The Methodist Mission maintains a small day school in Georgetown, and the Anglican Mission two day schools (unassisted) in the Protectorate.

A committee was appointed in 1932 to draw up a revised syllabus for use in the Bathurst elementary schools. The new syllabus, after approval by the Board of Education, came into use on the 1st January, 1934, and has it is hoped considerably assisted educational progress in the Gambia.

The following examinations were held during the year : Cambridge Junior and Preliminary Examinations ; Clerical Services Examination ; Elementary Schools Standard VII Examination.

### *Welfare Institutions, etc.*

Free Medical Treatment is provided at the various Government Hospitals and Dispensaries for those unable to pay fees. As stated in Chapter IV the Government maintains two Maternity and Children's Welfare Clinics and also a Home for the Infirm. There are no philanthropical institutions nor is there any insurance scheme for the provision of medical treatment, etc., in the Colony.

### *Recreation, etc.*

In Bathurst Government maintains a public ground (MacCarthy Square) in which games are played by the inhabitants including the school children. A second public sports ground is to be constructed in Half Die, Bathurst. Organised games are conducted by the schools, which are allowed to import free of duty all materials required for sports. Football and cricket leagues have been formed by the African residents of Bathurst. Government has also provided two concrete tennis courts for their use.

Singing is taught in all the schools. Free concerts are given once every week by the Police Band in front of Government House, where the terrace gardens are thrown open to the public. The concerts are well attended and are much appreciated by the public.



## CHAPTER X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

*External.*

For mail services the colony is almost entirely dependent upon the ships of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd. There is a regular monthly service but otherwise the mail steamers are irregular. The intermediate ships call outwards and homewards once in about every three weeks.

The Government continued the agreement with the Deutsche Luft Hansa A.G. for the carriage of airmail between the Gambia and Europe. This company operates a service weekly throughout the year.

The company commenced operating their regular trans-Atlantic mail service between Berlin and Port Natal on the 1st February, 1934.

The ports of call are Stuttgart—Marseille—Barcelona—Seville—Las Palmas—Bathurst—Port Natal for Buenos Aires.

The South American ports are served by the Condor Syndicate and Pan American Airways.

The Luft Hansa Bathurst establishment consists of a landing ground at Jeshwang, the catapult ship "Schwabenland", four flying-boats and two airplanes.

The mail service to Port Natal commenced with the Graf Zeppelin and airplanes in alternate weeks, until September, 1934, when the weekly service was carried out by planes only.

The Graf Zeppelin normally does not call at the intermediate ports, but during November three visits were made to the Jeshwang aerodrome, while the "Schwabenland" and airplanes were undergoing repair.

The outward mail leaves Stuttgart on Thursday at 6 a.m. and arrives in Bathurst on Friday at 1 a.m.; formerly the mail was transferred to the catapult ship "Schwabenland," which proceeded to sea and after 36 hours' steaming catapulted off a flying boat. Now it is possible to effect the trans-Atlantic crossing direct from Bathurst, and the mail reaches South America on Friday at 8 p.m.

The homeward mail plane leaves port Natal on Friday, arriving in Bathurst on Saturday morning. The mail is then transferred to a land plane which leaves Bathurst on Saturday morning and arrives in Stuttgart on Sunday afternoon.

*Bathurst Harbour.*

The Harbour of Bathurst is limited by the coast of St. Mary's Island and a line drawn parallel thereto at a distance of three miles from Government House to the entrance of Malfa Creek.

Bathurst is a deep water harbour. Anchorages offshore vary from 9 to 14 fathoms. The harbour is comparatively sheltered except during tornadoes which are of a short duration and which occur in July and October. There is sufficient water at the entrance for vessels of 27 feet draft to enter the harbour.

Government Wharf has been re-constructed; the wooden decking having been replaced by ferro-concrete, underwater piles have been refitted, and an up-to-date system of rails installed with two  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ton petrol cranes. The "T" head of Government Wharf is 221 feet long, with a depth of 16 feet alongside. There are eleven other wharves which are from 100 to 200 feet in length, with an average depth of about 11 feet.

The tidal streams turn about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours after high and low water by the shore; their strength is considerable, but varies frequently without any apparent cause. During the ebb stream considerable swirls sometimes occur at springs during, and immediately after, the rainy season.

The harbour and approaches are well lighted by a light vessel, buoys, and light structures.

### *Internal.*

#### *River Transport.*

The River Gambia is navigable for ocean-going vessels of not more than 12 feet draft, as far as Georgetown, 176 miles from Bathurst. At Kuntan-ur, 150 miles from Bathurst, an ocean-going vessel can load to a maximum draft of 19 feet. Vessels not exceeding 6 feet 6 inches in draft can proceed above Georgetown to Fattoto, 288 miles from Bathurst, whilst launches and small boats can navigate as far as Koina, 292 miles from Bathurst.

During the trading season, groundnuts are brought down the river in ocean-going vessels, steamers and lighters. Cutters are employed to a large extent in transporting groundnuts from creeks and small ports to transit stations where deep-water vessels can load.

#### *Marine Department.*

A regular passenger and cargo service is maintained by the Government steamers "Prince of Wales" (400 tons) and "Lady Denham" (250 tons). Two Government lighters "Vampire" (170 tons) and "Jean Maurel" (174 tons) are also available for additional cargoes; the latter is self-propelled.

The steamers call at 27 ports outward and homeward when proceeding to Basse (242 miles) and 32 ports when calling at Fattoto (288 miles). This ensures communication with all ports in the Protectorate twice weekly during the trade season from November to May. A fortnightly or monthly service is maintained for the remainder of the year.

Statistics regarding the freight and passengers carried by the Marine Department are as follows:—

		1933	1934	1935
Passengers carried	...	9,125	7,791	10,057
Cargo (tons)	...	4,403	5,391	4,211
Revenue from passenger traffic	...	£3,036. 0. 0.	£2,795. 12. 7.	£3,501. 13. 7.
Revenue from freight	...	£3,787. 7. 6.	£3,709. 10. 1.	£3,837. 14. 7.



The refitting of Government steamers and of vessels belonging to firms was carried out by the Marine Slipway and Engineering Works. The workshop is fitted with modern equipment and is capable of carrying out repairs and refits to vessels of 400 tons gross—the tonnage of the largest river steamer at present in the Gambia.

The Marine Department also maintain and run launches which are mainly used for the conveyance of Government Officials in the Protectorate and for harbour services at Bathurst.

### *Ferries.*

Passenger and vehicular ferries, installed by Government in connection with the road system plied at the following points :—

Kerewan (Road No. 2)	
Brumen (connecting Roads Nos. 1 & 3)	
Lamin Koto — MacCarthy Island	
Sankulikunda — MacCarthy Island	
Bansang	} continuation of Road No. 2.
Basse	
Fattoto	
Kau-ur—Jessadi	

Between Bathurst and Barra a regular ferry service is maintained by a private firm which received a subsidy of £200 from Government in 1935.

### *Roads.*

There are four trunk roads :

- No. 1. Bathurst-Jeswang-Abuko-Lamin-Yundum-Brikama-Kafuta-N'Demban-Bwiam-Brumen Ferry. (90 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles).
- No. 2. Barra-Berrending (Bantanding)-Dasilami-Kerewan Ferry-Saba-Banni-N'Jakunda-Illiassa. (62 miles).
- No. 3. Illiassa-Katchang-Konkoba-Kwinella-Jataba-Brumen Ferry. (22 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles) with a branch eastwards at Jataba to Sandeng and the French boundary. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles).
- No. 4. Bantanding (site of old village on trunk road No. 2) to the French boundary. ( $\frac{3}{4}$  mile).

In addition there is a secondary road running from Illiassa *via* Ballanghar, Kau-ur and Kuntau-ur to Bansang Ferry where it connects with the secondary road on the south bank running from Kwinella, (on trunk road No. 3) to Kudang, Bansang, Basse and Fattoto.

There are also a number of secondary feeder roads to the various river ports in the Protectorate.

The total mileages of secondary and feeder roads in each Province are approximately as follows :—

North Bank Province	...	...	116 miles
South Bank Province	...	...	95 "
MacCarthy Island Province	...	...	280 "
Upper River Province	...	...	200 "

### *Postal Services.*

Mails are conveyed by Government river steamers weekly during the dry season and fortnightly or monthly during the rainy season. Travelling Post Offices are established on these boats and all classes of postal business are transacted at the ports of call. The General Post Office is at Bathurst and District Post and Wireless Offices are established at Georgetown, Basse and Kuntau-ur. The Kuntau-ur office is closed during the rainy season (June to October).

The total number of letters, postcards, papers etc., dealt with during 1935 was 222,171—an increase of 33,156 over the preceding year.

Parcels dealt with during the year numbered 3,911 as compared with 3,469 in 1934. In addition, 1,373 small postal packets were dealt with.

11,079 airmail letters were despatched and 4,875 were received during the year.

Money & Postal Order statistics are as follows :—

	1934	1935
	£	£
Money Orders issued & paid, value	16,881	17,536
Revenue derived from Money Orders	121	104
Postal Orders issued & paid	6,465	7,633
Revenue derived from Postal Orders	53	61

The total revenue derived from the Postal Services in 1935 was £6,785 as compared with £1,536 in 1934. The greater part of the revenue of 1935 was derived from the sale of jubilee stamps to philatelists.

### *Telephone Service.*

A 24 hours' service was satisfactorily maintained in Bathurst and at Cape St. Mary, the total number of subscribers, exclusive of extensions, being 95. The total value of the service was £638, of which amount £440 represented the value of free service to Government Departments.

### *Wireless Service.*

There is no land line telegraph system in the Gambia but internal communication is maintained by four wireless stations established at Bathurst, Kuntau-ur, Georgetown and Basse, respectively.

The station at Bathurst has a range of 1000 miles and communicates with ships at sea and with Dakar. Press from Rugby is received daily. The other three stations are purely for inland work and have a transmission range of 250 miles.

The total revenue derived from the wireless service in 1935 was £871 including £359 in respect of Government messages. The corresponding figures for 1934 were £834 and £316 respectively.

### *Telegraph Cables.*

The Eastern Telegraph Company Ltd., has a station in Bathurst and cables run to Sierra Leone to the south and St. Vincent to the north

## CHAPTER XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

### *Bank.*

The only Bank in the Colony is the Bank of British West Africa which has a Savings Bank for small depositors. The Government has also a Post Office Savings Bank, the rate of interest being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum. At the 31st of December 1935 the deposits amounted to £3,320 in respect of 981 depositors.

### *Currency.*

The currency is British West African alloy and nickel-bronze coins of denominations 2/-, 1/-, 6d, 3d, 1d, &  $\frac{1}{2}$ d; and British West African currency notes of 20/- & 10/- denominations.

Stocks of currency are held on behalf of the West African currency board and issues therefrom are made to the Bank, as and when required, against payment in London.

The value of the notes in circulation on the 31st December 1935 was £232,984 as compared with £224,434 on the 31st December 1934 whilst alloy coins to the value of £250,522 were in circulation at the end of 1935 as against £218,672, at the end of the previous year.

### *Weights and Measures.*

Standard weights and measures (Avoirdupois, Troy, Imperial measures of capacity, length and surface) are prescribed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance, of 1902 and are kept by the Government. The Commissioner of Police is the Inspector of Weights and Measures and is assisted by a number of Deputy Inspectors amongst whom are included the Commissioners of the Provinces in the Protectorate.

## CHAPTER XII. PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is responsible for the execution of the public works in the Colony and the Protectorate for which provision is made in the Annual Estimates and for the maintenance of all Government buildings and property entrusted to the Department.

The Engineering Staff consists of the Director of Public Works, the Assistant Director of Public Works, two Clerks of Works, Mechanical Foreman, two Electrical Foremen, and two African Foremen of Works. The Stores and Accounts Staff consists of an Accountant and nine African Clerks.

In addition the Department operates the electric light and power services comprising some 42 miles of distribution mains, the ice making plant, the Albert Market refrigerating plant, the Bathurst Waterworks, the fire protection plant and the Government motor transport service.

Roads, streets, tram lines and the Government Wharf in Bathurst are maintained by the Department and in the Protectorate the main road from Bathurst which branches to Cape St. Mary and to the Kombo North and Central Districts, and certain other trunk roads are similarly maintained.

Activities during 1935 :—

(a) MAINTENANCE. (Expenditure £12,977).

*Bathurst Water Supply.*

The total number of gallons pumped at the Abuko Station during 1935 was 51,787,000 gallons.

The rates charged are as follows :—

General Water Rate	...	...	(1½% on rateable value).
Water Supply rate	...	...	£2 per annum.
Supply rate to vessels	...	...	1/4d. per 100 gallons.
Meter rate	...	...	1/6d. per 1,000 gallons.
Washing out ground nut stores	...	...	£2 10/- per hour.

*Revenue 1935 :—*

General rate	...	...	£632	15	6
Supply rate	...	...	141	16	8
Supply to vessels	...	...	122	18	8
Meter rate	...	...	8	0	5
Washing out ground nut stores	...	...	13	2	6
			<hr/>		
			£918	13	9.



Water supplied to the following metered consumers was :—

R. W. A. F. F. ... ..	1,513,550	gallons.
Prison ... ..	230,622	"
Botanical Gardens, Cape St. Mary ...	869,250	"
Cooling Plant, Albert Market, Bathurst ...	358,052	"
	<hr/>	
	2,971,474	gallons.

*Electric Light and Power Services.*

The Power Station is situated in the centre of the Town of Bathurst and the generating plant consists of four solid injection heavy oil engines driving direct coupled alternators, 2 x 100 K.W., 1 x 50 K.W., and 1 x 25 K.W. Total 275 K.W.

System A. C. 3 Phase 4 wire 50 periods. Consumers voltage 230 lighting, 400 power.

Feeder and distributors overhead cable.

Number of private consumers 234, an increase of 22 during the year.

Supply commenced June 1926.

Total units generated 1935, 359,860.

Maximum load recorded 104 K. W.

Total connected load 549 K. W.

Total motors connected 274 B. H. P.

Public lighting 350 gas filled lamps.

The low tension network supplies and lights some  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles of streets in Bathurst, supplies a 30 K. V. A. transformer at the north end of the town—the voltage being stepped-up to 3,300 volts and conveyed by overhead cable to Cape St. Mary 8 miles away, where it feeds a 15 K. V. A. stepped-down transformer which supplies a low tension network of about 2 miles. Voltage 230 lighting, 400 power.

Units consumed during 1935 were as follows :—

(a) Units sold ... ..	69,162
(b) Ice Factory ... ..	7,605
(c) Public Services, Street Lighting ...	94,970
(d) " " Government House ...	18,677
(e) " " Hospital, Clinics, etc. ...	27,335
(f) " " Market ...	7,314
(g) " " Police Station & Prison ...	7,299
(h) " " Customs Shed & Wharf ...	4,827
(i) " " Half Die Pumping Station ...	4,998
(j) " " Post Office, Wireless and Telephones ...	4,616
(k) " " Wireless Station ...	2,789
(l) " " Public Works Department ...	13,243
(m) " " Marine ...	17,272
(n) " " Printing Office ...	1,409
(o) " " Other Government Offices ...	3,422
	<hr/>

*Carried Forward* 284,938

	<i>Brought Forward</i>	284,938
(p) Power Station (auxiliaries and lighting) ...	...	61,997
(q) Lost in distribution ...	...	12,925
Total Units generated		<u>359,860</u>

Excluding emoluments of the permanent staff provided for under personal emoluments of the Estimates the expenditure during 1935 on maintenance amounted to £2,798.

#### *Ice Factory.*

The Public Works Department also run and maintain an ice factory and ice is sold to the public at 1d. per lb. Ice sold for last year amounted to 29½ tons.

#### *Market Cold Store.*

A small cold storage plant is installed in the Albert Market, Bathurst. Approximately 156½ tons of meat passed through this storage last year.

#### (b) CONSTRUCTION, ETC. (Expenditure £9,611).

The principal works carried out during the year included :—

	£
Reclamation and Drainage ...	1,051
Consolidation of roads ...	1,547
Extension of water services ...	138
Police Lines, additional accommodation	225
Cattle Kraal ...	185
Sand filling of Compounds ...	252
New latrines, dustbins & incinerators ...	2,069
Alterations to Colonial Secretary's Bungalow	197
Bridges and culverts ...	159
Minor works ...	438

#### *Colonial Development Schemes.*

The re-conditioning of Government Wharf was completed at a total cost of £11,604.

#### *Anti-malaria and anti-yellow fever measures.*

The felling and removal of cotton, baobab and flamboyant trees were continued.

Rainwater storage tanks were removed, and gravel soakage pits were replaced by waste water drums for the disposal of water by broad distribution.

A number of sanitary sites have been chosen and on them have been built concrete dustbins with metal doors from which the Health Department collects the refuse to be incinerated.

## CHAPTER XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Courts in the Colony are the Supreme Court, the Court of Requests, the Bathurst Police Court, the Coroner's Court and the Mohammedan Court.

*The Mohammedan Court* was established in 1905. It is presided over by a Cadi who sits alone or with two Assessors, who are Justices of the Peace. It has jurisdiction in matters exclusively affecting Mohammedan natives and relating to civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testaments and guardianship. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

*The Bathurst Police Court* is usually presided over by the Police Magistrate. His Court which is a Subordinate Court of the first class may, under the Criminal Procedure Code (Sec. 7), pass the following sentences :—

- (a) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.
- (b) Fine not exceeding £200.
- (c) Corporal punishment.

His jurisdiction extends to the summary trial of all offences not made cognisable only by the Supreme Court (Criminal Procedure Code, Sec. 4). Further summary jurisdiction over a variety of matters is conferred by a number of local Ordinances.

This Court may also be presided over by two or more Justices of the Peace. This Court when presided over by Justices of the Peace is a Subordinate Court of the second class and may under the Criminal Procedure Code (Sec. 8) pass the following sentences :—

- (a) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.
- (b) Fine not exceeding £50.
- (c) Corporal punishment.

Its jurisdiction extends to the summary trial of all offences not made cognisable only by the Supreme Court or by a Subordinate Court of the first class. The Justices generally sit in the absence of the Police Magistrate on leave or in case of sickness. An appeal lies from the Bathurst Police Court, whether constituted by the Police Magistrate or Justices of the Peace, to the Supreme Court and the Court may be required to state a case.

*The Court of Requests* is a civil court having jurisdiction in all claims up to £50, except malicious prosecution, libel, slander, criminal conversation, seduction and breach of promise of marriage. The Court may be constituted by the Police Magistrate or by two Commissioners, who are Justices of the Peace. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

*The Supreme Court* is a superior Court of Record and has analogous jurisdiction to that of the High Court of Justice in England.



It is constituted by one Judge. In addition to receiving appeals from the Subordinate Courts, the Judge reviews criminal cases tried by these courts and by Native Tribunals. The Judge is also empowered to carry out the duties of the Police Magistrate if necessity arises.

The Supreme Court has the same jurisdiction over matters occurring in the Protectorate as it possesses in respect of matters occurring in the Colony.

*The Protectorate Courts* are the Provincial Courts and the Native Tribunals. These latter were established in each District by the Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1933. These Courts, constituted by native members only, have jurisdiction only over natives. They administer native law and custom, the Mohammedan law relating to civil status, marriage, divorce, dowry, the rights of parents and guardianship when the parties are both Mohammedans, and the provisions of local Ordinances which confer jurisdiction on them. The jurisdiction of a Native Tribunal is defined in the Warrant of the Governor establishing it. Native Tribunals are divided into two grades with the following jurisdiction:—

Grade A.—Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by nine months imprisonment or a fine of £15 or both such imprisonment and fine. Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damages does not exceed £50.

Grade B.—Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by six months imprisonment or a fine of £10 or both such imprisonment and fine. Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damage does not exceed £25.

The Commissioner of the Province has wide powers of control and revision over the proceedings of Native Tribunals.

Provincial Courts were established by the Provincial Courts Ordinance, 1935 and are presided over by a Commissioner, or an Assistant Commissioner. When presided over by a Commissioner, they are Subordinate Courts of the first class with the same criminal jurisdiction as the Bathurst Police Court when presided over by the Police Magistrate (q. v.). When an Assistant Commissioner presides the Court is a Subordinate Court of the second class with the same jurisdiction as the Bathurst Police Court when presided over by Justices of the Peace (q. v.). Provincial Courts have a civil jurisdiction in all claims up to £100. An appeal lies from the Provincial Court to the Supreme Court, and the Court can also be required to state a case for the Supreme Court in a criminal matter.

#### *Coroner's Court.*

A Coroner is appointed for the Colony and is paid by fees. Inquests in the Protectorate are held by the Commissioners.



*Judicial Staff.*

There are one Judge, one Magistrate, twenty-seven Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of the Court of Requests, four or more Commissioners, one Cadi and approximately two hundred members of Native Tribunals. There is one office for all the Colonial Courts which is in charge of a Clerk of Courts who keeps the records and receives fines and fees.

*Crime.*

In the Colony 489 persons were brought before the Bathurst Police-Court during the year as compared with 498 persons in 1934. In the Protectorate the Provincial Courts and Native Tribunals dealt with 797 offences as compared with 1,327 offences in 1934. In addition the Bathurst Police Court also dealt with 214 rating cases.

The number of criminal informations filed in the Supreme Court was 14.

*Statistics for the year 1935.**Criminal.*

Court.	Cases.	Dismissals.	Committals for trial.	Convictions.
Supreme Court ...	23	10 (and two found in- sane)	—	11
Police Court ...	489	82	4	403
Provincial Courts :—				
North Bank Province ...	42	15	1	26
South Bank Province ...	31	5	2	24
MacCarthy Is. Province	39	6	4	29
Upper River Province ...	41	2	3	36
Native Tribunals :—				
North Bank Province ...	99	3	—	96
South Bank Province ...	294	23	—	271
MacCarthy Is. Province	193	12	—	171
Upper River Province ...	211	53	—	158

*Civil.*

Supreme Court	...	...	19 cases
Mohammedan Court	...	...	110 "
Court of Requests	...	...	1,224 "
Provincial Courts	...	...	73 "
Native Tribunals	...	...	801 "

*POLICE.*

The Police Force is an armed body under the command of the Commissioner of Police. The other European Officers are the Assistant Commissioner of Police, the Superintendent of Police and the Bandmaster. The African personnel consists of an Inspector of Police, four Sub-Inspectors and 120 other ranks, including 24 Band personnel.

In addition to the maintenance of law and order in the Island of Saint Mary, the Force is responsible for the issue of licences, the control of immigration, the supervision of weights and measures, traffic control, fire fighting, court duties, the escort of convicted prisoners from the Protectorate to Bathurst Prison and other miscellaneous duties. In the Protectorate, police duties are normally undertaken by the Commissioners with the assistance of Court Messengers (known locally as "Badge Messengers").

*Maintenance of Law and Order.**Statistics.*

	1934.	1935.
Cases dealt with	... 504	660
Prosecutions conducted	... 369	488
Convictions obtained	... 340	459
Inquest summonses served	... 16	15
Warrants executed	... 24	1
Summonses and subpoena served	... 1270	902

*Issue of Licences.*

Motor Vehicle	...	...	299	336
Dog	...	...	98	63
Firearms	...	...	118*	145*
Domestic Servant	...	...	494	495
Motor Driver	...	...	461	495
Liquor	...	...	14	25
Entertainment	...	...	8	9

\* Bathurst only.

*Traffic control.*

Control is maintained on weekdays in Bathurst from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.



### *Finger Print Bureau.*

The Bureau, which was organised in 1931, is administered by the Bandmaster in addition to his other duties and satisfactory progress was made during the year.

*Weights and Measures* are dealt with in Chapter XI.

### *Relations with the Public.*

Good relations were maintained throughout the year.

### *Training.*

Being an armed force, instruction based on military principles is included in the syllabus of training. The following subjects are included in the regular courses of instruction :—

- Law and general police duties.
- Observation training.
- Traffic control.
- Physical training.
- Infantry drill.
- Musketry.
- Fire drill.

### *Health.*

The health of the Force during 1935 was good.

### *Band.*

The public concerts given weekly were greatly appreciated by the inhabitants of Bathurst.

### **PRISON.**

In the Gambia the main Prison is situated at Bathurst, but there is a native prison at Georgetown, MacCarthy Island Province. The buildings of the Prison at Bathurst which were formerly used as an isolation hospital were converted into a prison in 1920. They are of solid construction, well ventilated and are provided with electric light and a pipe-borne water supply. Accommodation is available for 150 prisoners and consists of three association wards, five solitary confinement cells, an infirmary, cook-house, stores and out-houses. The warders are accommodated close to the prison.

*Staff.*

The Staff consists of the Inspector of Prisons (whose duties are performed by the Commissioner of Police), the Assistant Inspector of Prisons (whose duties are performed by the Assistant Commissioner of Police), an African Chief Warder and twenty-three other African warders.

*Health.*

The prison is visited daily by a Medical Officer. The health of the prisoners during 1935 was good, the daily average number of sick being 59 per cent of the average daily number in the prison.

*Visiting Committee.*

The prison is visited regularly by a committee appointed by the Governor. The present committee consists of the Senior Medical Officer, the Assistant Receiver General and an African Member of the Legislative Council. In addition, all Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in Bathurst may, when they so desire, inspect the prison and examine the condition of the prisoners.

*Juvenile Offenders.*

On the very rare occasions that juveniles are committed to prison they are given separate accommodation and are not allowed to associate with adult criminals.

*Female Prisoners.*

Very few females are committed to prison. Separate accommodation is provided for such prisoners and they are placed in charge of the Prison Matron.

*Employment of Prisoners.*

In addition to the ordinary routine work of cleaning, cooking etc. the prisoners are employed on minor public work under the supervision of warders. A garden is maintained by prison labour and, during 1935, 10,950 lbs. of vegetables were raised for consumption by the prisoners.

*Prison Offences.*

The discipline during 1935 was good, thirteen offences being recorded. One prisoner escaped but was recaptured.

*Admissions and Discharges.*

			1934.	1935.
Admission	...	...	284	292
Discharges	...	...	223	234
Average daily number of prisoners			50.68	75.5

## CHAPTER XIV LEGISLATION.

During 1935 twenty-one Ordinances were enacted.

The only Ordinances which call for any comment are:—

*The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance*—Making provision with regard to the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and use of dangerous drugs.

*The Protectorate Ordinance*—Consolidating and amending the law relating to the management of the Protectorate.

*The Wharves Ordinance*—Making provision for the licensing of Wharves, and other matters relating thereto.

*The Provincial Courts Ordinance*—Establishing in the Protectorate Provincial Courts with civil and criminal jurisdiction clearly defined.

*The Navigation and Pilotage (Consolidation) (Amendment) Ordinance*—Conferring power on the Navigation and Pilotage Board to make bye-laws providing for the grant of certificates of competency as river masters, quarter-masters and engine-drivers and also for the survey of motor or steamer vessels and the appointment and duties of licensed surveyors.

*The Public Health Ordinance*—Dealing comprehensively with public health.

*The Bathurst Advisory Town Council Ordinance*—Establishing an Advisory Council for the Island of St. Mary consisting of nominated and elected and ex-officio councillors whose duty it is to make to the Governor recommendations or suggestions affecting the welfare of the residents arising out of the following matters:—Public Health, Lighting, Drainage, Housing, Town Planning, etc.

*The Midwives Ordinance*—Making provision for the training and registration of midwives and regulating their practice.

*The Naval Volunteer Ordinance*—Making provision for the establishment of a Volunteer Naval Defence Force.

*The Education Ordinance*—Making provision for the promotion of Education.

*The Probates Re-sealing Ordinance*—Providing for the recognition in the Colony of probate and letters of administration granted in His Majesty's dominions or by a British Court in a foreign country.

## CHAPTER XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The Revenue and Expenditure during the last ten years were :—

YEAR.	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
1926	£214,181	£213,643
1927	252,419	277,625
1928	255,385	250,596
1929	235,265	289,506
1930	216,739	253,228
1931	184,825	227,487
1932	206,132	196,015
1933	231,787	180,161
1934	221,564	174,663
1935	245,485	194,669

*Development Loan.*

On the 1st February, 1933, the Crown Agents for the Colonies arranged a loan for the purpose of meeting part of the cost of development works undertaken in the Colony viz:—improvement of roads, water supply and wharf.

The amount of stock issued was £38,759 13 9 at £97 per cent bearing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest per annum. The loan is redeemable in 30 years and a sinking fund contribution is made at the rate of 1·9 per cent per annum. At the close of the year the sum of £297 remained undischursed and the sinking fund stood at £2,211.

*Government Funds.*

(a) Surplus of Assets over Liabilities on	31st December, 1935	... £224,370
(b) Reserve Fund	... ..	... 73,318
(c) Steamer Depreciation Fund	... ..	... 18,036
		<u>£315,724</u>

*Taxation.*

The main sources of Revenue from taxation with the yield for the last five years were as follows:—

	1931	1932	1933	1934.	1935
<i>Customs Import</i>					
<i>Duties.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Ad valorem	7,522	18,588	18,480	8,392	10,519
Specific :—					
Kola Nuts	22,319	29,294	33,528	38,559	54,689
Kerosene & Petroleum	2,678	2,600	4,789	6,151	7,872
Spirits ...	2,587	2,463	2,461	3,430	3,906
Tobacco ...	9,954	10,821	14,704	8,974	17,150



	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar ...	—	—	—	2,695	4,355
Cottons ...	—	—	—	14,273	22,395
Wines ...	2,080	1,623	2,194	1,353	2,438
Other articles	7,503	8,030	36,979	12,515	14,028
Rice ...	—	7,984	9,893	9,120	13,774
Parcel Post	572	517	524	492	530

*Customs Export Duty.*

Ground-nuts	66,321	18,520	33,609	35,666	22,358
<i>Total Customs Duties.</i>	£121,987	£100,440	£157,161	£141,620	£174,014
Port Dues	2,959	2,324	2,773	2,768	3,023
Protectorate Taxes	10,179	8,370	14,187	13,638	11,365
Trade Licences	2,360	1,968	3,111	3,195	3,347
Other Licences	1,911	2,435	1,883	2,126	2,627
Liquor, Motor Car etc.					
Town Rates	2,386	2,584	2,057	2,242	1,978
TOTAL	£141,782	£118,121	£181,172	£165,589	£196,354

*Customs Tariff.*

The duty on foreign cement was increased from 1/3*d* to 2/6*d* per 400lbs. gross.

*Excise and Stamp duties.*

There are no excise duties. The revenue collected in 1935 under the Stamp Duty Ordinance amounted to £222.

*Yard Tax.*

Under the Protectorate Ordinance the following scale of Yard Tax is imposed:—

- (a) For every yard containing not more than 4 Huts or Houses ... 5/-
- (b) For every additional Hut or House in the yard 1/6
- (c) For every person residing in a yard other than a member of the family of owner or occupier 2/-
- (d) For every person residing in a yard who is not a member of the family of the owner or occupier and who cultivates public land 8/-

## CHAPTER XVI.—LAND AND SURVEY.

The Land and Survey Department carries out surveys of the townships in the Protectorate where plots are leased for trading purposes. Individual plots in the Protectorate and Bathurst are also surveyed when applied for and the necessary plans and deeds are prepared.

Various other surveys are made as required by Government and miscellaneous duties are performed in regard to lands held under lease from Government, the revision and preparation of plans, valuations of properties and the assessment of rates for the town of Bathurst, etc.

Grants and Leases of public land in the Colony and Protectorate are regulated by the terms of the Public Lands (Grants and Dispositions) Ordinance No. 5 of 1902.

Freehold grants are now seldom made and then only in exceptional circumstances. The present practice is to grant leases either from year to year or for periods not exceeding 21 years.

Plots at the various trading centres in the Protectorate or "Wharf Towns" as they are called, where ground-nuts are collected for export, are leased at a rental varying from £2 to £4 per 1,000 square yards according to situation. The area of these plots is limited in ordinary circumstances to 6,000 square yards.

The whole of the town of Bathurst as now laid out has been granted either in fee simple or under lease. Rents of plots leased by Government in Bathurst vary from 10/- per 1,000 square feet for plots in residential areas to £2 10. 0. per 1,000 square feet for plots along the river front leased for commercial purposes.

No concessions of lands for the exploration of minerals or other purposes are in existence.

Rents payable to Government on public lands and Wharf Licences in Bathurst and the Protectorate and rates on properties in Bathurst amounted to £6,650 for the year 1935, whilst £222 were received in respect of survey fees. In 1934 the rents and rates amounted to £7,154 and the fees for surveys to £198. Expenditure was £1,708 in 1935 as compared with £1,860 in 1934.

#### *Activities During 1935.*

##### *Surveys.*

Plots were surveyed at various wharf towns in the Protectorate and in Bathurst.

Revision survey for a new edition of the plan of the town of Bathurst was continued, three-fourths of the work being completed.

Four surveys were carried out in Bathurst.

The survey and levelling of a portion of the Fajarra Estate was completed.

The following wharf town plans were revised :—

Kuntau-ur Wharf, Bansang, Georgtown, Lamin Koto,  
Kau-ur Wharf, Jessadi and Fatoto.



*Plans.*

137 plans were prepared in connection with lands and wharves granted or licensed.

Plans were drawn in the records of the Colonial Registry, as required.

Various plans, tracings and sun-prints were made for Departmental use, for the Commissioners and in connection with the proposed Bathurst Reclamation Scheme.

Forty-three tracings of plots and wharves surveyed, made.

Maps of Jessadi and Lamin Koto re-drawn.

Numerous plans, tracings and sun-prints supplied to other Departments.

*Grants and Leases.*

Forty-seven grants, leases and wharf licences were prepared.

*Rates Assessment, Bathurst.*

The Rating List for 1935 was completed early in the year and that for 1936 was prepared for public inspection.

The Land Officer and Surveyor was the Chairman of the Rates Assessment Committee in 1935.

*Miscellaneous.*

The Printed List of Grants and Wharf Licences in the Colony and Protectorate was revised up to 31st. December, 1935.

The Land and Survey Department supplied the Public Works Department throughout the year with the correct local time for regulating the clocks.

Valuations of properties in Bathurst were made for the Curator of Intestate Estates.

## CHAPTER XVII MISCELLANEOUS.

The celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne was fittingly observed in Bathurst and in the Protectorate on 6th and 7th May.

On the first of these days in Bathurst Thanksgiving Services were held in Church and afterwards His Excellency the Governor, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court and Members of the Legislative Council processed through the town. A Military Parade was held the same afternoon, followed by a reception in Government House in the evening. His Majesty's broadcast message was listened to intently by many people.

On the second day, His Excellency addressed the school children in the morning, cakes and sweetmeats being afterwards distributed, and sports were held in the afternoon. A firework display and a concert by the Band of the Gambia Police Force took place in the evening.

Food to the value of £40 was distributed to the poor of Bathurst by the Ward Heads during the week, and special prayers were offered in the Mosque on the Friday following the celebrations.

In the Protectorate, the Silver Jubilee was duly celebrated at Provincial and District Headquarters.

In the last eight months of the year large quantities of Jubilee Stamps were sold, and, during the celebrations, Jubilee Medals were on sale in their various forms.

Five French military airplanes visited the Gambia on the 27th of February, and on the 20th of May the "Santander", a single engined British "Clem" machine of Spanish ownership, left on its successful solo flight to Port Natal, South America.

The "R. M. S." Atlantis made two one-day visits, on the 27th of February, and the 31st of December in the course of pleasure cruises. Visits of other ships were curtailed at the beginning of the year owing to the quarantine restrictions in force in Bathurst.

## APPENDIX I.

The following are the principal firms carrying on a general import and export trade in the Gambia :—

Name.	Address in the Gambia.	Address of Head Office outside the Gambia.
United Africa Co., Ltd.	Wellington Street Bathurst.	Unilever House, Blackfriars, London, E.C. 4, England.
Le Commerce Africain	do.	Represented by Office Cooperatif de l'Afrique Française, 22 Rue Ferrère Bordeaux, France.
Compagnie Française de L'Afrique Occidentale	do.	32, Cours Pierre Puget, Marseilles, France.
Etablissements Maurel & Prom	do.	18, Rue Porte Dijeaux, Bordeaux, France.
Etablissements Vézia	do.	18, Rue Ferrère Bordeaux, France.
Maurel Frères S. A.	do.	Represented by Maurel Frères Société à responsabilité Limitée, 6, Quai Louis XVIII Bordeaux, France.
V. Q. Petersen	do.	29, Boulevard Pinet Laprade, Dakar, F.W.A.
Sarkis Madi	Russel Street Bathurst.	Campbell Bros, Carter & Co., Ltd. 37-41 Grace- church St: London, E.C. 3, England.
Bahsali Bros. & Co., Ltd.	do.	J. Bahsali, 82, Princess Street, Manchester, England.



## APPENDIX II.

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE GAMBIA.

WORK.	AUTHOR.	YEAR OF PUBLICA- TION.	AGENT.	PRICE.		
				£	s.	d.
The Gambia Colony and Protectorate: An Official Handwork.	Francis Bisset Archer	1906	St. Bridés Press, Ltd., London.	0	10	6
History of the Gambia	H. F. Reeve, C.M.G., M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S., F.A.S.	1912	Messrs. Smith Elder & Co., 15, Waterloo Place, London.	0	6	0
Report on the Agricultural Conditions and Needs of the Gambia.	M. T. Dawe, F.L.S., F.R.G.S.	1921	Receiver General, Bathurst.	0	5	0
Chronological Account of James Island and Albreda.	C. Gwyn	1921	do.	0	0	6
List of Plants collected in the Gambia.	M. T. Dawe, F.L.S., F.R.G.S.	1922	do.	0	1	0
Vocabulary of the Mandingo Language together with an Addenda.	Dr. E. Hopkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.A., M.B. (Oxon).	1924	do.	0	10	0
Report by the Honourable W.G.A. Ormsby-Gore P.C., M.P., Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, on his visit to West Africa during the year 1926.	—	1926	Receiver General, Bathurst, and Crown Agents for the Colonies, London, Eng.	0	3	6
Report on a Rapid Geological Survey of the Gambia.	W. G. G. Cooper B. Sc. (Eng.)	1927	do.	0	3	0
The Carthaginian Voyage to West Africa.	Sir Richmond Palmer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	1931	Receiver General, Bathurst.	0	5	0
A Short History of the Gambia.	W. T. Hamlyn	1931	do.	0	2	0
A Short Phrase Book and Classified Vocabulary of the Mandinka Language.	G. N. N. Nunn, B.A. (Cantab.)	1934	do.	0	1	6
A Short Study of the Western Mandinka Language.	W. T. Hamlyn	1935	do.	0	5	0
General Report on the Gambia (annual.)	—	up to 1930	Receiver General and Crown Agents, do.	0	1	6
Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gambia (annual.)	—	—	do.	0	2	0
Blue Book of the Gambia (annual.)	—	—	do.	1	0	0
Report of the Agricultural Department (annual.)	—	—	do.	0	3	0
Report of the Education Department (annual.)	—	—	do.	0	2	0
Report of the Medical Department (annual.)	—	—	do.	0	5	0

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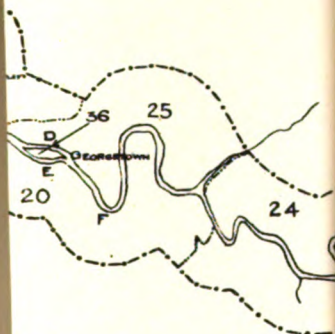
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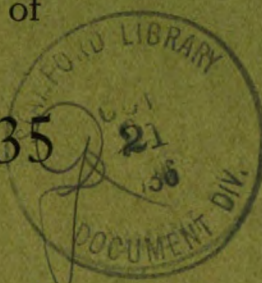
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No. 1756

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of

## JOHORE, 1935

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# STATE OF JOHORE

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1935.

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### I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Johore lies at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. Its area like that of Wales is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1934 and 1935:—

	1934	1935
	—	—
	Inches.	Inches.
Johore Bahru (South) ..	130.91	97.68
Kota Tinggi (South-east) ..	142.82	108.28
Pontian (South-west) ..	126.65	100.92
Kluang (Central) ..	98.91	84.98
Batu Pahat (west) ..	111.36	103.58
Mersing (East) ..	89.14	116.03
Segamat (North) ..	96.09	70.89
Muar (North-west) ..	93.55	111.27

The highest rainfall was recorded at Tai Tak Estate, Kota Tinggi, *viz*, 140.92 inches; the lowest at Tanjong Olak Estate, Muar, *viz*, 45.07 inches. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 91.19°F at Muar in March, the lowest 82.1°F at Mersing in January. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 75.05°F at Johore Bahru in July, the lowest 68.89°F at Kota Tinggi in February. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 99°F at Johore Bahru on the 5th April; the lowest 73°F at Kluang on 27th December. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 80°F at Tangkak on 5th May, the lowest 64°F at Kluang on 15th January.



During the past five years the temperature has been as follows:—

Year	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum
1931	96°F.	61°F.
1932	96°F.	63°F.
1933	97°F.	64°F.
1934	98°F.	65°F.
1935	99°F.	64°F.

\* 3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. At Ganggayu, which is identified with the still existing tributary of the Johore river called Lenggiu, one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced. Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

In a Javanese work the *Nagarakretagama* composed in 1365 A.D. we reach historical fact. It speaks of Ujong Medini, that is, Ujong Tanah or Land's End (as Johore was often called) as one of the countries subdued by Majapahit just before that date along with Pahang and Tumasik or Old Singapore.

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history; relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return

---

\* The following historical paragraphs were compiled by Sir Richard Winstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., D. LITT., late General Adviser.

for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jamli in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared and the capital of the old empire was transferred to the Riau Archipelago.

5. After continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Sultan of Lingga as ruler of the Johore empire, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: the Malay Sultan and Bugis Viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes, but the old empire was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively.

This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore. Visitors emphasize the then deserted character of Johore: in 1847 Johore Lama consisted of 25 huts, and not till 1855 was the capital moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica "helped Johore to grow populous again". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

7. In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. It provided for the election of the Sovereign and the State allowance of His Highness and his family and for the descent or succession. It provided also for the constitution and duties of:

- (a) a Council of 8 to 12 Johore Malay "assistants and Ministers and coadjutors to the Sovereign"—it corresponds broadly to a Privy Council—

- (b) a State Council of 16 or more members presided over by the Mentri or Prime Minister, with functions similar to those of the Legislative Council of a British Colony, its enactments requiring the consent of the Sultan which under certain conditions must be given. "If there shall be any enactment or regulation or matter or thing not approved or sanctioned by the Sovereign, it may be introduced again at the next meeting of the Council of State, and if for three times successively it shall not have been approved, the said matter may not again be introduced until one year has elapsed from the time it was last considered. Should the matter be again decided in the same manner by the Council of State for the fourth time, it shall be expedient on the part of the Sovereign to approve and sanction the same, because the moral responsibility of the Sovereign then entirely ceases". Members are appointed by the Sultan with the advice or concurrence of the Council of Ministers. Under a supplementary ordinance of 1914 they need not all be Malays and actually include Europeans official and unofficial, and Chinese.

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

- (c) an Executive Council, to be presided over by the Sultan, which has functions similar to those of the Executive Council in a British Colony. To it are referred all applications for agricultural and mining lands, all P. W. D. contracts and tenders, questions of promotion as well as the initiation of legislation and any other matters of importance.

8. By an agreement signed in 1914 Johore agreed to receive and provide a residence for a British General Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom..... The collection and control of all revenues of the country shall be regulated under the advice of the General Adviser".

If there is a difference of opinion between the Sultan and the General Adviser, it was agreed that the opinion of the State Council should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner along with the views of the General Adviser.

Johore then also agreed to have European Judges, and to appoint European official members on its Executive Council; Malay and European officers were to be treated on terms of equality. European officers are seconded to the State from the Malayan Civil Service and the big joint departments of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Both Malay and English are official languages for use in the Courts.

9. Under the aforesaid constitution with its several Councils administration is carried on by the Malay Mentri or Prime Minister with the Malay State Secretary as the Government's official spokesman and a number of other Malay officials; policy and executive action being subject to the scrutiny and approval of the General Adviser who is assisted by various British officers, namely Legal and Financial Advisers, Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Trade and Customs and Police, a Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a Principal Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, and a Superintendent of Surveys. All these heads of departments have, in turn, their assistants European and Malay. There are a Malay Treasurer and a Malay Auditor, both with the Financial Commissioner to advise them. There are Malay State Commissioners in outlying districts, Malay District officers, Collectors of Land Revenue, Custom officers, Inspectors of Police and so on.

10. The power of revising death sentences lies with the Sultan advised by his Executive Council. Land is held from the Sultan.

### III.—POPULATION.

11. At, and for some time before, the date of the 1931 census, the population was falling rapidly owing to an exodus of the migrant population during the slump. There is good reason to believe that this fall continued for a period of at least three years before the tide turned and it was probably not until about the end of 1934 that the population rose again to about the level of the census figure. In these circumstances, the method of estimation by geometrical progression adopted as the basis of previous reports is clearly unsatisfactory as it means, in the case of Johore, estimates increasing year by year at a rate of nearly 8% compound interest and must give estimated populations far too high and rates far too low.

It has therefore been decided to change the basis for the purposes of this report and adopt, as has been done by other Malayan administrations, estimates obtained by adding to the census population figures, the excess of births over deaths since the census and a proportion of the migrational surplus for Malaya as a whole as given in the Malaya Migration Statistics. The probable error in those estimates is considerable in Johore, where migrants form a much larger element in the population than elsewhere; further the change of basis renders comparison with the published figures of previous years meaningless. At the same time the figures given below are at least nearer the truth than if the old basis had been adhered to and there are obvious advantages in uniformity with other published figures for Malaya.

The mid-year population estimated as explained above was 528,219.

This population was made up of the following races: Malaysians 255,468; Chinese 218,040; Indians 49,803; Europeans 793; Eurasians 318; Others 3,797.

The following table shows the estimated population of the State in 1935 by race:—

District	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total all races	Births	Deaths
Johore Bahru	21,612	58,239	16,123	393	162	1,105	97,634	5,204	3,718
Muar	85,685	58,588	12,842	173	92	615	157,995	6,300	3,176
Batu Pahat	82,465	37,851	5,751	41	35	1,219	127,362	5,301	2,353
Segamat	12,569	22,611	7,972	8	18	267	43,535	1,922	1,366
Kota Tinggi	13,540	18,925	4,904	60	2	463	37,894	1,243	906
Pontian	30,350	14,827	1,429	16	9	65	46,696	2,516	1,256
Endau	9,247	6,999	782	12	—	63	17,103	534	449
Total	255,468	218,040	49,803	793	318	3,797	528,219	23,020	13,224

Under Malaysians are included all persons of Malaysian origin such as Bugis from Celebes, Sumatrans and Javanese.

12. The total number of Births registered was 23,020 (11,881 males and 11,139 females). In every 103 births registered 51.61 were males and 48.39 females, a rate of 93.75 females to every 100 males born. There were 607 still births.

The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 45.88 per mille amongst Chinese and the next, amongst Malaysians, of 44.03. The lowest rate, amongst Europeans, was 8.83 per mille.

The total number of deaths registered was 13,224 (8,133 males and 5,091 females). The highest number of deaths registered in any one month occurred in May and the lowest in February. The infantile mortality rate was 182 compared with 228 per mille in 1934.

Estimated Population 1985	Total Births	Total Deaths	Total Infant Deaths	Birth Rate per mille	Death Rate per mille	Infant Death Rate per mille
528,219	23,020	13,224	4,195	43.58	25.04	182

#### IV.—HEALTH.

14. The following figures throw some light upon the incidence of disease.

The principal groups of diseases leading to death are as follows:—

Fever not specified	..	..	..	4,775
Convulsions	..	..	..	1,695
Premature birth and diseases of infancy	..			1,365
Pneumonia	..	..	..	727
Malaria	..	..	..	664
Old age	..	..	..	618
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		..	..	524
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	..	..	..	398
Beri Beri	..	..	..	350
Heart disease	..	..	..	248
Diseases of pregnancy, child birth and puerperal state	..	..	..	233
Dysentery	..	..	..	208

The following are the statistics for communicable diseases, treated in Government Hospitals during the last two years:—

	Malaria (positive)	Malaria (unspecified)	Beri Beri	Tuberculous Pulmonary	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Ankylostomiasis	Influenza	Veneral Diseases	Yaws	Other diseases	Total
1934 Cases -	4 252	1 371	577	675	533	230	658	1 547	1 165	717	455	17 307	29 487
Deaths	163	24	56	264	88	6	259	15	4	19	—	844	1 742
1935 Cases -	10 726	3 505	550	668	896	423	902	1 164	1 472	735	72	24 708	45 821
Deaths	359	75	62	251	136	53	323	15	1	9	—	1 261	2 545

The following are the statistics for dangerous and infectious diseases:—

	Small-pox	Chicken-pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Encephalitis lethargica	Acute poliomyelitis	Total
1934 Cases -	—	162	5	97	23	21	85	1	2	1	402
Deaths -	—	—	4	28	4	8	—	—	—	—	44
1935 Cases -	49	177	11	132	30	57	429	4	—	—	889
Deaths -	7	—	10	39	4	23	—	1	—	—	84

## HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

15. *In-patients.*—The admissions were 44,034 against 27,753 in 1934, the total number treated being 45,821 as compared with 29,487 during 1934. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.55 as compared with 5.90 in 1934.

*Out-patients.*—The number of new cases treated was 164,694 compared with 155,594 in 1934. 91,328 were attended by three motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat districts. The number of attendances during the year was 256,641 as against 230,167 in 1934.

*Maternity Work.*—2,254 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 1,535 in 1934. 202 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 93 ante-natal and 1,072 post-natal cases visits were made to patients' homes. During the year 110 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 20 probationer midwives were in training.

### *Women and Children's Clinics (Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat).*

19,576 infants and children under twelve years old were seen at the above centres. The number of healthy infants under two years old seen were 2,433. All other cases over twelve years old seen were 18,719. The total attendances were 40,728. 5,504 ante-natal cases were seen. 2,361 dressings, 7,702 weighings of 2,878 new babies and 2,287 vaccinations were done. 35,563 domiciliary visits, 8,274 visits to women and 16,651 visits to infants and children were paid. 536 maternity cases and 59 abnormal labours were conducted.

*Mental Hospital.*—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1934 was 449. There were 136 new admissions, making a total of 585. Of these 54 were discharged, 16 transferred, and 56 died. 459 patients remained at the end of the year. The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 29 including 3 vagrants. There were no escapes, suicides or fatalities during the year. Meetings were held monthly by the Board of Visitors to the Mental Hospital.

*The Leper Asylum* contained 184 lepers at the end 1934. During the year 116 new cases were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 300. From the Asylum 52 lepers absconded, 4 were discharged, 2 transferred to Singapore Leper Asylum and 19 died. 179 males and 44 females remained in the Leper Asylum at the end of the year. A primary school was opened in April and it was working satisfactorily at the end of the year, when 16 pupils were attending it.



*Prison Hospitals—*

(a) *Johore Bahru*.—367 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with 2 deaths. There were two cases of judicial executions. The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 29,602.

(b) *Muar*.—177 cases with no deaths were treated as in-patients. The total number of new out-patients treated during the year was 1,315, and the total number of attendances as out-patients was 5,922.

16. *Johore Police Force*.—Out of a total strength of 68 officers and 1,250 other ranks in the Johore Police Force, 740 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. The total number of in-patients treated was 751 including 11 cases remaining from 1934. 70 cases of Malaria fever and 21 cases of eye diseases were admitted. There was no death in hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 4,745.

17. *Johore Military Forces*.—Out of a total strength of 33 officers and 842 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 392 were admitted to hospitals. The total number of in-patients treated was 394. There was no death. The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 15,382.

## LEGISLATION.

18. In April an amendment to the Pineapple Factory Regulations was passed.

## V.—HOUSING.

19. The house accommodation may be divided into two broad classes, (a) houses in the country and (b) houses in towns.

(a) In the country the housing position is satisfactory. The Malay lives on his own land in a house built by himself or a building contractor. The poorer the house the better ventilated: the humble house is built of palm-thatch or bark, the wealthier of sawn planks with windows that superstition and fear of thieves keep closed at night. On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines approved by the Health Department. To the cheap and readily accessible materials of the country the industrious Chinese quickly respond and the longer they live in the Malay Peninsula the bigger and more hygienic their dwellings. All that is really required is a roof to keep off the rain: otherwise the more open a house in the tropical climate the healthier and more comfortable.

(b) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. Before the slump, in spite of close Government inspection, there was some degree of overcrowding owing to the high rents consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times. Rents are still lower than formerly but so are incomes and the desire to save rent by dividing its burden among many is still a source of overcrowding. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix E.

All villages and schools now have football and recreation grounds.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

### MINERALS.

20. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1933			1934			1935		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Tin-ore	306	364,501	47,468	521	721,276	96,919	801	1,467,118	137,505
Iron-ore	408,644	2,043,220	195,379	578,180	2,890,900	289,090	594,891	2,890,900	297,443
China (Kaolin) Clay	30	600	30	143	2,860	143	5	100	60
Gold	71 oz.	3,539	88	76 oz.	3,779	947.81	oz.	420	9
	—	2,411,860	242,965	—	3,622,594	386,340	—	4,358,538	435,017

21. A census showed a mining labour force of 2,531 against 2,023 in 1934.

22. 2,531 in all were employed in mining work, 1,022 in iron mines, 1,491 in tin-mines, 18 in washing for alluvial gold. 1,791 were employed in open-cast mining. 754 worked on tribute, 1,115 on contract and 662 on wages. Towards the end of the year there was a shortage of chinese mining coolies, the demand having gone up with increased quotas. The average pay of a skilled coolie was \$1 to \$4 daily, and of an unskilled coolie 65 to 95 cents daily, without food in each case.

23. The total area alienated for mining at the end of the year was 10,831 acres, of which 9,277 acres are for tin and 1,462 for iron.

The domestic assessment for Johore was 31,953 pikuls tin-ore or 1,901.96 long tons tin-ore equivalent to 1,435.9 long tons of metallic tin at 75.5%.

Production under Certificate of Production in the State was permitted at the following rates during the year.

January-March .. ..	27.01%
April-June .. ..	31.52%
July-September .. ..	46.54%
October-December .. ..	59.40%

24. The following revenue was derived from minerals during the last three years:—

	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$
Rent on leases ..	10,029	8,940	9,517
Premia on leases ..	7,105	2,425	6,650
Prospecting licences	1,340	378	125
Ore buyers .. ..	400	400	500
Individual .. ..	500	500	482
	19,374	12,643	17,274
Export duty ..	242,965	386,246	435,019
Total ..	\$262,339	\$398,889	\$452,393

The expenditure on the Mines Department was only \$15,983. In addition Exemption Fees brought in \$325.

## AGRICULTURE.

25. Agricultural industries continue to occupy the position of chief importance in the economy of the State. The most satisfactory feature of the year was the improvement in the market for practically all the important export staples, particularly copra, canned pineapples, palm oil, arecanuts and tuba.

26. In accordance with custom, crops are classified under three heads:—(A) those grown on estates and small holdings (B) those grown on estates only and (C) those grown exclusively on small holdings. (A small holding for this purpose means an area of 25 acres or less).

27. (A) *Crops grown on estates and small holdings.*

*Rubber.*—This crop remains of primary importance both in area under cultivation and in value of exports. The total planted area at the end of 1935 was estimated at 839,350 acres, of which 322,225 acres were cultivated on estates and small holdings of less than 100 acres in extent. The total production of rubber during the year amounted to 1,392,486 pikuls, of which 822,662 were produced on estates of 100 acres or over and 569,824 on estates of under 100 acres. The total value of exports for 1935 was \$32,963,598.

Comparative figures for production and value for the past five years are as follows:—

(Including dry weight equivalent of latex).

		<i>Quantity in Piculs.</i>	<i>Value \$</i>
1931	..	1,525,103	20,319,138
1932	..	1,456,312	13,902,311
1933	..	1,642,996	22,622,970
1934	..	1,747,099	47,563,787
1935	..	1,392,486	32,963,598

28. The area of budgrafted rubber at the end of 1935 was 65,230 acres, as against 60,832 for 1934.

During the year some 2,226 acres of rubber were replanted.



29. The economic condition of small holding producers during the early part of the year was fairly satisfactory. Coupons without rubber found a ready market at \$12 per pikul while uncoupons rubber could be disposed of at an economic price. With the increasing diminution of coupon issue each quarter, and the fall in price of the commodity, the sale of uncoupons rubber became uneconomic, with a marked effect upon the standard of living of small holding producers. The position was offset to a certain extent by a considerable increase in the price offered for coupons which reached \$16.80 per pikul in September, and rose to \$23 in December. The general effect in the cuts in coupon issues, the uneconomic price of uncoupons rubber and the appreciation of the value of coupons, was to decrease considerably the production from small holdings, the owners of which disposed of their coupons and sought other avenues of employment, with consequent abandonment of many holdings. The cessation of production was responsible for considerable unemployment. Towards the end of the year uncoupons rubber was saleable at up to \$5 per pikul, and its production was being undertaken on a fairly extensive scale.

30. Mouldy Rot disease of the tapped surface continued to be the most common disease of rubber, particularly on small holdings. Advice and instruction in relation to control measures met with a satisfactory measure of success, particularly when prices for the commodity were reasonably good. Stocks of approved fungicide have been held departmentally at all centres, and retailed during the year. The aggregate sales for 1935 totalled 370.68 gallons of concentrated solution. The almost universal tendency for small holders to dispose of coupons instead of producing assisted considerably in checking the development and spread of the disease.

A very widespread outbreak of leaf mildew caused by *Oidium Heveae* occurred throughout the State early in the year. The disease was reported from the majority of districts during February, on both large estates and small holdings, and aided by favourable conditions persisted till April. The disease was reported from 21 estates.

Root diseases, particularly *Ganoderma pseudoferreum*, continues to be responsible for appreciable mortality especially on small holdings. A new insect—Thrips species—was discovered to be causing leaf-fall resembling that induced by *Oidium Heveae* on several estates. This insect causes damage similar to Mites, which have also been reported.

31. The Small Holders Advisory Service inaugurated during 1934, continued to function throughout the year. Two officers are stationed in Johore, one in the Northern districts and one in the south, and gave instruction in the economic management of small rubber holdings, more particularly in connection with the production of smoked sheet of superior quality, improved tapping systems and bark conservation, general

improvements in sanitary conditions and the control of pests and diseases. At the end of the year ten smoking cabinets of the type approved by the Rubber Research Institute had been erected and were either individually or co-operatively owned by Malay small holders.

32. *Coconuts*.—This industry is practically wholly in the hands of small holders, the area at the end of the year being estimated to be 169,367 acres of which 166,067 acres were cultivated by small holders, situated principally along the coastal alluvial belt flanking the west coast of the State. Coconuts are cultivated mainly as a sole crop, although considerable areas are interplanted with other small holding produce such as fruit, arecanuts and coffee. Following the depressed market of 1934, which was the lowest on record, the average Singapore price for sundried copra during January was \$4.21 per pikul, It rose to \$4.60 in February and thence declined gradually to \$3.84 during August with a slight but impermanent rise during May. A substantial and increasing improvement followed with the price in December at \$5.46 per pikul, with prospects of sustained advancement. The price for mixed quality followed the general trend of sundried, the average opening price being \$3.91 per pikul, closing at \$4.89. 658,079 pikuls, value \$2,669,837 were exported, as compared with 701,154 pikuls, value \$1,895,997 in 1934.

With the marked improvement in prices during the year, efforts have been made to induce growers to undertake the manufacture of copra of superior quality, and to seek better markets for disposal. These have met with satisfactory support and led to a general improvement of the primitive type of kiln usually employed, close attention to the selection and subsequent treatment of the nuts, a general improvement in the quality of the product, particularly in relation to moisture content, and a considerable decrease in the leasing of holdings and the sale of nuts to dealers and manufacturers. Selective marketing undertaken on the advice and with the assistance of the Agricultural Department, has been effected, and some producers have co-operated to bulk produce, and sell in the Singapore market at attractive prices. The system of subsidising the erection of kilns of approved type was continued, and at the end of the year three substantial brick kilns were in operation. The produce is of good quality and commands satisfactory prices. Endeavours were made to popularise the adoption of a small kiln, with a high degree of efficiency and low initial cost, which had been devised by the copra research organisation at Kuala Lumpur. Arrangements have been completed for the erection of demonstration units in suitable localities early in 1936. Nut prices fluctuated in concert with the market price for copra and commanded up to \$16-\$17 per 1,000 at the end of the year. Heavy exports of fresh nuts were made from the coastal areas during the fasting month.



Coconut oil continues to be produced as a cottage industry for local consumption.

The standard of maintenance on small holdings was satisfactory, little damage being occasioned by pests and diseases.

33. *Pineapples*.—Prices for canned pineapples showed a satisfactory increase over those ruling in 1934. The average monthly prices per case of 48 tins fluctuated between the following limits:—Cubes \$3.19-\$3.99; sliced flat \$3.08-\$3.69; sliced tall \$3.23-\$3.95. Fruit prices were governed by the usual seasonal fluctuations, but marked differences were noted in the various selling centres. The range of prices for various qualities per 100 fruit was as follows:—No. 1 \$1.50-\$5.20; No. 2 \$1.00-\$4.35; No. 3 \$0.50-\$3.50.

Exports and value for the past five years are as under:—

		No. of fresh fruit.	No. of cases preserved pines.	Total Value. \$
1931	..	48,170,165	838,101	4,228,374
1932	..	35,767,339	1,117,258	4,414,796
1933	..	26,430,800	946,680	3,858,319
1934	..	33,556,687	1,155,309	4,838,962
1935	..	41,231,874	1,096,045	4,938,505

The area under pineapples at the end of the year was estimated at 40,122 acres, of which 15,696 acres were planted as a sole crop. This compares with a total of 35,268 acres of which 11,529 acres were planted as a sole crop in 1934.

The transition of pineapple cultivation from a catch crop to a permanent form of husbandry made a considerable advance during the year. The extensive area of catch crop pines cut out from maturing rubber was more than balanced by the planting of pure stand crops.

Of the ten factories in the State seven were registered for canning during the earlier part of the year. Two of these ceased operations at the conclusion of the mid year fruiting season.

The statutory obligations imposed upon packers under the Pineapple Industry Enactment has resulted in a radical improvement of canning facilities in all factories. Two plants have been extensively rebuilt and enlarged, and equipped in a manner approved by the licensing authorities to meet the standard of hygiene now demanded. At the end of the year a new factory, representing a considerable advance over anything yet attempted, was nearing completion.

Various fruit rots resembling diseases known to be common in other producing countries were discovered towards the end of the year. This matter is receiving close attention.

34. *Tapioca*.—A further and considerable decline in the production of tapioca is recorded for the year. The area under cultivation was estimated to be 4,706 acres, of which 489 acres were cultivated as a sole crop as compared with 6,112 and 51 acres in 1934.

Six factories remained in operation during the year, the grades commonly manufactured being flake, seed pearl and flour. With one exception supplies were insufficient to maintain regular working.

35. *Coffee*.—The area under coffee shows little change. Of 5,153 acres, 1,020 acres are cultivated as a sole crop. Exports totalled 1,134 pikuls valued at \$15,876, against 1,448 valued at \$20,272 for 1934. In spite of considerable variation in local prices, the market generally has been satisfactory, Liberian commanding up to \$30 per pikul, and Robusta averaging approximately \$18. Leaf eating insects did minor damage to the crop while the coffee being borer *Stephanoderes hampei* Ferr. appears to be fairly generally distributed.

36. *Tuba*.—This crop attracted much attention during the year, cultivation being considerably extended. 3,918 acre were estimated to be under Derris at the close of the year. Corresponding figures for 1934 and 1933 being 1,984 and 1,564 acres respectively. The improved prices of the preceding year were well maintained. Dried root sold on rotenone content opened at \$45 per pikul and closed at \$48 having advanced to \$53 at the middle of the year.

37. *Gambir*.—A small increase in the area under this crop is recorded for the year, the total cultivated area being 2,179 acres of which 735 acres are under a sole crop. This compares with a total of 1,306 acres for 1934. 8,292 pikuls were exported, as against 6,716 in 1934.

The production of gambir is entirely in the hands of Chinese, manufacture being conducted under the most primitive conditions. The crop remains singularly free from the attacks of pests and diseases.

38. *Arecanuts*.—The area under this crop at the end of the year was estimated to be 31,318 acres, a decrease of 5,640 acres as compared with 1934. Arecanuts are almost entirely grown in mixed cultivation with other produce. Prices fluctuated, but were an improvement on the previous year.

The types of arecanuts most commonly manufactured are splits, whole, sliced and salted; the preparation, on a limited scale, of boiled immature nuts which are subsequently dried on a kiln for several days, forms a seasonal occupation, the produce being exported to China markets. Manufacture is almost wholly in the hands of Chinese who purchase the nuts



from peasant cultivators. A considerable trade is done in the Batu Pahat district in kiln dried splits, where efficient brick kilns of the copra type have been erected for producing this quality. Large areas of palms which have gone out of production have been destroyed in producing centres, the trunks being largely used for the erection of fish traps. No pests of economic importance have been recorded on this crop during the year.

39. (B) *Crops grown only on large estates.*

*Oil Palm.*—The price per ton for palm oil opened in January at £16.10.0 and increased to £23.17.6 at the end of February. Thereafter prices fluctuated between appreciable limits and closed in December at £20.10.0. The price for kernels opened at £7.0.0 and closed at £10.5.0. These prices represented a considerable advance over those ruling for the preceding year.

The area under oil palms at the end of the year was 30,618 acres, of which 16,190 acres are immature. The number of estates engaged in this form of cultivation remains at six, four of which are in production.

One of the largest estates is now assembling a factory plant for the manufacture of oil by the press system, while one Chinese owned estate commenced production with a small expression plant towards the end of the year. One estate with a considerable area of mature palms has not yet undertaken manufacture. The wet weather experienced during the closing period of the year had an adverse effect upon crops and output. The improvement in prices has enabled a high standard of cultivation and manufacture to be maintained on the majority of properties, and the application of artificial fertilisers has been continued on some estates. Fruit rot, which seemed likely to become of considerable economic importance during 1934, has been well controlled during the year. Rats continue to be a major pest.

40. (C) *Crops grown exclusively on small holdings.*

*Padi.*—A considerable decrease in areas planted with both wet and dry padi was again recorded and average yields are low. The decrease in planted area is largely due to the improved economic condition of peasants, following the introduction of rubber regulation during the middle of 1934 and the consequent abandonment of many fields not entirely suited to rice cultivation, which had been developed during the period when rubber prices were at an uneconomic level.

41. Some 1,872 gantangs of selected seed padi were distributed to meet a demand for good seed padi in North Johore but with the exception of Segamat, where a high standard of cultivation is maintained in several "sawahs", interest generally was not sustained. Weather conditions throughout the State were very unfavourable for the growth and development of the

crop, particularly in areas where drainage and irrigation facilities do not exist. Drought conditions during the growing period, and extensive flooding as the crop neared maturity were general, while the standard of maintenance and pest control was not entirely satisfactory.

42. Rats and birds continue to be the major pests of padi throughout the State.

43. The annual "sawah" competition was again held at Segamat during October. Eight mukims participated with a total of 174 entries. With a few notable exceptions the general maintenance was disappointing. Opportunity was taken at each centre to indicate shortcomings and make suggestions for the correction thereof.

Johore participated in the Malayan Padi Competition which culminated with the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition held at Kuala Lumpur during August.

44. *Tobacco*.—The area under this crop at 1,107 acres remains practically the same as that recorded for 1934 *i.e.* 1,026 acres. Prices for leaf fluctuated considerably throughout the year, and provided little inducement for stabilising production. Small factories in the main producing centres continue to manufacture cigars, cheroots and shag for disposal on local markets. Leaf eating caterpillars and stem borers are common pests of the crop, but damage has not been extensive.

*Miscellaneous Fruit*.—The estimated area under mixed fruit at the end of the year was 8,119 acres, cultivated almost entirely as a mixed crop. In addition some 4,959 acres are estimated to be under bananas. The district of Muar is the most important centre of production. Fruit cultivation is very largely in the hands of Malays, durians, mangosteens, rambutans, pulasans, langsat, duku, mata kuching, chiku and chempedak being the most popular varieties. The mid-year harvest was very satisfactory in all districts, more especially in Muar when exceptionally heavy crops of durians, mangosteens and dukus were obtained. At the end of the year a poor harvest of inferior quality was reaped.

45. *School Gardens*.—Vegetable gardens were maintained at 42 vernacular schools during the year, an increase of three over the previous year. Considerable progress has been made and the standard of maintenance of a number of gardens is extremely satisfactory.

46. *Agricultural Shows*.—An agricultural show, organised on a State basis, was held at Muar in July, and was opened by Their Highnesses the Sultan and Sultanah. In addition to the normal agricultural sections arts and crafts, needlework, village and school industries and a baby show were included. Special

exhibits were prepared by the Medical and Health and Agricultural Departments. All sections were well represented, the quality of the produce being of a satisfactory standard. In addition to the departmental exhibit further instructional work was undertaken with the assistance of the Rural Lecture Caravan, obtained on loan from the F. M. S. The show was an unqualified success and attracted some 30,000 people during the two days.

A one day show was held at Mersing on July 4th. Entries in all sections were satisfactory, being more numerous than in previous years.

47. *Agricultural Stations and Padi Test Plots.*—In accordance with the recommendations made by the Adviser on Agriculture in his report on Agriculture in Johore, the development of one agricultural station and three padi test plots was undertaken during the year. Work on the test plots was of a preliminary nature and should yield useful results on which to base more critical work in the future.

#### LIVE-STOCK.

48. There were approximately 2,500 dairy cattle, mostly of Indian breed whose owners held milk-sellers' licences. The number of animals slaughtered in Government slaughter-houses in Johore for local consumption were: cattle (including buffaloes) 3,675, sheep and goats 5,398 and pigs 43,885. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horses		Cattle (including buffaloes)		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Imports -	37	6	5,320	3,378	2,753	3,559	624	968
Exports -	14	10	38	21	48	31	8,383	2 738

49. A virulent epidemic of Rinderpest broke out in Segamat District in June causing 134 deaths out of 195 reported cases. The infection was traced to Negri Sembilan. Strict segregation and quarantine localised and suppressed the disease quickly.

A census of live-stock in the State revealed the following figures :—

<i>Buffaloes.</i>	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Swine.</i>	<i>Goats.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>
8,547	14,451	202,320	47,500	7,587

50. All the pig-farms are owned by Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry.

#### MARINE PRODUCE.

51. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese fishermen work off the East Coast using the method known as "moro ami" in which highly skilled divers are employed to locate the fish nets then being set over the area and the fish driven into them. Deep sea fishing is carried on by Malays with drift nets operating chiefly from Mersing and Sedili, the catches being sent to Singapore by lorry. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Seine or drag nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays, and in sheltered bays and estuaries fishing stakes with ground or lifting nets are employed. Illegal fishing by means of explosives, which has been prevalent in the past, has decreased. Fish caught by this means is easily recognised owing to its mutilated appearance and the quickness with which decomposition sets in, rendering it unfit for consumption. Regular examinations of the markets and the prohibition of sale of any such fish, has proved to be the most successful way of dealing with the evil, the offenders finding themselves unable to dispose of their catches. River fish are caught in many places by nets, traps and rod and line. Fishing for the purpose of sale is carried out under licence, fishing on a small scale, for personal consumption only being exempt.

In 1935 the Revenue derived from fishing licences amounted to \$8,590, a slight increase over the previous year. Any valuation of the total quantity of fish taken from Johore waters is impossible, as the greater part goes in the fishing boats direct to the Singapore markets, only that passing through the Customs at Ports, mostly in dried form, being recorded.

#### FOREST PRODUCE.

52. The forests produce timber, firewood, charcoal and such minor products as rattans, resins used for varnishes and the wild rubber used for the manufacture of chewing gum.

53. In common with all other tropical rain forests the forests of Johore are composed of a large variety of species of which only a limited number produce timber of commercial importance. There is a great difference between the types of forest found in the western and eastern parts of the State. The most important timbers produced on the East are the semi-hard

*Dryobalanops aromatica* (kapur) and the hard *Shorea materialis* (balau) the distribution of which in the rest of the Peninsula is very limited. Second in importance are the semi-hard *Dipterocarpus* spp (keruing) and the useful soft timber of a number of species of *Shorea* (meranti). The forests on the west of the State approximate more closely to those found in the northern parts of the Peninsula and produce meranti and keruing, also the hard *Balanocarpus Heimii* (chengal) and a hard timber known locally as *resak* which is obtained from various trees of the genus *Shorea*. In addition to the timbers mentioned above increasing use is being made of miscellaneous timbers classified for revenue purposes as class 2 which, by reason of their lack of durability, were previously neglected. These have been found to be suitable for temporary construction and are now being cut in large quantities. The mangrove forests in the southern part of the State produce firewood of good quality which commands a ready market in Singapore.

54. Most of the timber produced in the State is exported in the form of logs to Singapore where it is sawn by machinery for use locally and for export to China, Mauritius, Netherlands India, British India, the United Kingdom and Arabia. Singapore also derives large quantities of timber from Netherlands India but this timber is, generally speaking, inferior to that produced in Johore. Large quantities of timber from Netherlands India are imported to Johore where most of it is used for packing cases for tinned pineapples. The following table shows the amount of timber produced, exported and imported during the last 5 years:—

Year	Timber produced tons	Timber exported tons	Percentage exported	Timber imported tons	Excess of Exports over Imports tons
1931	39,913	28,832	72.2	11,191	17,641
1932	36,663	24,286	66.0	13,357	11,929
1933	52,231	32,915	63.0	7,055	25,860
1934	58,357	35,069	60.1	18,030	17,039
1935	63,145	50,741	80.4	21,634	29,107

55. The total outturn of timber from the State increased by 8.2%. This increase was confined to the more valuable timbers such as *chengal*, *balau* and *kapur*, which the outturn of softer timbers included in Classes I C and II decreased.

56. Most of the timber produced in Johore is exported in the form of logs to Singapore where it is converted in the saw-mills. In 1935 these exports amounted to 2,537,050 cubic feet or, 80% of the total output showing an increase of 5% by comparison with the amount exported in 1934.

57. The export of sawn timber to the United Kingdom continued throughout the year. In 1935 the total quantity sent from this State amounted to 13,303 cubic feet or 67% of the total sent from Malaya. This shows a decrease of 2,743 cubic feet by comparison with the exports in 1934, which however does not indicate lack of enterprise on the part of the local timber merchants but is merely the result of a keener demand for timber on the local market.

58. At present practically all the timber produced in Johore is cut on State Land but these forests are by no means inexhaustible. In preparation for the time when this source of supply shall have been exhausted, forest reserves have been constituted over an area of 1,129.5 square miles or 15.4% of the area of the State. Further reserves amounting in area to 33,706 acres have been notified pending final constitution. Reserved forests are now being treated with regeneration fellings with a view to establishing young growth of commercial species to replace timber which will be felled when the exploitation of the reserved forests is undertaken.

59. The total output of firewood, most of which is produced in the mangrove forests of the southern part of the State, amounted to 2,924,704 cubic feet, a decrease of 30% on the 1934 figures. A large proportion of the firewood produced in Johore is exported to Singapore. The following table shows the outturn and export of firewood during the last 5 years:—

Year	Firewood produced tons	Firewood exported tons	Percentage of export to outturn
1931	78,648	40,260	51.2%
1932	134,503	69,816	51.9%
1933	129,213	74,877	61.3%
1934	166,196	72,918	63%
1935	116,988	74,862	63.5%



These mangrove forests also produce charcoal but the State is largely dependent on outside sources for supplies of this commodity. The outturn of charcoal amounted to 9,763 tons, an increase of 58% as compared with 1934. 4,354 tons were exported and 2,908 tons imported.

60. The principal minor products of the State's forests are *getah jelutong*, used in the manufacture of chewing gum, *rotans* or canes, *damar* or resin and *atap* or palm thatch. In former years these products yielded a very substantial revenue which represented a very considerable proportion of the total forest revenue, but during the last 3 years there has been a steady decline. In 1932 revenue derived from minor forest produce amounted to \$61,265 or 28% of the total forest revenue while in 1935 it amounted to no more than \$19,736 or 9%. This decline may be attributed partly to the smaller demand for *getah jelutong* and the increasing use of synthetic substitutes for *damar* but it is to some extent, the result of improved trade conditions. During the slump, when employment on estates was reduced to a minimum, large numbers of Chinese supported themselves by the collection of inferior *damars* but the return of prosperity has provided more lucrative and less arduous means of livelihood.

*Damar.* This decline is most marked in the case of *damar*. The total outturn in 1935 was 2,333 pikuls yielding a revenue of \$1,703. In 1934 the outturn was 5,192 pikuls yielding a revenue of \$3,991 while in 1932 this commodity yielded a revenue of \$15,560.

*Getah Jelutong.* The price obtainable for *getah jelutong* has declined considerably during the last 2 years, which accounts for the smaller outturn. In 1935 the total outturn amounted to 1,051 pikuls which yielded a revenue of \$1,675. In 1934 the outturn was 1,516 pikuls and the revenue \$4,278 while in 1932, 3,247 pikuls were produced yielding a revenue of \$12,119. Towards the end of 1935 there was a marked improvement in the demand for this commodity. *Rotans* and *Atap* showed a small increase and decrease respectively.

61. There are 3 sawmills in the State which are financed and operated by Chinese and a fourth (in a favourable position on a tributary of the River Sedili) is in process of erection. The timber and firewood industries are in the hands of Chinese employing Chinese labourers at piece work rates with the exception of one small branch of the firewood industry concerned with the production of small sized firewood by thinning *mangrove* forest which is almost entirely financed and worked by Malays.

## MANUFACTURES.

62. Such processes of manufacture as are performed in Johore relate almost entirely to the treatment of the raw materials the production of which is the State's main industry. Thus there are factories on rubber, tapioca and oil-palm estates, which are engaged in the preparation of those commodities for export. A large proportion of the pineapples grown in Johore are preserved and packed in tins and those processes are carried out in factories.

In addition to these there were the usual little ice-works, aerated water plants, engineering work-shops and printing-works and two *jelutong* factories.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

63. The total trade amounted to \$79,692,239 as compared with \$88,716,889 in 1934.

The figures were as follows:—

	1934	1935
	\$	\$
Imports ..	31,213,739	34,458,315
Exports ..	61,077,703	50,861,133
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	92,291,442	85,319,448
Less Re-exports ..	3,574,553	5,627,209
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	88,716,889	79,692,239
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The values of imports for 1934 and 1935 under the various main heads were:—

	1934	1935
	\$	\$
Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	13,597,258	14,857,016
Raw Materials and articles mainly manufactured ..	1,205,324	1,285,455
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	16,371,752	18,307,888
Parcel Post ..	39,410	7,956
Coin and Bullion ..	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	31,213,739	34,458,315
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The total value of Imports was \$3,244,576 greater than last year.



## EXPORTS.

64. The following table shows under the main heads the quantity and value of exports for 1934 and 1935:—

Articles	How counted	1934 Quantity	1935 Quantity	1934 Value	1935 Value
				\$	\$
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls	273,508	246,717	623,003	1,572,801
Copra ...	do.	701,154	658,079	1,895,997	2,669,837
Pepper ...	do.	13	—	319	—
Gambier ...	do.	6,716	8,292	39,021	43,333
Coffee ...	do.	1,448	1,134	20,272	15,876
Rubber ...	do.	1,747,095	1,400,422	47,563,787	32,963,598
Sweet Potatoes ...	do.	5,661	2,754	16,983	8,262
Tapioca ...	do.	163,535	76,109	552,747	223,874
Pineapples ...	Nos.	33,556,687	41,231,874	838,916	1,838,013
Preserved Pineapples	Cases	1,155,309	1,096,045	4,000,046	3,100,492
Other Agricultural Produce	—	—	—	471,385	484,464
Total Agricultural Produce	—	—	—	56,022,476	42,920,550
Timber ...	Tons	35,069	50,741	495,364	654,648
Other Forest Produce	—	—	—	257,920	375,948
Total Forest Produce	—	—	—	753,284	1,030,596
Tin-ore ...	Pikuls	8,753	13,450	721,276	1,467,119
Iron-ore ...	Tons	578,180	594,888	2,890,900	2,974,453
China Clay ...	do.	143	5	2,860	100
Gold Dust ...	Tahils	62.8.9	6.4.7	3,779	420
Total Minerals	—	—	—	3,618,815	4,442,092
Marine Produce	—	—	—	241,540	783,126
Swine ...	Nos.	8,829	4,428	217,098	96,340
Cattle ...	do.	58	9	2,949	475
Poultry ...	do.	43,743	18,026	23,375	27,231
Goats and Sheep ...	do.	32	13	904	91
Eggs ...	do.	15,349,878	14,791,138	169,141	191,072
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	28,121	1,369,560
				61,077,708	50,861,133

65. Exports came down from \$61,077,703 to \$50,861,133, a decrease of \$10,216,570. The decrease was mainly accounted for in the amount of rubber exported. The quantity of rubber exported was 346,677 pikuls less than 1934, and the value decreased by \$14,600,189. The average price of rubber for the year was 20.03 cents a pound.

The lowest price of rubber was 18 cents in September, and the highest 22 $\frac{1}{8}$  cents in December.

66. The price of tin averaged \$114.79 a pikul in January, \$107.19 in December. The lowest price was \$105.75 per pikul on 24th December, 1935, and the highest \$116.25 on the 12th April. There was an increase of 4,697 pikuls in the amount of tin-ore exported and an increase of \$745,843 in the value.

67. There was a decrease in the amount of copra and areca-nuts exported, but an increase in the value. There was a slight increase in the amount and value of gambier. Sweet potatoes and tapioca both decreased in amount and value by practically half of those in 1934. Eggs showed a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value. Preserved pineapples decreased both in quantity and value, but this was perhaps due to the increase in the quantity and value of fresh pineapples exported.

In brief, prices reached a higher level in all branches of export, except that of tapioca and sweet potatoes. The former is affected by the demand for it in Europe, the latter by the local demand.

68. Iron-ore is carried direct to Japan, but otherwise exports from Johore are almost entirely to Singapore in the first instance. Certain articles of foodstuffs, *e.g.*, sweet potatoes, fruits, eggs and poultry are sold in the Singapore market for consumption in Singapore, but most of the exports are shipped to other countries, which are indicated in Singapore statistics. Much Johore rubber is shipped direct to other Countries through Singapore shipping agents.

## VIII.—LABOUR.

### STATISTICS.

69. The wage-earning labour of Johore consists mainly of South Indians, Chinese and Javanese. The proportion of Malays seldom exceeds 2%. The numbers engaged at the end of 1935 in Government employment and in the larger organised industries, as shown by returns submitted in accordance with the Labour Code, are given below.

	<i>Indians</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Javanese</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Government ..	4,086	787	749	898	5,520
Estates ..	27,153	24,076	6,198	1,225	58,652
Mines ..	230	733	164	29	1,156
Factories ..	21	167	30	—	218
	<hr/> 31,490	<hr/> 25,763	<hr/> 7,141	<hr/> 2,152	<hr/> 66,546

70. The totals for the last four preceding years are shown below.

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Government ..	4,766	5,074	5,187	6,520
Private Industries ..	39,274	42,199	59,352	60,026
	<u>44,040</u>	<u>47,273</u>	<u>64,539</u>	<u>66,546</u>

#### RECRUITMENT.

71. *South Indians*.—Briefly the system in the case of South Indians is as follows. A labourer on an estate for which recruiting is authorized, after satisfying the Controller of Labour and the Agent of the Government of India in Malaya at a personal interview, as to his suitability, receives a recruiting licence and proceeds to his native village. There he persuades his friends and relatives to emigrate to Malaya and to work on the estate from which he has come. Those desiring so to emigrate appear before the Village Magistrate and are required to satisfy him that they are going freely with the consent of their relatives and are aware of the conditions under which they emigrate. They are then taken, at no cost to themselves, to the Malayan Government Depot at Madras or Negapatam where they are examined by the Emigration Commissioner for Malaya and by the Protector of Emigrants appointed by the Indian Government. If no objection is raised they are conveyed by steamer to Penang or Port Swettenham and after quarantine there, they are sent to the railway station nearest to their place of employment. A labourer arrives on his estate free from debt and may at any time within one year of his arrival in the State, be repatriated on the ground of ill-health, unsuitable work, unjust treatment or any other sufficient reason.

In addition to the above method, labour is obtained by means of non-recruited emigration. An emigrant of this class may present himself at a Malayan Government Depot of his own accord and if there is no objection on the ground of health or otherwise he is similarly sent over to the estate on which he has stated he wishes to work.

All expenses are borne by the Indian Immigration Fund which is sustained by assessment paid by employers on work done by their South Indian labourers. The Fund is vested in the Indian Immigration Committee which has an unofficial majority, with the Controller of Labour, Malaya, as Chairman of the Committee.

Emigration from Southern India was open throughout the year. The demand for labour fell off appreciably during the second half, however, and assisted passages were granted mainly to persons rejoining their families in this country. Only a few

recruiting licences were issued and these were confined to tea and oil-palm estates which had no Indian labour connections previously. The intention has been as far as possible to avoid this form of emigration and to substitute it by non-recruited labour spontaneously offered.

72. *Javanese*.—There is no direct recruiting of Javanese labourers by employers in Johore.

73. *Chinese*.—An immigrant quota of 4,000 monthly was imposed in 1935. There was a shortage of Chinese labour early in the year and special permits were issued to admit immigrants in excess of that quota, up to July, when the shortage was over.

#### CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

74. The conditions of employment are governed by the Labour Code, and the Controller of Labour and Health Officers are vested with powers to ensure the proper observance of its provisions. Regular inspections are made by these Officers with that end in view. The Protector and the Assistant Protector of Chinese are given similar powers in respect of Chinese labour in particular.

75. All labourers are suitably housed on their places of employment and are provided with free medical treatment. Water supplies and sanitary arrangements have the constant attention of the Controller and the Health Officers.

76. Except in the case of those employed on mines on time wages or piece work, any labourer may terminate his agreement upon giving one month's notice or upon paying to his employer twenty four days' wages in lieu of notice. The employer similarly may not terminate a labourer's agreement without such notice or wages in lieu thereof. There is no indentured labour in the State.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS.

77. South Indian labourers are employed mainly on tapping, weeding, factory and field work on Estates and on road-making under the P. W. D., grass-cutting and road-sweeping under the Town Boards, and work on the permanent way under the Railways.

Javanese perform similar work on Estates and are also engaged in river-clearing under the P. W. D. and grass-cutting under the Town Boards.

The Chinese labourer on Estates is usually a tapper or is employed on hard jungle-felling or weeding work. He forms the majority of the labouring population on mines and in pineapple plantations and factories, and is engaged under Government Departments mainly on conservancy and earth-works.

Carpenters, masons, and painters are drawn principally from the ranks of the Chinese while all nationalities are found fairly evenly distributed among other skilled labourers such as fitters, wiremen and engine drivers.

#### WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

78. The year for South Indian labourers on Estates was on the whole a steady one, reflecting the price of rubber, on which Johore is so largely dependant. The figure at the beginning of the year was slightly over 21 cents a pound. It dropped slowly after the first quarter to  $18\frac{3}{4}$  cents in September but recovered again to a little over  $21\frac{1}{2}$  cents at the end of the year. There was a slight tendency for wages to fall as labour became sufficient with the regular flow of emigration from Southern India on the one hand and further restriction of production, and therefore of work, on the other. But that the labourer was comfortably off during 1935 is shown by the fact that the number of money-order remittances to Southern India and the total sum so remitted increased to a considerably greater extent than the average labouring population as compared with the previous year.

At the close of year the rates of wages paid to South Indian labourers were as shown below:—

		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
		<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Factory and Store Labourers	..	45-50	35
Tappers	.. ..	38-44	32-44
Field Workers	.. ..	38-40	32-35

79. Rice is the staple food of the Indian labourer. The average price of Rangoon rice, which is the kind he usually favours, rose by about 5 cents during the year to 25 cents a gantang. An adult male is reckoned normally to consume 6 gantangs a month. The total cost of the articles included in a typical South Indian labourers' monthly budget was about 25 cents higher in December than in January. The average for 1935, however, was only 8 cents above that for the previous year.

80. Javanese are paid at practically the same rates as Tamils. Rice is again the staple article of diet. The price of the quality they usually purchase went up slightly during the year but was in general low, standing at 27 cents a gantang as the year closed.

81. Chinese labourers work mainly on contract and their earnings are usually higher. Where they were paid at daily rates, these averaged 50-55 cents at the end of the year.

## HOURS OF WORK.

82. No labourer is bound to work on more than six days a week, or for more than nine hours a day without overtime pay.

In actual practice the average rubber tapper may be said to work 42 hours a week and the average field worker, factory hand or Government labourer 48 hours.

## GENERAL.

83. The South Indian labour connection with Johore has been of long duration and there is little doubt that it has resulted in mutual advantage. On the one hand it has provided the rubber industry, on which the State so largely depends, with a check on the enforced raising of wages to uneconomic levels, such as might have occurred if labour had been a monopoly of the Chinese. On the other it has meant to the labourer a whole new field of activity, bringing him a condition of comfort and sufficiency which he had not experienced previously. To-day the average Indian labourer on an estate may be said to want for very little. He lives in a satisfactory set of lines, the water supply is usually pure, illness is infrequent and he has sufficient money to serve his own needs and to invest in livestock or to supplement the income of near relatives in India.

84. Chinese labourers on estates, mines and timber kongsis have usually left their families in China. Those who are employed far from any village have little chance of recreation. There is usually a small coffee shop on one of the estates in the neighbourhood, at which the labourers can forgather and talk over a cheap cup of coffee. Those who live near towns may visit the Chinese theatre. They have a choice of better coffee shops where they spend their evenings.

85. The loneliest employment in Johore is that in the timber kongsis on the Endau river and its tributaries. There are six of these, with 9 to 30 labourers in each. They are difficult of access, and far from villages and other places of employment. In general the labourer never leaves his kongsi except after pay day. Then he goes to the nearest town and enjoys himself for two or three days, returning to the kongsi when his money is spent.

86. There is a slowly increasing tendency for the labourer to bring his family from China after he has saved a little money, and this is resulting in his living a more normal life.

87. In November about 200 Hylam Chinese attempted to march to Muar from Pogoh. Their declared intentions were to endeavour to secure a rise in tapping rates but there is no doubt that it was really a political demonstration engineered by agitators. There was no trouble. After a night in Gaol the rank and file were glad to go back to work. The ringleaders only were punished. There were no other disturbances.

88. 768 Chinese who landed unlawfully in the State were prosecuted under section 10 of the Aliens Enactment, convicted and fined. They were later repatriated under section 13. Two vessels which had conveyed some of these aliens to the East Coast were seized and sold for recovery of part of the fines. These Chinese were in all cases Hylams. They came from Hainan, blown down by the North-East Monsoon, during the first quarter of the year and travelled in considerable discomfort in small junks. 36 Chinese of whom 31 were sailors on the captured vessels were repatriated under section 24 of the Aliens Enactment.

89. *Mui-Tsai*.—Of 145 mui-tsai on the register at the end of 1934, 121 remained at the end of 1935. The difference is largely accounted for by the marriage of the older girls.

During the year there were 5 prosecutions of employers of mui-tsai for minor breaches of the rules.

Two complete inspections were made during the year by the Protector of Chinese and Assistant Protector of Chinese, Muar of registered mui-tsai at their dwelling-places. The general standard of treatment was found to be good. Only in one case was any action necessary—a suspected case of ill-treatment where the mui-tsai was sent to the Po Leung Kuk at Singapore.

## IX.—EDUCATION.

90. *Organisation*.—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the large joint Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary and its due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1934 other officers seconded on the same terms from the same department were 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (Kuranic) schools.

91. *Government Schools*.—In the 55 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 7 similar schools for girls there were 100 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 6,231.

In the 111 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 416 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 10,849 pupils.

In the 15 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 59 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 1,305 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 10 European and 82 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,697 pupils.

92. *Aided Schools.*—There are two English Schools for Girls in Johore, the Convents at Johore Bahru and Muar, the former receiving a grant-in-aid and the latter a block grant. Enrolments were 302 and 92 respectively. Five girls from the Johore Bahru Convent took the Junior Cambridge. Of four candidates for the Trinity College of Music Examination three passed.

In the 41 Aided Tamil schools, there was an average enrolment of 1,231.

*Private Schools.*—In the 16 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 955. There were 184 registered Chinese schools with 289 teachers and an average daily attendance of 7,126 boys and 932 girls.

93. *Elementary Education.*—This is provided in vernacular schools, Malay, Tamil and Chinese. The aim is to provide for children from the age of 5 to 14 years. Special attention is paid to local crafts and industries and in rural areas to gardening. Girls study as special subjects needlework, cookery, domestic economy, nursing, hygiene, handwork and art.

Pupils at the Malay Government and Tamil Aided elementary schools enjoy free education including free books.

94. Eight new permanent Malay schools were completed, and work was in progress on two more at the end of the year. In addition 13 schools were enlarged, but considerable expansion will be necessary before vernacular education is available for all Malays. A fourth batch of teachers trained at the Sultan Idris College strengthened the quality of the staff.

95. The Tamil schools with 4 exceptions are Estate schools. They nearly all have separate and satisfactory buildings and there is a steady improvement in furniture and equipment. With experience the staffs are fairly satisfactory for the lower classes, but upper classes suffer from an absence of trained teachers.

96. Registration of Chinese vernacular schools is undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. None of these schools are maintained or supported by the Government. All but three of the schools were primary. In a few gardening and fretwork were taught. The monthly fees varied between 30 cents and \$3.

Thirty-eight new schools were registered during the year and 2 ceased to function, the total being 184.

97. *Secondary Education.*—All English education is in effect secondary as the curriculum, though starting with primary classes, extends to the Cambridge School Certificate.



1,218 of the 1,668 boys in the Johore English schools were Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teachers reports. Most of the boys have passed only Standard III at a Malay school and experience shows that unless a boy passes that standard with high marks, it is better for him to spend a fourth year at a Malay school.

In the 1934 Cambridge Local Examinations 32 out of 49 School Certificate candidates passed and 55 out of 98 Junior candidates. Of the 87 passes, 44 were Malays and 43 of other races.

Formerly many pupils were superannuated from English schools, owing to the bad old system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes. Such admissions gave pupils fallacious hopes of scholastic advancement. In 1935 only 34 boys were superannuated throughout the State.

98. *Vocational Education and Manual Training.*—At the one State Trade School are taught carpentry and tailoring, trades formerly the monopoly of immigrants. The course is for three years. A syllabus for practical English is in use. All apprentices learn drawing. A comprehensive training in Carpentry is aimed at. Orders were received both from Government Departments and from private individuals. Of 15 apprentices who completed their course and were awarded certificates, nine are known to have found employment. The standard of tailoring improved. Thirteen obtained certificates, and of these one was appointed Tailoring Instructor at the Trade School, Kuala Lumpur, and three others have opened a shop in Johore Bahru. The profit on work, after deducting cost of material and overhead charges, was given to the apprentices, one quarter being paid in cash and three-quarters put to their credit to provide capital for them when they leave the school. No fees were charged.

Netmaking, basket-making or book-binding was taught in central classes. The usual handwork was taught in the English schools. All schools have flower gardens and 38 have vegetable gardens, inspected by officers of the Agricultural Department.

Nine Johore pupils were studying at the Agricultural School at Serdang, five Chinese and four Malays.

99. *Training of Teachers.*—33 teachers for the Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were in training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, where teachers are trained for all the Malay States:—this large college with over 300 students can afford a specialised staff and adequate equipment, both of which it would be extravagant for Johore to provide for its few students. Locally there were special classes for pupil teachers and senior teachers for the Malay Boys' and Girls' schools.

There were special classes for normal and post-normal class students studying to become teachers at the English schools. The normal-class students sit for the examinations set by the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and results were once again good. There were special classes in Oral English at all centres. The Post-normal Classes included courses in Art, Geography, Drama, Phonetics and Physical Training.

100. There were 7 Johore students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, five Malay and two Chinese holding Toh Ah Boon Scholarships. There were five Johore students at Raffles College, one destined to be a teacher and four for the Johore Civil Service. In addition there were 2 students at the P. W. D. Technical School, Kuala Lumpur and 2 at the Post and Telegraph Technical School.

101. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Nearly all schools have recreation grounds. Football is everywhere popular. The standard reached in team games and physical drill remained very high. In the English Boys' schools football, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and in four schools tennis are played. There is still a prejudice against games for Malay girls; though some badminton was played.

The number of scouts rose from 508 in 1934 to 665. There were 81 First Class Scouts, 31 from English and 50 from Malay schools.

The Girl Guides Association is independent of the Education Department and hitherto has received no Government grant, though one is promised for 1936. The guides and the Brownies are all school girls. The Association is doing excellent work and is much indebted to the kind interest shown by H. H. the Sultanah and H. H. the Tunku Ampuan Besar of Pahang.

Singing was taught in all of the English schools.

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

All the English Schools had literary and debating societies, one had a Camera Club and two published magazines.

102. In town schools all pupils were medically and ophthalmically examined. General health conditions were reported very satisfactory.

There is a school dental clinic under a qualified European Dental Surgeon. All pupils enjoy dental inspection, pupils in the lowest classes complete dental treatment and others emergency treatment. Tooth Brush drill is the rule and both boys and girls show great improvement.

The usual clerical examinations were held during the year. There were evening classes for clerks, with instruction in type-writing.

#### X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

103. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports but like the railway have suffered from the competition of road transport.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call.

There are steamships running from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungai Papan. Motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

104. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all the ports was as follows:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going Steamers -	83	296,754	83	296,754
Coasting „ -	2,886	103,651	2,886	103,651
Sailing vessels -	9,775	240,549	10,493	248,078

These figures show an increase of 21,484 tons entered and 29,360 cleared as compared with 1934. The number of passengers arriving and departing from the ports in the State was 24,544 and 23,487 respectively against 26,016 and 23,581 in 1934.



The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last five years was—

Year	Ocean-going Vessels Tons	Sailing Vessels Tons	Coasting Steamers Tons	Total Tons
1931	314,003	164,511	147,444	625,958
1932	302,348	139,512	109,054	550,914
1933	236,790	224,093	100,050	560,933
1934	263,459	234,219	121,792	619,470
1935	296,754	240,549	103,651	640,954

105. The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (120 miles 68 chains with 20 stations and 7 halts). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912 to be run in conjunction with their railway system. The lease has since been extended for a further period of 21 years from 1st January, 1933. A Causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road.

106. The state possesses 773 miles of metalled, 58 miles of gravelled and 13 miles of earth roads as well as 55 miles of approach roads and back lanes.

107. Mails are conveyed by train to 20 stations and halts, also by motor-car over 357 miles and to places on the Johore River by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Kuala Lumpur, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail.

108. There were 27 Post Offices and 6 postal agencies. Every Post Office is also a Telegraph Office and in addition there are 10 railway telegraph offices. Telegraph communication with all parts of the world is available through Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Johore has 42 government telephone exchanges and one telephone exchange in Johore Bahru owned and operated by a private Company. Trunk telephone communication is available between all Johore exchanges and all exchanges throughout Malaya and between Johore and the Netherlands Indies, Philippine Islands and Siam through Kuala Lumpur.

109. A comparison of postal business for the last three years is as follows:—

	1933	1934	1935
	—	—	—
Letters, papers and parcels handled .. ..	3,114,134	4,377,176	4,596,300
Value of Money Orders issued .. ..	\$552,799	\$814,893	\$1,224,716
Value of Money Orders Paid .. ..	\$254,382	\$297,919	\$341,544

#### XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

110. The Currency and Weights and Measures, as in all Malay States, are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

*1 chupak* = 1 quart, *1 gantang* = 1 gallon, *1 tahl* =  $1\frac{1}{3}$  ozs.  
*1 kati* (16 *tahils*) =  $\frac{1}{3}$  lbs., *1 pikul* (100 *katis*) =  $133\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.  
*1 koyan* (40 *pikuls*) =  $533\frac{1}{3}$  lbs., *1 bahara* = 400 lbs.  
*1 hoon* = .0133 ozs.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

#### XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

111. The principal buildings completed and put in hand during the year were as follows:—

##### BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

##### Johore Bahru District:—

Customs Barracks, Kukup; Malay Schools and Teacher's Quarters, Johore Bahru, Ayer Baloi and Pontian Kechil; two sick wards, Leper Asylum; Hospital Ward with 20 beds, Pontian; Police Station and Barracks, 22nd mile, Pontian Road; Slaughter House and Detention Shed for cattle and goats, Johore Bahru; one Class V, two Class III, two Class VII and six Class VIII Quarters, Johore Bahru; four Class VIII Quarters, Pontian Kechil.

##### Muar District:—

Malay Schools and Teacher's Quarters at Parit Perupok and Kesang; extensions to existing Malay Schools at Dumpar, Rendah, Paya Kumpai, Panchor and Seri Menanti; Laboratory, Government Hospital, Muar; Quarters for Health Inspector at Muar, for Police at Sagil and Kesang, for Imam and for Dresser at Tangkak.

**Batu Pahat District:—**

Permanent Mosque, Batu Pahat; Malay Girls' School with Teacher's Quarters, Batu Pahat; Malay Boys' Schools with Teacher's Quarters at Parit Sulong and Punggor; extensions to English College, Batu Pahat, and to existing Malay Schools at Batu Puteh, Batu 13½, Kampong Bahru, Lubok and Sungei Tongkang; Headquarters Police Station, Batu Pahat; Post Office, Telephone Exchange, Quarters and Barracks, Benut.

**Segamat District:—**

Quarters for Assistant Surgeon and six Married Police officers.

**Kluang and Endau Districts:—**

Malay Schools with Teacher's Quarters at Kahang and Tenglu; two Class IV and six Class VIII Quarters, Kluang.

**Kota Tinggi District:—**

Malay Girls' School and Teacher's Quarters; Police Station and Barracks, Tanjong Surat.

112. The following buildings were under construction at the end of the year.

**Johore Bahru District:—**

Police Depot, Johore Bahru; Mental Hospital, Tampoi; Operating Theatre and Eye Room, General Hospital (to be air-conditioned).

**Muar District:—**

Extra Class Rooms, English School; Malay School and Teacher's Quarters, Rawang; Police Stations, Bukit Gambir and Pagoh.

**Batu Pahat District:—**

Hospital Barracks, Kitchens and Attendants Quarters; Police Barracks, Batu Pahat.

**Kluang and Endau Districts:—**

Malay School and Teacher's Quarters, Ayer Hitam; two 12 bed wards, Hospital, Mersing.

113. Twenty miles and 46 chains of new road were opened, in addition to 4 miles 8 chains approach road to Pontian Water Supply Headworks, 12 miles 43 chains of the Mawai-Jemaluang Road were completed and this road was opened to traffic on 1st July. 3 miles 19 chains of the new road from

Sungei Simpang Kanan to the Yong Peng Muar-Road were completed. Work was continued on the Mersing-Endau Road. A Roads Board was instituted, to consider proposals for new roads and improvement of existing communications. The Johore Planters' Association is represented on the Board. 49½ miles of road were strengthened, widened, straightened and generally improved.

114. *Waterworks*:—During the year a special Waterworks Branch of the Public Works Department was formed under the charge of a Senior Executive Engineer, whose duties consist of the financial and technical supervision of all waterworks schemes.

The following improvements and additions to the water supplies were made:—

#### **Johore Bahru District.**

A new 6 inch diameter main was laid from Jalan Tampoi to the New Mental Hospital. The new water supply for Pontian Besar and Pontian Ketchil was put in hand and three reservoirs, each 70,000 gallons capacity, were constructed. The approach road to the head works was completed and the rising main from the head works overhead tanks was laid. The three overhead tanks were completed and the construction of the filter house and the pumping and purification plant was well in hand at the end of the year.

#### **Muar District.**

The construction of the approach road to the break pressure tank at Mount Ophir, was nearly completed and the preliminary investigation for the site of the new impounding dam was carried out. The reticulation for the water supply to the villages on the north side of the Muar river was well advanced. Three reinforced concrete water towers were constructed, one at Tangkak and two at Bukit Kangkar and a fourth was started at Parit Bunga. A 7" diameter main was laid along Jalan Arab, Jalan Adul Rahman, Jalan Mariam and Jalan Bakri. A start was also made on the extension to the reticulation to Muar Town and for part of the Parit Jawa supply.

#### **Batu Pahat.**

The reticulation was improved by extending the 7" main from Jalan Kluang along Jalan Zabidah and 4" main to Jalan Lim Poon, Jalan Soga and Jalan Ampuan.

**Segamat.**

A Chlorination Plant was installed and proposals for a new pumping station and improvements to the existing supply were investigated.

**Kluang.**

A Chlorination Plant was installed and a survey was made and plans prepared for the new water supply to the Town.

**Mersing.**

A new 4 inch pipe was laid to the Hospital, five hydrants were installed and the water service was extended to the Malay Boys' School.

**Kota Tinggi.**

A preliminary survey was made and plans prepared for the new water supply scheme for the Town. The construction of the road leading to the head works was put in hand.

The existing water supplies throughout the State were closely examined and records were started and kept of the population and average daily consumption in the towns, the bacteriological examination of the water, the revenue and total consumption of the year, the valuation of plant and all supplies, and the estimated cost of water supplied.

115. River clearing was accomplished over 95 miles of waterways.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

116. The total units generated in the Johore Electrical Power Stations at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat during 1935 were 3,370,461 B.T.U. as compared with 2,696,662 B.T.U. in 1934.

Batu Pahat Power Station was completed and put into commission in March. Consumers at the end of the year numbered 629, and demands are steadily increasing. Buildings for Kluang Power Station were under construction at the end of the year.



117. The workshops under the Mechanical Engineer were fully engaged on repairs and overhaul of departmental vehicles and plant; 150 repair jobs were executed for other departments.

118. Of the total horse power of plant installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment at the end of the year, amounting to 18,478, H. P., 15,453 H. P. was in actual operation throughout the year.

119. The Batu Pahat Aerodrome was maintained in good condition. The whole of the landing area has now been passed as fit for all types of aircraft in all weathers, 54 successful landings were made by aircraft of the R.A.F. and the three flying clubs of Malaya.

#### FINANCIAL

120. The total expenditure of the Department for the year was \$5,511,343; Special Services cost \$3,431,781 and Annually Recurrent expenditure amounted to \$2,079,564.

Electrical Services showed a net surplus for the year of \$49,484.

121. The Annually Recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was \$207,144, on Roads, Streets and Bridges \$821,831 and on Miscellaneous Services \$401,735.

122. The average cost per mile of maintaining roads was further reduced from \$932 to \$891: for approach roads and back lanes the figure was \$176.90 a mile.

123. \$43,706 was spent on Anti-Malaria works and \$24,702 on river-clearing. A Drainage and Irrigation Board was formed to advise Government on problems concerning flooding, silting of rivers, drainage and irrigation. The Planting and the Mining communities are represented on this Board.

124. The gross revenue collected from electrical installations was \$390,383, compared with \$279,323 in 1933 and \$306,522 in 1934.

The cost of labour and materials continued to rise, prices at the end of the year being about 30% above those obtaining during the slump.

## XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

## CRIMES.

125. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year numbered 27,019; the figures were 21,350 in 1933, 22,823 in 1932, 21,843 in 1931 and 24,170 in 1930. They comprised 2,041 seizable offences and 19,619 non-seizable offences. Of the seizable offences arrests were made in 1,089 cases and convictions obtained in 833 cases. The increase on the previous year reflects the heavy influx of Chinese labour following improved trade conditions.

126. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Murder and Homicide	55	32	28	18	11
Rape	4	7	7	5	4
Gang-robbery	24	23	9	1	2
Robbery	47	43	25	7	14
House-breaking	230	373	328	258	293
Thefts (over \$100)	72	58	49	31	48
Thefts (under \$100)	1,118	1,196	1,118	809	950
Counterfeit Coin	10	8	—	—	—
Counterfeit Notes	5	8	—	1	—
Mischief by Fire	27	36	28	11	22
Unlawful Societies	12	2	—	4	1
Communism and Sedition	114	38	27	15	11

127. 78 persons were banished from the State in 1935.

128. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 2,341 against 1,957 in 1933 and 1,485 in 1934. Of these 1,971 were Chinese, 169 Indians, 70 Javanese and 114 Malays. 310 had previous convictions.

At the end of the year 413 prisoners remained.

There were 11 deaths in the prison hospitals.

There were 2 executions.

22 floggings were inflicted, 4 of them by order of the Court.

129. Convicted prisoners who passed through the six police lock-ups numbered 2,016. Of these 461 were short-sentence prisoners who served their sentences (not exceeding 7 days) in those lock-ups.

#### POLICE.

130. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,318 all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,365.

95 Johore Malays were recruited from 227 applicants. Only Johore Malays were enlisted. No Sikhs or Mohamedan Indians were recruited during the year.

Discipline showed improvement and there was a gratifying decrease in absence without leave which formerly was the most frequent offence among Malays.

131. The approved establishment of the Police Force consists (a) of a British Commissioner and 6 British Assistant Commissioners—one in charge of each of the five police circles and the sixth, Officer-in-charge of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner;

(b) of a Malay Deputy Commissioner (in charge of the detective personnel and criminal record office) and five Malay Assistant Commissioners;

(c) 36 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as Cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(d) 1,034 Malay N. C. Os and men;

(e) 204 Sikhs N. C. Os and men stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty;

(f) 1 Detective Inspector, 18 Detective Sub-Inspectors and 58 detectives; and

(g) armourers and clerical staff.

132. There is a Depot which is responsible for the recruitment and training of all recruits and the instruction of trained men at 'refresher' classes; a Headquarters Store and Armoury, a Pay Office and a Record Office, all at Johore Bahru. A new Depot with parade and recreation grounds is approaching completion.

133. The total cost of the force in 1933 was \$872,880. The revenue collected, \$73,729, was the highest on record. Hospital admissions increased, but there were no deaths, as compared with 6 in 1934.

134. Efforts made to free the Force from the incubus of debt have met with a degree of success that is encouraging and creditable to the officers concerned.

#### COURTS.

135. The *Courts Enactment*, 1920, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

- (a) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;
- (b) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;
- (c) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;
- (d) Courts of (Muslim) Kathis and Courts of Naib Kathis;
- (e) Courts of Malay Headmen (Penghulus).

The Court of Appeal and the Courts of a Judge are courts of record, and possess the same power and authority to punish for contempt of court as are possessed by the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice in England.

136. There were one (British) Judge, 16 first-class and 8 second class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

137. In the Supreme Court 56 criminal cases and 34 criminal appeals were registered. 193 civil suits, 31 civil appeals, 552 probate and administration petitions, and 286 miscellaneous applications, 95 land applications, 8 foreign judgments and 1,526 powers of attorney were registered. There were also 58 bankruptcy petitions.

138. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions. There were 18 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 7 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

139. The following is a return of cases and suits heard by Magistrates:—

	1934		1935	
	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>
Johore Bahru ..	3,902	713	3,873	896
Kota Tinggi ..	785	99	711	122
Pontian ..	878	94	962	64
Muar ..	5,153	1,499	4,148	1,283
Batu Pahat ..	2,701	595	3,173	524
Endau ..	444	126	242	49
Segamat ..	1,938	465	2,558	399
Kluang ..	1,361	146	2,016	146

#### PRISONS.

140. There are two State Prisons, one at Johore Bahru and the other at Bandar Maharani. The British Inspector of Prisons is stationed at Johore Bahru and there is a British District Superintendent stationed at Bandar Maharani. There are also two European Gaolers and 8 European Warders.

141. The Prison buildings at Johore Bahru consist of two large halls, one comprising 80 single cells and the other 36 association cells. There are 10 single punishment cells and the buildings include remand ward, female ward, sick ward, kitchens and washhouses.

142. The Muar Prison buildings consist of 2 main halls (48 cells each), one association ward (15 prisoners), 1 remand ward, 1 hospital ward and 1 female ward (4 prisoners) together with kitchens and washhouses. There are extramural quarters for European and native staff at both prisons.

143. The Johore Bahru prison was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

144. The Bandar Maharani gaol was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences of law not exceeding two years for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

145. At Johore Bahru an average of 73.46 prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour: earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites, reclamation of land and improvements to Sungei Chat. Prisoners were employed inside the prison on baking,

carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture-making, coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. The Laundry, Bakery and Workshops produce a revenue which showed an increase on the previous year. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 30.

146. Juvenile offenders are segregated separately in both prisons and are engaged on separate prison labour apart from adult prisoners.

147. There is no time limit for fines and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of a fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

148. Apart from the Police system of probation there is no system of probation in the State Prisons.

149. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 3.68 and at Muar .26, 84 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

150. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded. One case was tried by them. The general health of the prisoners was good.

151. The two prisons cost \$151,127 to maintain.

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

152. The following Enactments were passed in 1935:—

1. The Town Boards (Suspension) Enactment, 1935. It had been found impossible to get the necessary new assessment lists ready, so the relevant sections were temporarily suspended in favour of the old sections formerly in force.
2. The Roman Catholic Bishop (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. It provides against the temporary suspension of the exercise of the corporation's powers during a vacancy in the Bishopric.
3. The Carriage by Air Enactment, 1935. It is designed to give the provisions of the Warsaw Convention of 1929 the force of law when the accession thereto of Johore takes effect.
4. The Whaling (Prohibition) Enactment, 1935. Implements the International Convention for the control of whaling.

5. The Air Navigation (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Follows similar legislation in the Colony and Federated Malay States.
  6. The Artillery Practice Enactment, 1935. Provides for the safety of the public during artillery practice.
  7. The Justices of the Peace Enactment, 1935. Provides for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.
  8. The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Follows similar amendments to the Federated Malay States Enactment.
  9. The Registration of Aliens Enactment, 1935. Provides for the registration of aliens.
  10. The Rubber Dealers (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Provides for the expiry of licences on the 30th June each year instead of on the 31st December as heretofore.
  11. The Muhammadan Marriage and Divorce Registration (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Provides for the imposition of a fee for the issue of certified copies of entries in the register.
  12. The Offences by Muhammadans (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Provides for the revocation, if necessary, of permits to give public religious instruction.
  13. The Distribution Enactment, 1935. Prior to this Enactment, Johore had no law for the distribution of the estate of a person not being a Muhammadan dying intestate and domiciled in the State; the Enactment remedies that position.
  14. The Stamp Laws (International Convention) Enactment, 1935. Gives effect to the Geneva Conventions of 1930.
  15. The Trade and Customs (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Gives power to customs officers to search vessels within the territorial waters.
  16. The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Enactment, 1935. Provides for financial sanctions against Italy.
153. Rules under the following Enactments were made as follows:—
- The Air Navigation Enactment, 1930. Amendment of the Schedules.



- The Artillery Practice Enactment, 1935. Rules for ensuring the safety of the public.
- The Bait-Ul-Mal Enactment, 1934. Rules of procedure.
- The Courts Enactment, 1920. Amendment relating to the admission of advocates and solicitors.
- The Extradition Enactment, 1915. The application of the Enactment to, and the terms of arrangement with, certain foreign countries.
- The Forest Enactment, 1921. Minor alteration to rates of royalty.
- The Labour Code, 1924. Rules made by the Indian Immigration Committee under section 134 (v) of the Code; Transport Expenses Rules; and minor amendments to existing rules.
- The Land Enactment, 1910. Amendments of the rules relating to the premium, rent and survey fees on land held under approved application.
- The Mineral Ores Enactment, 1929. Rules providing for the better checking of stock and account books kept by licensees.
- The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931. Rules relating to registered smokers.
- The Pawnbrokers Enactment, 1917. Areas for licences fixed.
- The Pensions Enactment, 1929. Various additional offices made pensionable.
- The Pineapple Industry Enactment, 1934. Amendment of the Pineapple Factory Regulations.
- The Police Force Enactment, 1916. Amendment of Police Force Pensions Rules.
- The Post Office Enactment, 1924. Miscellaneous amendments to the Post Office Regulations.
- The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, 1933. Certain diseases included within term "infectious disease".
- The Registration of Aliens Enactment, 1935. Definition of the expression "alien".
- The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1933. The use of certain text books prohibited in registered schools.
- The Rubber Dealers Enactment, 1921. Form of books of account prescribed.



- The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1934.
  - Imposition of cess.
  - Amendments to the Assessment Rules.
  - Amendments to the Export Rules.
  - Additional clones.
- The Stamp Enactment, 1934.
  - Remission of duty on bonds executed under the Criminal Procedure Code.
- The Statistics Enactment, 1921.
  - Rubber Statistics (Estates) Rules, 1935.
- The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923. The Telegraph Rules, 1935, and amendments thereto. The Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1935.
- The Tin and Tin-Ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931.
  - Minor amendments of the Rules.
- The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1914.
  - Charges for hire cars. The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Rules, 1935, and amendments thereto.
  - Fixing of speed limits in certain townships.
- The Trade and Customs Enactment, 1924. Amendment of Schedules. Prohibition of exports and imports from and to Italy.
- The Wild Animals and Birds Protection Enactment, 1923.
  - Declaration of close seasons. Amendments to Schedules.
- The Workmen's Compensation Enactment, 1934. Reciprocal arrangement with India. Transfer of Money Rules, 1935.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### REVENUE.

- 154. The State revenue was derived from interest on investments, deposits and current accounts and from sources which are briefly described in the following paragraphs.
- 155. **Land:** The Chief charges are a premium on alienation of land varying from \$1 to \$100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, (unless the land is auctioned) and an annual quit-rent varying from 60 cents to \$4 an acre on all land other than freehold. In 1935, in common with other Malayan administrations, Johore granted a rebate of all rent on agricultural land in excess of \$3 an acre. There was also a waiver of part of the rent on most lands planted with coconuts and arecanuts, the effect of which was to reduce rents from \$2 to \$1 an acre.

## 156. Customs:

Import duties are imposed at the following rates:—

**Intoxicating**

Liquors	..	From \$1.20 to \$14 a proof gallon.
Tobacco	..	From 70 cents to \$1.60 a lb.
Matches	..	\$1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80.
Kerosene	..	10 cents a gallon.
Petrol	..	35 cents a gallon.

There are also import duties on cotton piece goods, motor tyres and several miscellaneous articles, though articles of these classes of British Empire origin are admitted free.

Export duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Oil palm products Free.

Other agricultural produce .. Chiefly at 5% *ad valorem* with exceptions at fixed rates. From 1st June, 1934 the export duty on copra was cancelled and from 1st March, 1934 that on arecanuts substantially reduced.

Tin .. \$10 a bahara when the market price of tin does not exceed \$41 a pikul and an additional 50 cents for every \$1 increase in the price of tin; tin being calculated as 72% of the ore.

Other metals (of which iron is the principal) .. 10% *ad valorem*

The export duty on rubber, ranging from 1% to 5% *ad valorem*, ceased after 31st May, 1934 and the equivalent of a 2½% *ad valorem* duty was allocated to revenue from a rubber cess of 1 cent a lb.—the balance of the cess being deposited as a Special Rubber Fund. This cess was reduced to .7 cent a lb with effect from 1st July, 1935.



*Customs:—*

The revenue from Customs amounted to \$3,941,902 as compared with \$4,591,688 in 1934. This amount did not include \$985,055 apportioned from the rubber cess collected during the year. The total amount of cess collected was \$1,636,007. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1933, 1934 and 1935.

		1933	1934	1935
		\$	\$	\$
Areca Nuts	..	109,526	95,464	82,284
Copra and Coconuts	..	122,044	23,040	—
Pineapples	..	75,529	93,781	99,426
Rubber	..	225,991	238,176	981,143
Tin Ore	..	47,460	88,648	146,937
Iron Ore	..	195,378	283,735	302,536
Tobacco	..	882,710	1,343,763	1,422,290
Spirits	..	242,807	408,801	451,605
Petroleum	..	816,113	1,012,904	1,210,398
Matches	..	37,439	45,378	30,270

157. **Chandu:** or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon.

274,124 tahils were sold in 1935, as against 283,127 in 1934. Revenue brought in \$2,943,689 which was over \$50,000 less than in the previous year. 1,284 tahils of dross were recovered, as against 956 in 1934. The number of Retail shops remained at 39. Forty eight new smokers were registered during the year, all being certified by registered medical practitioners to require chandu for reasons of health. 4.8 tahils of illicit chandu and 1.93 tahils of chandu dross were seized. 131 convictions under the Opium and Chandu Enactment were obtained.

158. **Excise:** duties are collected on the manufacture of intoxicating liquors at 70% of the import duty on imported liquors of similar strength and on the manufacture of matches at 20 to 50 cents a standard gross of 10,000 matches according to the origin of the timber.

Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

Excise Revenue for 1935 exceeded that for 1934 as follows:—

	1934	1935
	\$	\$
Excise Duty ..	87,268	85,651
Sales of Toddy ..	112,103	136,227
Licences ..	20,895	22,770
Miscellaneous ..	739	455
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	221,005	245,103

Toddy was supplied to 41 Estates and sold to the public from Government shops. The excise duty under Liquor amounted to \$62,796 as against \$66,030 in 1934. Excise duty on matches locally manufactured amounted to \$22,856 compared with \$21,238 in 1934. The expenditure for maintaining toddy shops amounted to \$63,165. 952 convictions under the Excise Enactment were obtained. 321 stills were seized as compared with 277 in 1934.

159. **Forests:** Royalty is collected on timber of all classes varying from \$1 to \$10 a ton on converted timber, and from 50 cents to \$5 a ton on unconverted timber.

Duty is collected at various rates on firewood, charcoal, rattans, damar, wild rubber and miscellaneous forest produce.

160. **Posts and Telegraphs:** Revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones, and wireless, commission on money orders and British postal orders, bearing letters and C. O. D. parcels.

161. **Municipal Revenue** consists mainly of the following items:—

House Assessment 6% to 12% on annual valuation based on rental.

Water Rate .. Metered supplies from 30 cents to \$1 per 1,000 gallons to private houses, 50 cents if for trade purposes.

Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences.

Electricity .. 25 cents a unit, or 6 cents a unit plus a flat rate, with special rates for trade purposes.

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue in 1933, 1934 and 1935:—

	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$
Automobile Licences ..	162,445	222,772	276,148
Electric Lighting ..	282,860	308,480	377,167
General Assessment ..	226,194	191,811	203,365
Market Fees ..	72,507	78,733	83,943
Water Supply ..	95,973	116,894	137,003
Conservancy ..	104,842	103,593	117,600

162. **Stamp Duties.** Of numerous stamp duties the following are the more important:—

Death Duties: Graduated rates from 1% to 20%, according to the value of the estate, with total exemption for estates not exceeding \$1,000.

Bills of exchange payable on demand or at sight, cheques and receipts for sums exceeding \$20.4 cents;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every \$100 or part thereof.

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents.

Conveyances or Transfers of property, \$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof; of shares, 30 cents for every \$100 or part thereof in the case of blank transfers; otherwise 10 cents.

Mortgages (charges). \$1 for every \$500 or part thereof.

Deeds, \$5.

Powers or Letters of Attorney, \$3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

163. There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax, or Income Tax.

164. The total revenue of the State for 1935 amounted to \$17,162,127. The estimated revenue for 1935 was \$13,282,088 and the actual revenue for 1934 was \$16,660,594.

165. The table in Appendix B shows the actual receipts in 1935, under the important heads of revenue, and a comparison with the receipts of 1933 and 1934.

166. Under the new Railway Lease, no railway revenue was earned in 1935.

#### EXPENDITURE.

167. The total expenditure of the State was \$18,429,798. The estimated expenditure for 1935 was \$16,292,402, and the actual expenditure for 1934 was \$11,692,115. It is, however, to be noted that the disbursements of 1935 included payment of \$4,285,710 being the equivalent of £500,000 paid as a gift to the British Government. The total expenditure of the year excluding this payment was thus \$14,144,088 leaving a surplus of revenue of \$3,018,039. Appendix C shows the expenditure under the main heads for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

168. The increase in expenditure on Personal Emoluments, compared with 1934, amounted to \$232,972.

169. Pensions decreased from \$597,911 in 1934 to \$590,173.

#### INVESTMENTS.

170. The State balance-sheet (Appendix A) contains information concerning investments. Investments are entered in the balance-sheet at their cost price.

171. The market value of investments on 31st December, 1935 exceeded the cost price in the case of ordinary investments by \$2,118,546 and in the case of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund investments by \$1,805,830.

172. The surplus funds are not earmarked for any purpose.

173. Johore has no public debt.

174. Loans stood at \$246,667 at the end of the year. They were granted to Malays in Government service, for the purpose of erecting houses for their own occupation. The loans are free of interest.

175. Advances stood at \$137,515. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance and Post Office Money Order Advance. The balance covers small individual advances to Government Officers to enable them to buy means of transport, motor cars, cycles etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

176. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at \$984,249.



## XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

## LAND AND SURVEYS.

177. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown, in comparison with the years 1933 and 1934 in the following table:—

	1933	1934	1935
	—	—	—
Number of Grants registered ..	526	544	472
Number of Transfers registered ..	1,263	1,493	1,365
Number of Charges registered ..	646	623	703
Other transactions ..	1,007	1,711	1,581

## MINING ENACTMENT.

	1933	1934	1935
	—	—	—
Mining Leases issued ..	2	25	9
Mining Certificates issued ..	3	—	3
Prospecting Licences ..	1	10	—
Other transactions ..	8	20	19

## Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1933	1934	1935
\$30,636	\$121,422	\$68,179

178. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara (a temporary document issued as evidence of alienation of land pending the issue of a title) the following are the transactions registered in the last three years:—

	1933	1934	1935
	—	—	—
Mukim Registers ..	4,874	7,368	7,217
Surat Sementara ..	3,541	5,765	4,877
Miscellaneous ..	1,001	1,997	1,269

## Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1933	1934	1935
\$17,525	\$46,124	\$27,901

179. At the end of the year about 5,100 lots remained to be demarcated by Settlement Officers.

180. The area of alienated land stood at 1,270,216 acres compared with 1,245,352 acres in 1934.

181. Land revenue, not including premia on alienation of land, decreased from \$3,367,944 to \$3,286,805.

182. Application books continued to be closed.

183. There was very satisfactory progress in survey and settlement work. 17,598 lots were surveyed. In the last five years 95,962 holdings have been surveyed. The number of lots awaiting survey was 12,983 against 19,557 in 1934, but requisitions for the survey of a further 3,000 lots are expected. Arrears of field work are now being overtaken but arrears of plan drawing will continue for some time.

184. The Survey Staff numbered 134. The expenditure of the Department rose from \$314,817 to \$347,527 and revenue increased from \$78,681 to \$142,042.

#### FOREIGN COMPANIES.

185. 193 Foreign Companies were on the register at the end of the year, 18 having been struck off and 21 added.

#### MILITARY.

##### Johore Military Forces.

186. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 875, an increase of 250 being sanctioned. An increasing number of recruits have attended English schools.

187. Health and discipline were good.

188. The Forces, as usual, took part in the King's Birthday parade in Singapore and also in the Parade in honour of the Silver Jubilee. A review took place in honour of the Birthday of His Highness the Sultan, and the 40th year of His Highness' reign.

189. The training is based on that of a British Infantry Battalion. A high standard of efficiency in arms drill and general turn-out was maintained. The results of the annual classification showed proficiency in signalling. There was a further large increase in First Class shots, and instruction was given in handling Lewis and Vickers Machine Guns as well as the rifle. The Band again maintained its high standard.



190. Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble Dato' Yahya, D.P.M.J. acted as Commandant until the return of His Highness the Sultan, Colonel Commandant on 22nd January, and again for a month during His Highness' absence in Ceylon in June.

### **Johore Volunteer Forces.**

191. The Johore Volunteer Forces numbered 446. Members attended drills on Monday afternoons. Some of them were trained to use Vickers Machine Guns. There was a considerable improvement in Musketry. At Johore Bahru the Detachment took part in the Review held in honour of His Highness the Sultan's Birthday, and Detachments in Outstations took part in corresponding functions. His Highness presented Colours to the Volunteer Forces after 31 years of their establishment.

### **Johore Volunteer Engineers.**

192. The total strength including auxiliaries rose from 153 to 187. Camps were held at Siglap and Malacca. Both were very well attended. The unit reached the high figure of 98% efficient and the keenness of all ranks was well maintained.

193. The camp programmes included construction of Trestle Bridging and Aerial Ropeway, wiring drill, revolver tests and lectures.

### **TOWN BOARDS.**

194. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Endau	Muar	Batu Pahat	Kluang
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1931	442,944	23,180	111,712	18,773	341,972	178,196	--
1932	407,560	21,670	104,311	16,987	290,346	161,969	41,717
1933	410,833	19,782	108,824	19,570	280,357	154,972	43,462
1934	444,235	20,432	131,243	22,619	292,842	159,996	46,365
1935	486,849	22,455	152,641	26,616	334,988	222,704	44,470

## NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

195. 54 tigers and 7 leopards and panthers were destroyed during the year. 6 persons were killed by tigers, 2 by snakes and 9 by crocodiles. \$2,171 were paid in rewards, almost entirely for the destruction of tigers. 9 persons were killed by tigers in 1934, 10 in 1933, 45 in 1932 and 85 in 1931.

## GENERAL.

196. His Highness the Sultan returned from a world tour on 22nd January and resided in Johore for the rest of the year with the exception of a month in June when His Highness went to Ceylon to meet Her Highness the Sultanah. In His Highness' absence Tengku Mahkota Ismail, D.K., C.M.G., P.I.S., etc. acted as Regent.

197. The following were elected Members of Executive Council during the year:—

Ungku Abdul Hamid bin Abdul Majid (27th August)

Mr F. M. G. McConechy (27th August)

198. The following were elected Members of the Council of State during the year:—

Mr B. J. R. Barton (17th January)

Mr F. M. G. McConechy (27th August)

Mr D. M. Tibbs (27th August)

Ungku Suleiman bin Mohamed Khalid (9th October)

Dr N. Mootatamby (22nd October)

Dato Abdul Kadir bin Daud (27th October)

Capt. Sheikh Abdullah bin Yahya (27th October).

199. The following had his term of office prolonged for two years:—

Dato Sir David Galloway (19th February).

200. The Honourable Y. M. Ungku Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Majid, D.K., who had acted as Mentri Besar from 28th December, 1934, was confirmed in the appointment on 1st April, 1935.

201. On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the late King George V, His Highness the Sultan and the State of Johore presented half a million pounds to the Defences of Singapore.

202. On the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday on June 3rd, His Highness the Sultan was made an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division).

203. September the 17th was the 62nd Birthday of His Highness the Sultan and the Birthday Celebrations were on a larger scale than usual as simultaneously the State was commemorating the 40th year of His Highness' accession. Striking and spontaneous tributes were paid to the untiring work which His Highness has carried out throughout his reign for the welfare of the State and its people.

204. Dr R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D. Litt., left Johore on April 26th on leave prior to retirement, having held the appointment of General Adviser since October, 1931. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in June. On his departure Mr M. C. Hay acted as General Adviser until 20th May, when I began to act, being subsequently confirmed in the appointment on 20th September.

205. Valuable work has been done, both within and without the State, on Boards and Committees by Members of the Unofficial community, and this opportunity is gladly taken of thanking those gentlemen for their services.

W. E. PEPYS,  
*General Adviser, Johore.*

JOHORE BAHRU,  
*11th May, 1936.*

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*Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1935.*

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## APPENDIX B.

*Revenue in the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.*

Head of Revenue	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$
Lands -	2,293,853	3,371,085	3,359,529
Forests -	204,129	218,580	289,747
Customs -	3,091,173	4,591,688	4,916,743
Licences etc. -	2,703,441	4,111,492	3,898,298
Fees of Courts -	231,357	296,348	319,584
Posts and Telegraphs -	235,271	299,022	329,379
Railway -	1	—	—
Port and Harbour dues -	33,919	36,261	34,872
Interest -	1,551,184	1,661,029	1,693,250
Miscellaneous Receipts -	98,104	146,640	161,082
Municipal -	1,031,108	1,107,524	1,287,240
Lands Sales -	332,612	820,925	872,403
Total -	11,806,152	16,660,594	17,162,127

## APPENDIX C.

*Expenditure in the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.*

Head of Expenditure	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$
Pensions -	533,283	597,911	590,173
Personal Emoluments -	5,309,062	5,480,750	5,713,722
Other Charges -	2,285,822	2,420,999	7,101,803 *
Transport -	57,398	—	—
Purchase of Land -	134,641	104,696	160,737
P. W. D., A. R. -	1,351,019	1,369,072	1,431,582
P. W. D., S. S. -	1,918,271	1,718,687	3,431,781
Total -	11,589,496	11,692,115	18,429,798 *

\* Includes \$4,285,710 ( = £500,000) paid as a gift to the British Government.

**APPENDIX D.**  
**STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,**  
**1912—1935.**

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,862
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518
1932	11,518,363	11,383,156
1933	11,806,152	11,589,496
1934	16,660,594	11,692,115
1935	17,162,127	18,429,798



# APPENDIX E.

## HOUSING.

Town Board Areas	Total Population	Number of separate Dwelling Houses and of persons inhabiting them					Number of Barracks, Com- pounds, Tene- ment Houses, etc., and of persons in- habiting them			Number of Native Huts and of persons inhabiting them	
		Houses of one room	Inhabi- tants	Houses of two rooms	Inhabi- tants	Houses of three rooms and over	Inhabi- tants	Bar- racks, etc.	Inhabi- tants	Huts	Inhabi- tants
Johore Bahru	25,729	—	—	564	2,820	2,039	16,312	78	2,472	455	4,125
Kluang	8,782	54	304	59	379	228	2,260	333	1,902	584	3,937
Muar	28,451	647	3,250	480	2,803	854	7,484	1,452	10,510	994	4,348
Segamat	2,841	70	369	59	380	37	421	62	897	162	660
Kota Tinggi	2,690	35	113	29	145	166	1,506	163	662	50	264
Mersing	4,764	310	1,160	214	1,104	252	1,783	47	503	282	205
Batu Pahat	18,250	1,110	5,161	473	3,156	554	6,683	67	1,269	465	1,981
Total	91,507	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## APPENDIX F.

*Return of Motor Vehicles licensed in 1935.*

Place of Registration	Private Cars	Hire Cars	Bus	Lorry	Van	Motor Cycle
Johore Bahru -	1,142	333	5	540	22	142
Muar -	328	365	19	208	—	72
Batu Pahat -	343	152	47	122	5	97
Segamat -	255	117	65	147	—	50
Endau -	36	62	7	52	—	5

## APPENDIX G.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

References to Johore will be found in most of the standard works on Malaya and in the publications of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1933 there appeared as Vol. X Part III of the Journal of the said Branch

A History of Johore (1365-1895) by Dr (now Sir Richard) Winstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., D. Litt. (Oxon).

The same author has devoted chapters to Johore in his *History of Malaya*.





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Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

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## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The territory comprising the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone is about the size of Ireland (27,925 square miles) and lies between the 6° 55' and 10° 00' parallels of north latitude and the 10° 16' and 13° 18' meridians of west longitude. The portions administered strictly as Colony are the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Tasso Island, the Banana Islands, York Island, and the township of Bonthe on Sherbro Island. The total area amounts to some 256 square miles.

Freetown, the capital, is situated at the northern extremity of the Peninsula on a fine natural harbour which affords good anchorages close to the shore for the largest ships. The greater portion of the Peninsula is mountainous and well wooded, the conical peaks, of which the highest is Ficket Hill (2,912 feet), being visible for great distances at certain seasons of the year.

The Protectorate (27,669 square miles) is well watered by a network of rivers and streams, the general direction of flow being from north-east to south-west. Most of the rivers have wide

estuaries; and, although none of them is navigable for ocean-going steamers, several of them provide useful waterways for lesser craft, particularly during the wet season.

If the mountainous peninsula be excepted, the Colony and Protectorate as a whole may be described generally as being flat and low-lying in the south and west and broken and elevated in the north and east, where altitudes of over 6,000 feet have been recorded in the Loma and Tingi mountains. The nature of the vegetation varies considerably. South of the  $8^{\circ} 30'$  parallel of north latitude dense bush country (originally tropical forest) is as a rule encountered; but this gives place as one travels northwards to more open or "orchard bush" country.

### **Climate.**

The seasons may be divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in May and lasting until October. The rains are as a rule ushered in during the latter part of March and April by a series of tornadoes. Similar phenomena, though as a rule of a less violent nature, are experienced towards the end of the wet season. The dry north-easterly "Harmattan" wind usually blows at intervals during the December–February period, visibility being thereby greatly restricted owing to the fine dust which it is believed the Harmattan carries down with it from the Sahara. During this period hot days and cool nights are the rule.

The shade temperature at Freetown varies during the year from about  $65^{\circ}$  to  $95^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit. The average minimum and maximum may be placed at  $74^{\circ}$  and  $87^{\circ}$  respectively.

The average annual rainfall at Freetown over a forty-year period amounted to 152 inches. This figure is based on observations made at Tower Hill at a point some 200 feet above sea-level. July and August are as a rule the wettest months.

### **History.**

Sierra Leone, which has been known to voyagers and historians for many centuries, first became a British settlement in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The settlement was established, at the instance of a Society for the Abolition of Slavery from which sprang the Sierra Leone Company, in order to make provision for a large number of slaves who had found their way to England after the American War of 1782, and also for such slaves as might be recaptured by British ships operating against the slavers. A strip of land was acquired on the north of the Sierra Leone Peninsula, and on this site the first colonists were landed in May 1787. These were augmented in 1792 by a large party of Africans (freed slaves who had fought for the English in the American War of Independence) from Nova Scotia. Later,



in 1800, about 550 Maroons—originally slaves who fled from their masters in Jamaica and on surrender were conveyed to Nova Scotia—were brought to Sierra Leone, and allotted lands. Similar treatment was subsequently accorded to the “Liberated Africans” who were captured slaves brought in by His Majesty’s ships.

For the first few years of its existence the Colony suffered many hardships and privations through famine and disease, and was attacked three times from land by the Temnes and once from the sea by a French squadron.

On 1st January 1808, the settlement became a Crown Colony.

Chiefly owing to slave-dealing by native chiefs and European adventurers in the neighbourhood of Freetown, the English settlement soon found it necessary to intervene in the affairs of the hinterland, and from time to time various treaties were made with the surrounding chiefs by which certain lands were ceded to the Crown. By this means the Crown Colony was gradually extended. Several missions were also sent to more distant chiefdoms with the view to opening up trade with the interior; these were often helpful in settling inter-tribal wars, and led to an extension of British influence over the territory now embraced in the Sierra Leone Protectorate.

From 1822 to 1827 the Governors of Sierra Leone held the title of Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, and in this capacity were required to visit the Gold Coast and the Gambia. It was within this period, on 21st January 1824, that Governor Charles MacCarthy was killed in a battle against the Ashantis at Assamako in the Gold Coast. In 1827 the Gold Coast Settlements were alienated and handed over to the African Company of Merchants, but owing to reports as to connivance with the slave trade, were again placed under the Sierra Leone Government in 1843. Further changes were made in 1850 when the British territories in the Gold Coast were made a separate Government for a second time, but in 1866 the Imperial Government constituted once more what was termed the Government of the West African Settlements, comprising Sierra Leone, the Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, and the Governor of Sierra Leone became the Governor-in-Chief. Eventually a new Charter, dated 24th July 1874, effected the separation which exists at the present time.

In 1895 an agreement for the demarcation of the northern boundary between the British and French spheres of influence and interests was ratified, and in 1896 the hinterland of Sierra Leone was declared a Protectorate and divided into administrative districts.

The year 1898 was marked by an insurrection in the Protectorate as the result of the imposition of a house tax. The resulting military operations were brought to a successful conclusion early in the following year, and since that date the Protectorate has remained peaceful.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

### Constitution.

The Dependency of Sierra Leone consists of two parts, of which one is Colony and the other Protectorate.

The Colony of Sierra Leone is what is generally, if not very accurately, spoken of as a Crown Colony as opposed to a self-governing Colony. Its constitution is to be found in the following Prerogative Instruments:—

(1) Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated the 28th day of January 1924.

(2) Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet and dated the 28th day of January 1924, as amended by additional Instructions dated the 19th day of January 1929.

(3) The Order of the King in Council, entitled the Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council, dated the 16th day of January 1924, as amended by Orders of the King in Council dated respectively the 27th day of June 1927, the 21st day of December 1928, and the 29th day of June 1931.

So far as the Protectorate of Sierra Leone is concerned, the Constitutional Instrument under which it is governed is the Order of the King in Council, entitled the Sierra Leone Protectorate Order in Council, 1924, dated 16th January 1924, passed by virtue of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890.

The Government of both the Colony and Protectorate is administered by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief (who in Sierra Leone is also a Vice-Admiral) appointed by Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

The Executive Council ordinarily consists of five members, namely the officers performing for the time being the duties of the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Medical Services, and the Commissioner of the Northern Province of the Protectorate.

The Legislative Council consists—

(1) of the Governor as President;

(2) of official members—viz., the members of the Executive Council, the Commissioner of the Southern Province of the Protectorate, the Comptroller of Customs, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Education, the General Manager of the Railway, and the Director of Agriculture;

(3) of nominated unofficial members, of whom there may not be more than seven. Of these nominated members three must be Paramount Chiefs of the Protectorate. Of the remaining four, one represents general European interests in the community; the other European nominated member is

appointed after consultation with the Chamber of Commerce. The remaining two nominated members represent African interests;

(4) of three elected members, of whom two are elected by the Urban and one by the Rural Electorate District of the Colony.

Unofficial members hold their seats for five years, and nominated unofficial members are eligible to be re-appointed for a further term not exceeding five years.

There is power vested in the Governor to appoint persons to be extraordinary members upon any special occasion and to make provisional appointments on a vacancy in the seat of a nominated unofficial member.

The Governor presides over the Legislative Council, and questions therein are decided by a majority of votes, the Governor having an original vote as well as a casting vote.

It should be noted that the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone (like those of the Colonies of the Gambia and Kenya) has the power of legislating for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony, and that, in spite of the powers vested in the Governor and Legislative Council, the Letters Patent and the Sierra Leone Order in Council, 1924, expressly reserve to the Crown the power of legislating by Order in Council for the Colony and Protectorate, respectively.

### **Political Administration.**

For administrative purposes Sierra Leone is commonly, though as will be seen later, not accurately, spoken of as being divided into hard-and-fast divisions—namely, Colony and Protectorate.

The Colony is British territory acquired by purchase or concession under treaties entered into from time to time with native Chiefs and tribal authorities, ranging in date from 1807, when the first valid cession of the Peninsula was made, till 1872, when a portion of Koya or Quiah, previously ceded to the Crown, was re-ceded to the Chiefs and people.

### **COLONY.**

For administrative purposes the Colony may in fact be divided into two parts—

- (1) Colony administered as such.
- (2) Colony administered in every respect as Protectorate.

The part of the Colony administered as such consists virtually of the whole of the Peninsula of Sierra Leone, with the adjacent Tasso and Banana Islands, of the town of Bonthe on Sherbro Island, of the Turtle Islands and York Island. It is composed within three Districts—

- (1) The Police District of Freetown.
- (2) The Headquarters Judicial District.
- (3) The Bonthe District.



*Police District of Freetown.*—The Police District of Freetown consists of the north-western portion of the Peninsula, and it is bounded on the south and south-west by the Adonkia Creek, and a line drawn from its source to a point between Allen Town and Grafton and from thence along Hastings Creek to the Rokell River.

This District which is defined by Section 52 (a) of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1924, contains, in addition to the city of Freetown, the villages of Kissy, Wilberforce, Wellington, Gloucester, Leicester, Regent, Bathurst, Charlotte, Lumley, and other smaller hamlets. Before 1931 the whole Police District of Freetown was under the general supervision of the Commissioner of Police, and no Political Officer visited the outlying villages. These villages have now been placed under the Commissioner of the Headquarters Judicial District for administrative (though not judicial) purposes.

*Freetown Municipality.*—The city of Freetown itself is governed by the "City Council of Freetown" pursuant to and in accordance with the Freetown Municipality Ordinance, 1927; but various so-called Tribal Headmen in Freetown have certain administrative powers over the natives of the aboriginal tribes who reside in the capital.

*Headquarters Judicial District.*—The Headquarters Judicial District, which is defined by Section 52 (b) of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1924, consists, roughly speaking, of the remainder of the Sierra Leone peninsula, together with the Banana Islands.

The Headquarters Judicial District is in charge of a District Commissioner with his headquarters at Waterloo, the largest town in the District. Unlike the Commissioner of all the other Districts, the Commissioner of the Headquarters District is subordinate to no Provincial Commissioner and corresponds direct with the Colonial Secretary.

For purposes of house-tax collection and expenditure, the Freetown Police District and the Headquarters District are grouped together under one Advisory Board, constituted on 1st January 1924.

*Bonthe District.*—The Bonthe District consists of Sherbro Island, Turtle Islands, York Island, and the four following chiefdoms on the mainland, viz., Timdale, Bendu, Cha, and Nongoba Bullom, all of which were ceded to the British Crown by various treaties at different times. It is administered by a District Commissioner who is subordinate to the Commissioner of the Southern Province of the Protectorate, and it should be noted, as will be seen later, that whereas the whole of the Police District of Freetown and the Headquarters Judicial District are administered as Colony, by far the greater part of this District is administered as Protectorate.

The town of Bonthe on Sherbro Island and York Island are the constituents of the Port of Sherbro, by far the most important commercial and maritime centre in Sierra Leone after Freetown itself. The population of these two places consists largely of natives of the Colony and of Europeans engaged in commerce. The mode of

administering Bonthe, York Island, and the small islands adjacent thereto, which together constitute what is called the Sherbro Judicial District, is on this account precisely similar to that employed in the Headquarters District of the Colony.

Outside the town of Bonthe, however, the whole of Sherbro Island has a largely aboriginal native population, divided into two chiefdoms—namely, Dema and Sittia—and the four mainland chiefdoms have a similar native population.

Administration on purely Colony lines being impracticable, the whole of the Bonthe District outside the narrow limits of the Sherbro Judicial District is, along with certain other parts of the Colony, administered exactly as is the Protectorate.

*Parts of the Colony treated as Protectorate.*—Those parts of the Colony which are, for all administrative purposes, treated as Protectorate, consist, in the first place, of a strip of coast line of varying width acquired at different periods before the proclamation of the Protectorate for purposes of Customs control.

Secondly, there is one other area which is in fact Colony administered as Protectorate; this is the Baki Loko territory, acquired by a treaty of 1825.

#### PROTECTORATE.

The hinterland of Sierra Leone, an area of some 26,000 square miles, was declared a British Protectorate in 1896, and the necessary legislative steps were taken to provide for its administration.

For some years it was, for political purposes, divided into a varying number of Districts and in 1919 it consisted of the following five Districts, viz., Koinadugu, Karene, Railway, Ronietta and Northern Sherbro. Each District was controlled by a District Commissioner, holding direct communication with the Secretariat in Freetown, aided by a small staff of Assistant District Commissioners, to each of whom he allocated such duties or such geographical spheres of activity as he thought fit. This division of the Protectorate was found, however, to be defective in practice, as it led to much duplication of work, and to the lack of both uniformity and continuity of policy. In order, therefore, to remedy these defects, as well as to bring the political division of the country into closer accord with the racial distribution of its inhabitants, the Protectorate was, in 1920, divided into three provinces, designated respectively the Northern, containing more or less the area formerly known as the Karene and Koinadugu Districts; the Central, taking in the Railway District and part of the Ronietta District; and the Southern, being composed of the Northern Sherbro District and parts of the Ronietta and Railway Districts. Each Province was placed in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. The Provinces were divided into Districts of varying areas, each of which was controlled by a District Commissioner responsible, in his administrative capacity, to the Commissioner of the Province in which his District lay.

By the Protectorate (Administrative Divisions) Order in Council, 1930, which came into force on 1st January 1931, those three Provinces were reduced to two, namely the Northern and Southern Provinces; and the Order in Council under reference sets out:—

- (a) the respective boundaries of these two Provinces;
- (b) the Districts of which they consist; and
- (c) the native chiefdoms comprised in each of those Districts.

Each District is sub-divided into chiefdoms, owned and administered by their respective tribal authorities, i.e., their Paramount Chiefs in association with the elders or principal men of the respective chiefdoms.

The division of the Protectorate into Provinces and of the Provinces into Districts is arbitrary, and has been dictated by considerations of administrative efficiency, due regard being paid to the necessity for including in one District, where possible, chiefdoms comprising one tribe or section of a tribe. The boundaries of the chiefdoms, however, are fixed by prehistoric tradition and native custom, and although disputes constantly arise as to sections of inter-chiefdom boundaries (indeed the settlement of boundary disputes forms an important part of the work of a Political Officer), the Government does not interfere with chiefdom boundaries unless invited to do so. The chiefdoms vary in size from the considerable area of Tambaka Yobanji in the Kambia District to the smallness of the Yabai Krim in the Pujehun District, i.e. from approximately 500 square miles to about 20 square miles.

Each chiefdom is entirely separate and independent, and although there is natural cohesion between chiefdoms composed of the same tribe and situated in the same locality, no Paramount Chief can claim pre-eminence over other Paramount Chiefs of the same tribe, either by reason of the area of his chiefdom, the wealth of his people, or the antiquity of his house. At any meeting of the Paramount Chiefs of a District, pride of place would naturally be given to those whom age or, more especially length of reign entitled to that honour at the hands of their brother Chiefs, but the conferring of that mark of respect implies no relationship of superiority and subordination. The several chiefdoms are well defined and have no official inter-relationship whatever, with this exception, that independent and disinterested Paramount Chiefs of the same tribe may be called upon to act as assessors in the settlement of any "palaver" which the Tribal Authority of a chiefdom find themselves unable to settle unaided. They may be invited to act in this capacity either at the instance of a Provincial or District Commissioner, or at that of the Paramount Chief in whose chiefdom the dispute has arisen.

The Tribal Authority of a chiefdom is the sole owner of the land within that chiefdom, and this principle of native law and custom, which is uniform throughout the Protectorate, has been consistently and actively supported by Government.

The Courts of the Paramount Chiefs are dealt with in Chapter XIII.

*Functions of Political Officers.*—The functions of a Political Officer are three-fold in nature : administrative, judicial, and departmental ; but his departmental duties are so wedded to those that are purely administrative that it will be convenient to consider those duties together and separately from those of a judicial nature.

In his administrative capacity the District Commissioner (and, *a fortiori*, the Provincial Commissioner) is the representative of the Colonial Government in that portion of the Protectorate committed to his administrative charge. He is the guide, philosopher, and friend to the Paramount Chiefs, the Tribal Authority and the people. He is at once the support of the recognized native authority, the upholder of its prestige, and the protector of the poor against oppression by their rulers. He is the mouthpiece of the Government, and the interpreter and demonstrator of its policy.

A District Commissioner's departmental duties in reality form a part of his administrative duties. He is responsible for the collection of Government revenue in his District, by (a) house tax, and (b) the issue of licences for stores, hawkers, vendors of spirit, fire-arms, etc. He is the propagandist officer who is the coadjutor to the technical officers of the Agricultural and Forestry Departments ; he supervises sanitation on behalf of the Health Department ; he oversees the general conduct of the post offices and agencies ; he keeps a wary eye on the Customs frontiers and seaboards ; he controls the management of the gaols ; he advises the Education Department and assists in its propaganda ; he supervises the laying out and construction of second-class roads, and the erection of native buildings required for official purposes ; he facilitates the progress through his District of any officers whose duties require them to travel through it ; in short, he has ancillary duties to perform on behalf of practically every Government Department in the Colony.

The judicial duties and powers of a Political Officer are fully dealt with under Chapter XIII, to which reference is invited.

### III.—POPULATION.

*Colony.*—The total population of the Colony according to the census of 1931 was 96,422, the racial distributions being as follows :—

Race.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Total Population.
African native tribes ...	...	36,914	24,869	61,783	64·08
African non-natives—Sierra Leoneans ...	...	14,438	18,408	32,846	34·06
Other African non-natives ...	...	583	346	929	0·96
Asiatics ...	...	309	135	444	0·46
Europeans ...	...	308	112	420	0·44
Totals ...	...	52,552	43,870	96,422	100·00

*Protectorate.*—The total population of the Protectorate according to the 1931 census was 1,672,057, of which 796,391 were males and 875,666 were females, and consisted of African native tribes, African non-natives, Asiatics, and Europeans.

The total European population of the Protectorate was 231, of which 173 were males and 58 were females. Of this total 142 were British, other Europeans numbering 89, in which were included 34 Americans.

The total Asiatic population of the Protectorate was 772—577 males and 195 females. These included 754 Syrians, 16 Arabs, and 2 Indians.

African non-natives in the Protectorate numbered 3,265, 1,765 being males and 1,500 females. These included Sierra Leoneans for the most part and a few West Indians, Liberians, American Negroes, persons classed at the census as Nigerians, Gold Coasters, and Mulattoes. Of the total shown, Sierra Leoneans numbered 3,046.

#### Nationalities and Tribes.

The following table shows the various nationalities and tribes amongst the African population of the Colony and Protectorate, and the number in each case at the 1931 census.

<i>Nationality or Tribe.</i>	<i>Colony.</i>	<i>Protectorate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of Total African Population.</i>
Sierra Leoneans ... ..	32,846	3,046	35,892	2·04
Other African non-natives ...	929	219	1,148	0·07
Temne ... ..	21,431	472,258	493,689	27·95
Mende ... ..	10,258	568,788	579,046	32·78
Limba ... ..	6,957	138,714	145,671	8·24
Loko ... ..	5,228	57,152	62,380	3·52
Bullom and Sherbro ... ..	4,634	139,101	143,735	8·15
Susu ... ..	2,391	43,210	45,601	2·58
Mandingo ... ..	1,988	14,081	16,069	0·91
Fula ... ..	1,330	15,523	16,853	0·96
Kono ... ..	604	68,521	69,125	3·92
Gallinas (or Vai) ... ..	673	19,865	20,538	1·16
Koranko ... ..	157	44,203	44,360	2·52
Kissi ... ..	170	34,810	34,980	1·32
Yalunka ... ..	73	16,066	16,139	0·92
Krim ... ..	41	20,639	20,680	1·18
Gola ... ..	—	8,509	8,509	0·50
Gbande ... ..	—	1,131	1,131	0·07
Fanti ... ..	125	—	125	0·01
Joloff ... ..	181	—	181	0·01
Sarakuli ... ..	122	—	122	0·01
Kroo ... ..	4,481	—	4,481	0·29
Bassa ... ..	512	—	512	0·04
Miscellaneous ... ..	427	5,219	5,646	0·33
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>95,558</b>	<b>1,671,055</b>	<b>1,766,613</b>	<b>—</b>

*Geographical Distribution.*—The main geographical distribution of the African population was as follows :—

		<i>Freetown.</i>	<i>Colony other than Freetown.</i>	<i>Protectorate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Sierra Leoneans ...	...	20,970	11,876	3,046	35,892
Other African non-natives ...	...	784	145	219	1,148
Tribes ...	...	32,919	28,864	1,667,790	1,729,573
Total African population ...					1,766,613

### Migration.

During the year 1935, 226 Syrians entered and 140 left the Colony by sea. In all there were 2,414 immigrants and 1,898 emigrants. All these entered and left the Colony by sea. The total number of European immigrants and emigrants other than British subjects was 380 and 161 respectively.

### Births and Deaths.

The figures for births and deaths for the Colony for 1935 are as follows :—

#### (a) Births—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Crude Birth-rate.</i>
1,276	1,113	2,389	23·4

(The birth-rate as shown is probably too low owing to many births outside Freetown having escaped registration).

#### (b) Deaths—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Crude Death-rate.</i>
1,324	1,100	2,424	23·7

As registration is not compulsory there are no reliable figures available for births and deaths in the Protectorate.

*Infant Mortality.*—The following are the figures for infant mortality for the Colony for 1935 :—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 live-births.</i>
304	248	552	231

(The infant mortality rate shown is probably too high owing to the absence of machinery for enforcing registration of births outside Freetown).

No figures for infant mortality are available for the Protectorate.

The last decennial census (1931) gave a total of 96,422 persons in the Colony as compared with 85,163 persons in 1921. The increase was due chiefly to immigration of natives from the Protectorate to Freetown, the rest of the Colony showing an increase of about 41 persons during this period. The estimated population at mid-year 1935 was 60,903.

The population of the Protectorate was recorded as 1,672,057 compared with 1,456,148 persons in 1921, the difference in this case being an actual increase due to natural increment and not to migratory or other causes.

### Marriages.

The numbers of marriages as shown by the registers for 1935 are :—

	<i>Freetown.</i>	<i>Village areas (Colony).</i>	<i>Headquarters District (Colony).</i>	<i>Bonthe (Colony).</i>	<i>Protectorate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Christian ...	146	27	10	7	36	226
Mohammedan ...	24	5	—	—	1	30
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	170	32	10	7	37	256
	—	—	—	—	—	—

Only figures for Christian marriages are available for the Protectorate. There is no registration of marriage by " Native Custom ".

## IV—HEALTH.

### General Health of the Population.

The exceptionally heavy rain experienced in 1935 was in a large measure a contributory cause of the increased incidence of disease experienced in that year. Increases were especially noticeable in the respiratory and skeletal groups, while malaria recorded an appreciable jump in cases treated.

The increase in avitaminosis is apparent rather than real, and is due largely to the easier recognition of this deficiency state which was first recorded in any number only three years ago.

As in the former year the figures quoted refer only to cases treated at the Government Institutions; they do not include cases treated at Mission Hospitals and Mission Centres. In conformity with former practice a tabular list shows in comparative manner the cases treated in 1934 and 1935.

The steady growth of mining activities in the Protectorate probably accounts for the increase in external injuries, many of which ultimately reach Freetown for medical treatment.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
Malaria ... ..	6,197	7,718
Yaws ... ..	7,362	6,539
Chronic rheumatism ... ..	7,559	7,642
Conjunctivitis ... ..	841	903
Affections of the ear ... ..	924	940
Lymphadenitis, bubo (non-specific) ... ..	621	620
Coryza ... ..	1,031	1,100
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<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
Acute bronchitis ... ..	6,106	6,905
Chronic bronchitis ... ..	3,994	5,301
Caries, pyorrhoea, etc. ... ..	1,539	1,627
Gastritis ... ..	563	440
Dyspepsia ... ..	4,350	3,827
Abscess ... ..	529	500
Scabies ... ..	961	1,296
Arthritis ... ..	1,481	1,624
Wounds (by cutting or stabbing instruments) ... ..	857	745
Other external injuries ... ..	3,756	5,132
Asthenia ... ..	845	951
Syphilis ... ..	476	566
Gonorrhoea ... ..	2,234	2,526
Avitaminosis ... ..	455	1,311

### Mortality.

Only in Freetown can any accurate figures be obtained as to the number of deaths and their causes. Elsewhere, although the machinery exists, it is entirely dependent on the willingness of the people to come forward for treatment, and, in fatal cases, to register the deaths. Every effort is made to register all deaths occurring in Freetown and, as the Medical Department controls the burial of diseased persons, the figures for deaths occurring in Freetown can be taken as fairly accurate. Only the education and the greater advancement of the indigenous population can enable us to obtain reliable figures for the Protectorate.

### Principal Causes of Deaths—1935.

Appended is a list showing the principal causes of deaths as registered. The deaths as registered in Freetown are the approximate statement of the mortality causes :—

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>Freetown (including Cline Town) 1,375.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ... ..	222	16·0
Malaria ... ..	179	13·0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	84	6·1
Senility ... ..	80	5·8
Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteritis ... ..	73	5·3
Infantile Convulsions ... ..	64	4·6
Nephritis ... ..	61	4·4
Cerebral hæmorrhage ... ..	45	3·2
Valvular disease ... ..	41	2·9
Prematurity ... ..	21	1·5
Strangulated Hernia ... ..	15	1·0
Hemiplegia ... ..	14	1·0

The number of deaths registered on medical certificate was 441, comprising 32·0 per cent. of the deaths registered.

Causes of deaths for the rest of the Colony are not available, the figures being very unreliable owing to the absence of a Medical Officer or Dispenser in the majority of the registration areas.

**Provision for Treatment.**

The Government hospital facilities in the Colony remain as they were in 1934, i.e., the Connaught Hospital in Freetown and the Government Hospital in Bonthe.

A comparative statement of the cases treated at these institutions during 1934 and 1935 is given below. Generally the figures for 1935 show an increase over those for 1934, the most noticeable item being that of "subsequent attendances" at the Connaught Hospital; this indicates a greater appreciation of benefit on the part of the patients reporting.

The figures of attendance at the Connaught and Bonthe Hospitals are as follows :—

<i>Connaught Hospital—</i>							1934.	1935.
In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,464	2,672
Out-patients—New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,155	18,635
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	105,511	135,094
Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,281	2,246
<i>Bonthe Hospital—</i>								
In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	371
Out-patients—New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,080	2,983
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,888	13,670

*Protectorate.*—During the period under review a new Protectorate type hospital of permanent construction was completed in Moyamba. The Mission hospitals continue as formerly, aided by the subsidy given by Government; during the year good progress was made with the construction of a semi-permanent hospital at Kamakwie, the centre of the American Wesleyan Mission.

The Government hospitals at Bo and Makeni both record increases in their activity; a comparative table for 1934 and 1935 is given below.

<i>Protectorate Hospital, Bo, Southern Province—</i>							1934.	1935.
In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	445
Out-patients—New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,379	2,962
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,046	18,561
<i>Protectorate Hospital, Makeni, Northern Province—</i>								
In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	241
Out-patients—New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,919	2,563
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,620	9,951

*Dispensaries.*—During the year there was no change in these facilities.

*Midwives.*—As a logical sequence of the passing of the new Midwives Ordinance, a beginning was made in the training of African midwives. During the year four pupils were enrolled.

*Maternity and Child Welfare.*—The removal of this centre to larger and more accessible quarters near the Connaught Hospital has led to a most welcome use of the centre by expectant women

and nursing mothers. Admissions to the labour ward show the greatest increase ever recorded. The table below shows these increases when compared with 1934, and also gives the number of cases treated at the Princess Christian Mission Hospital which serves the east ward of the city.

The work of the Health Visitors steadily increases, and, as these officers are directly controlled and supervised by the Medical Officer in charge of the Maternity Centre, there is a resultant increase in the amount of after-care which nursing mothers and young infants are receiving.

	<i>Connaught Hospital and Maternity Centre, Oxford Street.</i>		<i>Princess Christian Mission Hospital.</i>	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
Ante-natal attendances ... ..	4,684	5,981	1,265	981
Labour cases admitted ... ..	331	554	76	42
Health visits ... ..	5,008	11,985	3,489	3,551
Infant welfare clinic attendances	10,681	12,056	6,564	4,414

### Sanitation.

Though the epidemic of smallpox which began in 1932 still continues in a less severe form, it is satisfactory to record a diminution in the numbers of cases and deaths from this disease.

The undetected entrance of an infected Protectorate native into Freetown gave rise to a localized outbreak in June; 22 cases resulted, but the outbreak was quickly controlled.

The table below gives the figures for the Colony and Protectorate during 1935.

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Number of cases discovered.</i>	<i>Number of deaths.</i>	<i>Number of vaccinations.</i>
<i>Colony Districts—</i>			
Freetown ... ..	61*	8	13,498
Headquarters Judicial ... ..	146	23	2,113
Sherbro ... ..	7	—	2,436
<i>Protectorate Districts—</i>			
<i>Northern Province—</i>			
Port Loko ... ..	353	57	1,552
Kambia ... ..	3	—	1,026
Karene ... ..	17	—	294
Bombali ... ..	133	3	3,412
Koinadugu ... ..	42	—	1,244
<i>Southern Province—</i>			
Kailahun ... ..	30	4	335
Kono ... ..	22	6	1,364
Kenema ... ..	2	1	2,049
Bo ... ..	328	93	2,841
Moyamba ... ..	243	34	8,369
Pujehun ... ..	212	30	3,776
Totals ... ..	1,599	259	44,309

\* Of these cases 21 were imported.

*General Sanitary Progress.*

The services of the Chief Sanitary Superintendent were wholly utilized during 1935 in improving sanitary conditions in the Protectorate. Three towns accidentally destroyed by fire were rebuilt on sanitary lay-outs under his personal supervision, and many other Protectorate towns were provided with sanitary structures, markets, etc., from funds provided by the Protectorate Mining Benefits Trust Fund.

This sanitary improvement of Protectorate towns is now a definite part of the Medical Department's programme, and it will be continued on a progressive scale in later years.

**V.—HOUSING.****Freetown and Colony.**

*Colony.*—The majority of the wage-earning population of Freetown and the larger towns of the Colony occupy timber-framed houses with concrete or stone and mortar dwarf walls roofed with corrugated iron sheets or palm-tile thatch. The floors are either of concrete or of native timber boarding, and window openings are fitted with glazed casements or boarded hinged shutters according to the means of the occupant.

The artisan class, as a rule, own their houses, whereas the unskilled labouring class usually rent one or two rooms in a compound for themselves and their families.

There are no Building Societies in Freetown, but a scheme inaugurated by the City Council enables houseowners and prospective houseowners to borrow money for the purpose of improving existing buildings and erecting new ones. Under this arrangement approximately 22 new houses have been erected at a cost of about £8,500.

In addition, a building scheme has been introduced by a firm of timber merchants in Freetown. Under this scheme, prospective owners of the type of house property costing from £250 to £600 can erect buildings under the supervision of the firm both expeditiously and inexpensively, payment being made by an initial small deposit followed by monthly instalments.

In connexion with this scheme, Government has laid out and has leased to the firm a small model residential area which enables intending houseowners to obtain (by assignment from the firm) leases of building plots at a moderate ground rent and with an option to purchase the freehold within 20 years.

Seven houses have now been completed on this area.

**Protectorate.**

In the Protectorate the great majority of houses of the wage-earning classes are built of wattle and mud daub with palm-tile or grass thatch roofs—and this form of construction is frequently

also adopted by Europeans both official and unofficial. In the Protectorate, as a rule, the occupier is the owner, though in the larger towns there is always a floating population which rents the accommodation required.

## VI—PRODUCTION.

### Minerals.

Minerals occurring in economic quantities in Sierra Leone are platinum, gold, diamonds, iron and probably chromite and ilmenite. All but the last two were mined during the year and new deposits of gold and diamonds were found.

*Platinum.*—Of the few individuals and small syndicates who were attracted to the platinum field towards the close of 1934 only two reached the producing stage. Some rich pockets were worked by the only company interested in platinum, thus raising the year's production to 750 ounces which is a record.

*Gold.*—More individuals and local syndicates continued to enter the field and some are making headway. Applications received for mining ground in respect of gold were nearly twice as numerous as in 1934. This is indicative of the great attraction offered by gold mining.

Up to the present gold produced in Sierra Leone has been mined from alluvial deposits. However, active prospecting was continued on the lode at Pujehun and one or two more promising indications of lode formations have been discovered. Generally much greater interest was taken in lode prospecting.

The gold mining field has widened to include part of Karene District, Northern Province, and Kailahun and Kenema Districts, Southern Province, as well as the already known mining areas in Koinadugu and Bombali Districts of the Northern Province and Bo and Kono Districts of the Southern Province. The last, which was a closed area, was thrown open to general prospecting just before the end of the year. Applications for mining ground have been lodged, but production has not yet commenced.

The year's production of 32,947 ounces (crude) of an estimated value of £219,323 exceeds the previous year's record of 22,614 ounces.

*Diamonds.*—The agreement between Government and the Consolidated African Selection Trust, Limited, has now been ratified and a subsidiary Company under the name of the Sierra Leone Selection Trust, Limited, has been incorporated having the sole right to prospect for and win diamonds in Sierra Leone. Government benefits by means of a tax on profits. All rents are commuted and a sum of £7,000 is payable annually to the Protectorate

Mining Benefits Trust Fund (all mineral rents accruing from the Protectorate are paid into this fund which is used exclusively for the benefit of the natives of the Protectorate).

The production is now on a large scale and amounted to 291,837 carats during 1935. The diamond is of gem quality and considerable reserves have been discovered. Sierra Leone is now established as one of the important diamond fields of the world.

**Iron Ore.**—The mining of the hematite iron ore is now also an established industry. The deposits now being worked occur near Marampa. Larger deposits have been discovered near the headwaters of the Tonkolili River in Tonkolili District. A survey for a proposed extension of the railway from Marampa to the Tonkolili area has been completed, but it will be some time before the latter deposit is exploited.

Production of iron ore from the Marampa deposits during 1935 amounted to 433,540 tons.

**Labour.**—Mining is absorbing a large number of unskilled African labourers and offering employment to some skilled artisans and clerks. Labour is generally plentiful but seasonal shortages during the planting season are sometimes experienced. Below is appended a comparative table showing the numbers of African labourers employed since the inception of mining in Sierra Leone:—

*Comparative table showing numbers of African labourers engaged in connexion with prospecting and mining. (Figures for Marampa-Pepel Railway Construction 1930-2 not included.)*

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Daily average for the year ...	48	384	718	1,782	4,480	6,075	9,445

## Agricultural Produce.

### FOOD CROPS.

**Rice.**—The year 1935 was a record one for the export of rice; some 1,024 tons were exported, chiefly to Bathurst, Gambia, while imports were negligible. The 1935 crop, which supplies food till September, 1936, was an average one although rather late.

Considerable progress was made in the Scarcies area. One of the imported varieties of seed which has proved successful was multiplied considerably, and distributed for production by farmers in the Scarcies area in 1935. A good return was obtained and this variety can now be established in that area. Other introductions and selections are being studied; some of the varieties showed great promise in 1934 and 1935 and further work with these is being carried on. It is hoped that very shortly the production of some of the pure strains of the better varieties will be on a sufficiently large scale to allow of milling separately in sufficient quantities to try the various markets along the West Coast.

**Cassava.**—The Agricultural Department has continued its efforts to eliminate "mosaic" disease, which causes great loss in the yield of cassava, and good progress has been made.

**EXPORT CROPS.**

*Palm Kernels.*—Seventy-eight thousand and nineteen tons of kernels were exported in 1935. Unfortunately the prices prevailing were still low and the value only reached £583,645. The price is less than half that of 1928.

*Ginger.*—An average amount of ginger was harvested and the price was better than in 1934, but was still low.

*Piassava.*—The export of piassava for 1935 was slightly below the record established during the previous year but the price slightly improved. The quality both of Sherbro and of Sulima piassava was well maintained. The export figures for the last seven years show that this product has suffered less violent fluctuations in price than other Sierra Leone products.

*Kola.*—The exports of kola improved slightly during 1935 but the trade in this product is still depressed. For many years kola has been, next to palm kernels, the chief agricultural export and the effect of the loss of so much of the kola trade will be severely felt. The volume (1,859 tons) was little more than one-half that of 1928 and the value (£39,415) less than one-seventh.

*Cocoa.*—For a long time there have been small quantities of cocoa exported. In 1935 the amount reached 164 tons.

*Coffee.*—A small amount of coffee is grown for local consumption and for export. So far only negligible quantities have been exported, but the native cultivator is interested in this crop and shows signs of increasing production.

*Fruits.*—Investigations with regard to grapefruit, oranges, bananas and pineapples continue but it will take some time before there is any real export in those products.

**Live Stock.**

There are as yet no statistics concerning the live stock of this country. Cattle-farming is carried out on a small scale in the Northern Province. A large proportion of the cattle (of which something like 5,000-6,000 are slaughtered annually in the Colony and Protectorate) is imported from French Guinea. Sheep and goats are bred on a moderate scale throughout the country, and pigs to a small extent. There are a few horses, the majority of which also come from French territory. The value of the export in hides amounted to £1,156 in 1935.

**VII.—COMMERCE.****Imports.**

The total value of imports into the Colony during the year 1935 amounted to £1,214,315 as compared with £805,227 in 1934, being an increase of £409,088.

The following table shows the value of imports by classes during the years 1934 and 1935 :—

	1934. £	1935. £	Increase. £
Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco ... ..	189,315	209,551	20,236
Class II.—Raw materials, etc.	60,200	72,909	12,709
Class III.—Articles mainly manufactured ... ..	503,764	816,438	312,674
Class IV.—Animals not for food, etc. ... ..	23,055	27,658	4,603
Class V.—Bullion, specie, etc.	28,893	87,759	58,866
Totals ... ..	805,227	1,214,315	409,088

Compared with 1934, there were increases in the value of each of the three categories which constitute Class I. " Food " by £1,067, " Drink " by £6,275, and " Tobacco " (mainly unmanufactured) by £12,894.

Commercial coal was mainly responsible for the increase in Class II, the value being £12,186 more than the 1934 imports.

With few exceptions all items under Class III recorded an increase, particularly cotton piece-goods (£189,634).

The following table shows the commercial imports for home consumption of cotton piece-goods, including velveteen, for the years 1931 to 1935 :—

Year.	Quantity. Sq. yds.	Value. £	Duty obtained. £
1931 ... ..	5,014,822	121,960	22,302
1932 ... ..	11,169,367	262,959	48,651
1933 ... ..	6,129,891	124,702	24,047
1934 ... ..	5,638,488	107,740	26,524
1935 ... ..	14,207,762	297,455	72,593

The following table shows the value and percentage of the imports from the different countries during the years 1934 and 1935 :—

	Value. 1934. £	Value. 1935. £	Percentage. 1934.	Percentage. 1935.
United Kingdom ... ..	470,100	852,124	58.38	70.17
British West African Possessions ... ..	6,226	34,837	0.77	2.87
British Possessions (other) ... ..	145,132	133,605	18.03	11.02
France ... ..	11,696	13,159	1.45	1.08
Germany ... ..	22,146	31,749	2.75	2.61
Holland ... ..	4,455	8,448	0.55	0.70
United States of America ... ..	69,118	74,293	8.59	6.11
Japan ... ..	28,770	9,258	3.57	0.76
Foreign West African Possessions ... ..	974	5,034	0.12	0.41
Other European Countries ... ..	37,506	41,016	4.66	3.38
Other Countries ... ..	9,104	10,792	1.13	0.89
Totals ... ..	805,227	1,214,315	100.00	100.00



**Exports.**

The total value of exports from the Colony during the year 1935 amounted to £1,583,834 (domestic exports being £1,556,816 and non-domestic £27,018).

The following table shows the value of exports by classes during the years 1934 and 1935 :—

	1934.	1935.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
<i>Class I.—</i>				
Food, Drink and Tobacco ... ..	28,361	46,982	18,621	—
<i>Class II.—</i>				
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured ... ..	663,698	1,283,271	619,573	—
<i>Class III.—</i>				
Articles wholly or mainly manufac- tured ... ..	15,357	14,554	—	803
<i>Class IV.—</i>				
Animals not for food ... ..	282	629	347	—
<i>Class V.—</i>				
Bullion, Specie and Currency Notes...	304,177	238,398	—	65,779
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>1,011,875</b>	<b>1,583,834</b>	<b>638,541</b>	<b>66,582</b>

The following table is a comparative statement of the principal exports during the years 1934 and 1935 :—

	1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Benniseed ... .. tons	203	1,856	370	3,122
Cocoa, raw ... .. „	138	1,755	164	2,043
Diamonds ... .. value	—	144,861	—	402,067
Ginger ... .. cwt.	33,172	23,254	30,121	36,918
Hides (cattle) tanned ... .. lb.	9,577	481	13,905	770
Kola nuts ... .. cwt.	29,206	18,304	37,183	39,415
Palm kernels ... .. tons	68,655	360,780	78,019	583,645
Palm oil ... .. „	2,225	18,032	2,892	35,814
Peppers ... .. lb.	75,569	1,015	40,385	665
Piassava ... .. tons	3,659	30,390	3,438	30,997
Platinum ... .. oz.	339	2,567	556	3,871
Rice ... .. tons	222	1,204	1,024	6,183
Gold ... .. oz.	22,733	140,483	33,216	225,423
Gum copal ... .. tons	—	—	—	—
Iron ore ... .. value	—	84,355	—	178,848

The following table shows the value and percentage of the exports to the different countries during the years 1934 and 1935 :—

Country.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	1934.	1934.	1935.	1935.
	£		£	
United Kingdom ... ..	679,163	67·12	1,078,923	68·12
British West African Possessions	31,490	3·11	48,822	3·08
British Possessions (other) ...	3,489	0·35	5,861	0·37
France ... ..	1,963	0·19	1,628	0·10
Germany ... ..	148,010	14·63	179,074	11·31
Holland ... ..	84,402	8·34	124,589	7·87
United States of America ...	20,409	2·02	39,110	2·46
Japan ... ..	750	0·07	—	—
Foreign West African Possessions	9,244	0·91	9,122	0·58
Other European Countries ...	30,205	2·99	90,721	5·73
Other Countries ... ..	2,750	0·27	5,984	0·38
Totals ... ..	1,011,875	100·00	1,583,834	100·00

*Palm kernels.*—Seventy-eight thousand and nineteen tons, or 9,364 tons in excess of 1934, were shipped. The Home market price advanced from £7 17s. 6d. in January to £11 7s. 6d. in December and averaged throughout the year £9 15s. 4d. as compared with £7 3s. 2d. in 1934.

Germany purchased 18,695 tons, a decrease on the figure of 1934 of 7,434 tons. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 35,589 tons or an increase of 9,965 tons. Exports to Holland fell from 14,758 to 14,711 tons.

The following table shows the quantity and value of palm kernels exported during the last five years :—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
1931 ... ..	54,462	449,742
1932 ... ..	77,162	687,477
1933 ... ..	64,083	472,824
1934 ... ..	68,655	360,780
1935 ... ..	78,019	583,645

### State of Trade.

The following comparative table summarises the state of trade in the Colony during the past five years :—

Year.	Total Imports (less specie and currency notes).	Re-exports (less specie and currency notes).	Net Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Excess of net Imports over Domestic Exports.	Excess of Domestic Exports over net Imports.	Customs Duty on Imports and Exports.	Tonnage of Shipping entered and cleared.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1931	991,120	75,376	915,744	616,337	299,407	—	340,056	3,927,457
1932	1,219,588	20,749	1,198,839	878,424	320,415	—	452,880	3,286,299
1933	817,108	18,306	798,802	753,930	44,872	—	371,686	3,509,799
1934	776,334	15,376	760,958	832,805	—	71,847	313,528	4,269,310
1935	1,128,556	14,043	1,112,513	1,556,816	—	444,303	441,966	4,794,868

## VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

### Wages.

*Artisans (Public Works).*—In Freetown during 1935, Public Works artisans were paid from 2s. to 5s. 9d. a day for journeymen and from 1s. to 2s. 6d. for improvers. In a few exceptional cases certain journeymen were paid at the rate of 8s. 8d. a day.

In the Protectorate rates of pay varied from 6d. to 1s. for improvers and 1s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. for journeymen.

*Labourers (Public Works).*—In Freetown the rate of pay of ordinary unskilled labour was from 10d. to 1s. a day. In certain cases unskilled labour employed on special work in which they had acquired some proficiency were paid slightly higher rates, the maximum being 1s. 9d.

In the Protectorate the rates of pay for labourers varied from 6d. to 10d. while the rate of pay for headmen or gangers varied from 8d. to 2s. 6d. per diem.

The wages of artisans outside Government employ are practically the same as those paid by the Government departments.

### Cost of Living.

Rice, the Colony's staple food, was obtainable at from 4s. 6d. to 5s. a bushel or 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per kettle.

## IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

### Education.

An Education Ordinance passed in 1929 provides a complete code for all Colony and Protectorate Schools. Separate Schedules for Rules which apply to the Colony and Protectorate respectively, differ in the important means of providing Government grants-in-aid.

In the Colony the schools are conducted by Boards of Managers as a result of the amalgamation of the mission primary schools. The Managers are responsible for the upkeep of the school buildings, but the Government pays the salaries of teachers and provides equipment in the primary schools. All school fees are paid into Government revenue.

The secondary schools on the Assisted List in the Colony receive capitation and equipment grants-in-aid. Grants are also paid to qualified teachers.

In the Protectorate, the assisted schools receive capitation, building, and equipment grants, but the salaries of the teachers are paid by the mission authorities. Additional grants to qualified teachers in the Protectorate are paid by Government.

*Colony Schools.*—In the Colony there are at present 49 assisted primary schools with 7,097 pupils on the rolls, and an average daily attendance of 5,236.

The assisted secondary schools (which in some cases provide primary and preparatory education as well as secondary) may be summarized as follows:—

Boys—Six schools with 64 primary, 212 preparatory, and 338 secondary pupils.

Girls—Five schools with 426 primary, 136 preparatory, and 118 secondary pupils.

Included in the boys' secondary schools is the Prince of Wales School, established and maintained entirely by Government. This school makes special provision for the teaching of science and for technical instruction, and is liberally equipped with laboratories and workshops.

There are also three assisted schools in the Colony providing technical training—The Albert Academy (carpentry and printing), the Sir Alfred Jones Trade School (carpentry and cabinet making) and the American Methodist Episcopal Girls' Industrial School (domestic science and arts).

With regard to the education of girls, domestic science in all its branches forms a most important part of their curriculum. A special examination is held annually by independent examiners and certificates and diplomas are awarded to successful students. Provision is also made at the Roman Catholic Convent School for instruction in this subject to girls who have already left school and are contemplating marriage. Training for nurses is given both at the Connaught (Government) Hospital and the Princess Christian Mission Hospital.

Scholarships tenable at the Women Teachers' Training College at Wilberforce are awarded to girls from the secondary schools. The College is residential and is financed and largely controlled by Government.

Higher education for boys is provided at the Fourah Bay College, a missionary institution affiliated to Durham University. Arts and theological courses are provided.

A separate course for the training of men teachers is also provided at the Fourah Bay College. Residential scholarships are awarded annually by Government, which also finances the scheme for teacher training.

*Protectorate Schools.*—In the Protectorate nine missionary authorities conduct 83 assisted schools with 5,063 boys and 1,792 girls on the rolls. In addition, these bodies conduct 94 unassisted schools with an estimated total of 2,457 pupils.

Government controls four boys' schools in the Protectorate with 275 pupils. These, with an exception of the Bo School and the Koyeima School, are rural schools of junior grades.

*Bo School.*—The Bo School was established by Government in 1906 for the education of the sons and nominees of chiefs. It aims at providing the boys with a liberal education in preparation for the important work they will probably be called upon to undertake in connexion with their chiefdoms. Hygiene and sanitation, town-planning, building, and manual training form part of the curriculum.

*Koyeima School.*—The Central School at Koyeima is intended to provide education for Protectorate youths beyond that given in the primary schools. The school provides training in such technical subjects as woodwork, building, tailoring and agriculture.

*Music, etc.*—The natives of Sierra Leone have a gift for music—both vocal and instrumental. Most of the large churches and chapels have pipe organs which are played by African organists. Many Africans, too, show skill on the pianoforte and other instruments. The band of the Sierra Leone Battalion, Royal West African Frontier Force, is an outstanding example of how far musical art can be developed.

A special music master has been engaged to teach singing on correct lines in the schools, and very good results have been achieved. Naturally, the children excel in rendering negro spirituals, but they have made great progress in music of a more classical nature. An annual singing competition has been inaugurated among the schools and this has been highly appreciated and the competition is very keen.

### **Welfare Institutions.**

The methods of caring for the poor and sick, and the burial of deceased destitute persons, remained the same during 1935 as in the previous year. Friendly Societies abound.

### **Mental Home.**

There is a mental home at Kissy, about 5 miles from Freetown.

## **X.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.**

### **Roads.**

*Colony.*—The principal means of communication between the smaller towns and villages of the Colony is by non-motorable roads; there is, however, a motor road from Freetown to Waterloo (20 miles) which connects several villages on the route with the capital of the Colony. Freetown is connected to Lumley Village (6½ miles) and to Hill Station (5 miles) by bitumen-surfaced laterite

gravel roads, and a laterite gravel road from Hill Station, 3 miles in length, affords facilities for the use of motor transport to the population in and around the village of Regent. There are 50 miles of roads and streets in the capital of the Colony of which about 31 miles are motorable—the principal streets are surface treated with bitumen and are provided with concrete surface-water drains and channels.

*Protectorate.*—The total mileage of maintained roads in the Protectorate is 792½. The roads are surfaced with laterite and are for the greater part 16 feet wide.

The majority of the bridges are built with concrete abutments and piers, and steel joists carrying a timber deck, but there still remains a number of timber beam and trestle bridges which are being reconstructed to a standard type, with a 9 feet wide deck, as their condition requires and funds permit. In addition to the above Government-maintained roads there are Chiefs' roads constructed and maintained by tribal authorities concerned which are not usually open to heavy motor vehicles and are sometimes not available for motor traffic in the wet season.

In cases where the width of rivers has rendered the construction of bridges financially impracticable, ferries are used. There are fifteen such ferries in the Protectorate, the pontoons being constructed of timber with one exception which has a steel pontoon. The pontoons are connected by steel wire rope bridles to a wheeled traveller moving on a steel cable-way which is slung between towers on the bank. The pontoon is impelled across the river partly by the action of the current and partly by the boat crew hauling on a light steel hand-line also slung between the banks.

### Railway.

The total length of open line at the end of 1935 was 311 miles : the gauge is 2 ft. 6 ins.

Capital expenditure on the railway to the 31st December 1935, was £1,428,239.

The total revenue of the railway was £180,005 which shows an increase of £28,791 over the figure for the previous year. The revenue includes £1,084 for contributions to the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

The expenditure, other than capital, for the year was £186,555 which shows a reduction of £3,964 as compared with 1934. This total includes £78,547 for loan charges, pensions and gratuities, cost of services rendered by other Government departments, and expenses in connexion with the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme. Working expenditure amounted to £128,862 and gross receipts to £180,005.

Passenger journeys in the year were 449,513, an increase of 72,390 over the previous year, and the tonnage carried was 71,628 tons against 59,938 in 1934.

	1913.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Receipts per train mile	9 6·11	11 7·13	10 10·71	8 5·39	8 10·93	8 7·88	8 11·06
Working expenses per train mile ...	5 1·09*	10 4·34	11 4·17	8 9·48	8 3·86	8 1·98	7 8·82
Passengers carried ...	438,388	367,602	258,834	252,472	408,149	373,161	377,123
Tonnage carried ...	62,084	75,473	70,949	61,859	66,024	58,866	59,938

\* Exclusive of pensions, gratuities, etc.

The rolling stock in use during the year consisted of 39 locomotives, 70 coaching vehicles and 304 goods vehicles.

### Motor Bus Service.

The motor bus service is under the direction of the General Manager of the Railway. This service runs on two routes, viz., route 1 to Hill Station European Settlement through Wilberforce, a distance of five miles, and route 2 to Lumley Beach, where there is an excellent golf links,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Freetown, on the western sea-board of the peninsula of Sierra Leone. The fleet in 1935 consisted of five passenger vehicles and two goods lorries.

The total number of passengers carried was 232,090 and the gross receipts amounted to £2,937.

The staff employed was :—

European	...	...	...	...	...	1
Africans	...	...	...	...	...	19
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	20
						—

### Postal Business.

There was considerable increase in postal business during 1935. Postal business was conducted from 12 post offices and 56 postal agencies; money-order business from 23 and postal-order business from 53 offices.

The total revenue collected was £22,331 as against a sum of £18,652 in the previous year. Of this amount £15,216 was derived from direct postal revenue, £5,457 from Customs duty on parcels, and £1,658 from the sale of stamps for Inland Revenue purposes.

As regards correspondence, the estimated number of articles of all kinds dealt with during the year was 2,003,800 as compared with 1,803,800 in 1934. Included therein are 79,700 registered articles. Money-order transactions increased from 3,541 (value £21,443) in 1934 to 3,728 (value £20,921) in 1935.



The total number and value of postal-orders issued during the year was 50,381 and £30,748, and the number and value of postal-orders paid was 41,523 and £26,110 as compared with the figures for the previous year which were—orders issued 43,948, value £25,121; orders paid 37,459, value £22,294.

The parcel post transactions showed an increase, 32,180 parcels being handled as against 28,334 the previous year.

In the cash-on-delivery parcels service (with Great Britain only) 8,512 parcels were received (value £14,451) as compared with 6,164 (value £10,500) in 1934.

### **Telegraph System.**

The internal telegraph system is maintained by the railway. The main system runs from Freetown to Pendembu (227½ miles from Freetown) with transmitting stations at Bauya and Bo; this system is connected up by branches with most of the district headquarters in the Protectorate. The total mileage is 1,099¼, plus the railway traffic control line of 455 miles.

### **Telephones.**

The only service is that in Freetown and district, maintained by the Railway Department. The total mileage is 392¾.

### **Broadcast Relay Service.**

The Broadcast Service was inaugurated in May 1934, and is owned and controlled by Government.

It is a relay service which operates on the rediffusion principle. The equipment, consisting of rectifying apparatus, two short-wave battery operated receivers and five power amplifiers, together with studio and gramophone equipment, is of the latest design. The power amplifiers are capable of giving a combined undistorted output of 300 watts.

Directional reflector aerials are used and are erected 500 ft. above sea level.

The station relays as a standard programme the whole of Transmissions II and IV in the Empire programme from Daventry on wavelengths of 13, 16, 19, 25 and 31 metres. All transmissions from Daventry are receivable at good signal strength in normal circumstances.

The number of subscribers up to date is over 720.

### **Cables and Wireless.**

Cable and Wireless Limited maintain a cable office and a low-power wireless station in Freetown; the latter is used mainly for communicating with shipping.

Increase in the knowledge of wireless telegraphy and recent improvement in the manufacture of wireless installations of moderate cost have led to considerable numbers of applications on the part of private individuals for licences under the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1924, and the holders of such licences have little difficulty in picking up any station in Europe and America broadcasting on suitable short-wavelengths.

### Shipping.

There was an increase of 69 in the number of steam and motor vessels entering in the Colony during the year and in tonnage 262,061. Of a total of 2,397,361 tons entered, 59.77 per cent. was British, 11.36 German, 5.44 Italian, 6.25 French and 7.02 American.

The following shipping lines call regularly at Freetown on their way to or from other West African ports:—

<i>Line.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Frequency of calls.</i>
American West African Line.	New York ... ..	2 monthly (average) with passengers and general cargo.
Compania Transmediterranea.	Barcelona, Valencia, Madrid and Cadiz.	Passengers monthly.
Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd.	United Kingdom coastal ports.	Passengers fortnightly.
Do. do.	Continental ports ...	Cargo frequently.
Do. do.	Canada ... ..	Cargo every 3 weeks.
Fabre-Fraissinet ...	Marseilles ... ..	Monthly.
Holland West African Lijn.	Hamburg, Amsterdam, Le Havre and coast ports up to Spanish Guinea.	"
Navigazione Libera Trestina (Italian).	Genoa and coast ports	Passengers and cargo—monthly each.
Woermann Linie ...	Hamburg, Southampton and continental ports, Hamburg and continental ports.	Cargo—monthly.
United Africa Co., Ltd.	Liverpool and coast ports.	Passenger—fortnightly.
Société Navele de l'Ouest and Chargeurs Réunis.	Marseilles and coast ports.	Cargo—fortnightly.
L'Equatoriale (Italian)	Genoa and coast ports	Passengers and cargo—twice monthly.
Compania Naviera Amaya (Spanish).	Continental and African ports.	Passengers and cargo—monthly.
		Cargo—monthly.
		One in 2 months.

The lower reaches of all the rivers of Sierra Leone are navigable for boats and canoes, and a considerable traffic is carried on by these means. The most commonly used craft are open sailing boats with a carrying capacity of about 4 tons. During recent years motor launches have come into use and this form of water transport appears to be growing increasingly popular with the natives.

There are four ports of entry in the Colony—Freetown, Bonthe, Sulima, and Mano Salija.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

### **Banking.**

Banking facilities are afforded by the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas). The former is established at Freetown (local head office) with a branch at Bonthe (Sherbro) and agencies at the more important trading centres. Barclays Bank is established at Freetown, and has no branches or agencies.

Both banks afford their customers savings bank facilities. In addition there is the Government (Post Office) Savings Bank, controlled from Freetown, with nineteen agencies throughout the Colony and Protectorate. The balance standing to the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank on 31st December, 1935, was £71,355.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks. The absence of realizable security and direct ownership properly registered precludes the possibility of the introduction of the former. The co-operative movement has not yet been introduced.

### **Currency.**

The coins current in Sierra Leone are :—

United Kingdom gold, silver, and bronze coins ;

West African silver coins, value 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d. ;

West African alloy coins value of the same denominations ;  
and

West African nickel-bronze coins of the value of 1d.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The United Kingdom coins have been superseded by the West African coins. The West African silver coins authorized by the Sierra Leone and Gambia Coinage Order, 1913, and introduced in that year are being withdrawn from circulation. Other West African coins of mixed metals of the same denominations and of the same weights, and authorised by His Majesty's Order in Council of February 1920, were introduced in July 1920, to replace the silver coins.

Gold and silver coins are legal tender up to any amount and copper and nickel-bronze coins up to one shilling.

West African currency notes of the values £5, 20s., 10s., 2s., and 1s., were introduced in 1916 under the Currency Note Ordinance of that year. Currency notes of the value of 20s. and 10s. are now in circulation, the £5, 2s., and 1s. having been withdrawn. A new issue of the West African currency notes of 20s. and 10s. denomination was put into circulation on 1st July, 1928 ; the old issue notes are being withdrawn.

**Weights and Measures.**

There has been no addition to the standards and no new legislation relating to the inspection of weights and measures in the Colony.

**XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

During 1935 the Sanders Brook Canal was completed. The previous year's work had terminated at a point near the plant and tool store in the Public Works Department compound. The canal was extended approximately 830 feet to a point near the stone factory where it divided into two smaller channels, one channel turning South for a distance of approximately 113 feet and terminating at a small bridge near the crushery. The other channel proceeds East for a distance of approximately 616 feet and terminates at a catchment basin at the foot of the hill where the stream enters the valley.

A reinforced concrete bridge was constructed across the canal to give access to the laterite quarry.

*New Passenger Jetty.*—The erection of the new passenger jetty was commenced on the 28th September and by the end of the year the first two rows of the piles had been driven and the top bracing bolted in position. The steel trough flooring was laid to the first bay only as, owing to the design of the structure, the beams and troughing could only be laid temporarily for the second bay.

*New Hospital, Moyamba.*—During the first half of the year a new hospital was constructed at Moyamba on the site of the existing hospital buildings. The lay-out consisted of an out-patients block comprising a consulting room, dispensary, store and operating theatre and a ward block providing accommodation for eight male and four female patients with necessary sanitation and ablution annexes.

The buildings were constructed in concrete blocks with corrugated asbestos roofing and the design is such that little fear of damage due to the ingress of termites need be apprehended.

The hospital shows evidence of good workmanship and neat finish, and credit is due to Mr. W. H. Brown, the European Foreman of Works in charge, for completing the work at such an exceptionally low cost.

*Rice Mill.*—Towards the end of the year work was commenced on the construction of a rice mill at Harbour Works, Cline Town, in connexion with the development of the rice industry. The work comprised the erection of a mill, rice store, drying ground and seeping tanks, a motor drive approach and a footpath to the foreshore. The buildings are constructed in timber framing sheeted with galvanized corrugated iron, standing on concrete dwarf walls provided with a zinc anti-termite course.

At the end of the year the drying ground, drive and footpath were completed, the store framed up and practically sheeted, and the mill building in frame.

### **Electric Light and Power.**

An electric light and power scheme put into service in April, 1928, is in operation by Government in Freetown. High tension alternating current is generated by Diesel engines and distributed at British standard voltage and periodicity. Charges to consumers are 1s. per unit for lighting, with a favourable decreasing rate of charge to users of domestic appliances, and 4d. per unit for power. In certain cases special tariffs have been approved for other than private consumers, each having a favourable decreasing rate of charge in a manner similar to that for users of domestic appliances. Such special tariffs are based upon the various different average consumptions of current of each consumer.

There is a flat-rate charge for consumers with only three or four lights ranging from 10s. to 19s. per month. The distribution scheme covers a wide area and building sites and power are available for industrial development.

## **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

### **Courts of Justice.**

*The West African Court of Appeal.*—This Court has an appellate jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters, in respect of certain decisions of the Supreme Court of the Colony, and of the Circuit Court of the Protectorate. The Judges of the Court are the Judges of the Supreme Courts of the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gambia Colony, and the Judges of the High Court of the Protectorate of Nigeria.

The Court sits periodically at Freetown for the hearing of appeals arising in Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

*Courts of the Colony.*—The following Courts have jurisdiction in the Colony :—

(i) *The Supreme Court (Ordinance No. 39 of 1932).*

(a) The Court consists of a Chief Justice and Puisne Judge, and also of the Chief Justice and every Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, the Chief Justice and every Judge of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, and the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Gambia.

(b) In its ordinary jurisdiction the Court has all the powers of the High Court of Justice in England, except the Admiralty jurisdiction.

(c) The Court has also a summary jurisdiction in civil causes similar to that of the County Courts in England.

(d) The Court is also a Court of Appeal from any decision, civil or criminal of a Magistrate or District Commissioner.

(ii) *Magistrates' Courts* (Cap. 118).

There are certain Judicial Districts in each of which is established a Magistrate's Court for the summary trial of criminal causes and with power to commit persons for trial before the Supreme Court. These Courts have also jurisdiction in various quasi-criminal causes, which is conferred upon them by sundry Ordinances. Each Court is presided over by a Magistrate or District Commissioner or by two Justices of the Peace.

(iii) *Courts of Requests* (Cap. 43).

These are courts for the trial of civil causes in which the amount involved does not exceed a sum fixed by the Ordinance. There is one Court for each Judicial District. Each Court is presided over by a Magistrate or District Commissioner who in this capacity is styled "Judge of the Court of Requests", or by two Commissioners.

*Courts of the Protectorate.*—The Courts of Law of the Protectorate are as follows:—

(i) *The Circuit Court* (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).

(a) This Court is constituted by the Chief Justice or Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony, each of whom, when sitting in this Court, is styled "the Judge of the Circuit Court".

(b) With very few exceptions the Court has the same criminal and civil jurisdiction in the Protectorate as the Supreme Court has in the Colony. Divorce and matrimonial causes are, however, specially withdrawn from its jurisdiction.

(c) The Court also hears appeals from decisions of District Commissioners in both criminal and civil causes.

(ii) *Courts of District Commissioners* (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).

(a) In each district there is a Court constituted by the District Commissioner and known as "the Court of the District Commissioner" or "The District Court".

A Provisional Commissioner, who is in charge of a group of districts known as a Province, has the same jurisdiction as a District Commissioner in each of those districts. (Ordinance No. 32 of 1933.)

An Assistant District Commissioner has the same jurisdiction as a District Commissioner in the district in which he is stationed, if appointed by the District Commissioner to exercise it. (Ordinance No. 32 of 1933.)

(b) The criminal jurisdiction of these Courts is practically the same as that of the Magistrates' Courts in the Colony. They can commit persons for trial before the Circuit Court, or, in very rare cases, before the Supreme Court of the Colony. They also possess a civil jurisdiction in most cases up to £50.

(iii) *Courts of Native Chiefs (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).*

The Courts are composed of native chiefs and have a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction in cases arising exclusively between natives of the Protectorate, other than persons employed in the Government service. They are subject in all respects to the supervision of the District Commissioner who can amend, vary or set aside any of their decisions or sentences.

(iv) *Combined Courts (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).*

In certain chiefdoms where there is a considerable number of non-natives settled or residing, the Paramount Chief and a non-native appointed by the District Commissioner, subject to confirmation by the Governor, sit as "Joint Judges" to decide petty civil cases arising between non-natives and natives. The orders of this Court may be enforced by the District Commissioner who can review its decision to all cases.

*Criminal Cases tried in the Police Magistrate's Court, Freetown, in 1935.*

<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Cases reported.</i>	<i>Persons arrested.</i>	<i>Persons convicted.</i>	<i>Persons discharged.</i>	<i>Committed for trial in the Supreme Court.</i>
Assault and Battery ...	104	129	97	30	2
Harbour offences ...	47	63	65	3	—
Stowaways ...	16	14	9	5	—
Customs offences ...	45	53	52	1	—
Housebreaking ...	17	27	10	3	14
Burglary... ..	15	12	5	3	4
Larceny ... ..	438	506	374	129	3
Larceny from Ship ...	13	16	13	3	—
Public Health offences...	64	67	65	2	—
Shop breaking ...	16	—	—	—	—
Larceny from a house ...	75	77	60	15	2
Breach of Immigration Restriction Law ...	5	8	2	6	—
Selling Palm Wine without Licence ...	21	41	39	2	—
Disorderly conduct ...	70	127	110	17	—
Fighting ... ..	24	49	45	4	—
Drunk ... ..	21	21	21	—	—
Wounding ... ..	5	10	4	2	4
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>29</b>



*Juvenile Offenders.*

Larceny ... ..	25	25	18*	7	—
Assault and Battery ...	—	—	—	—	—
Throwing Stones ...	—	—	—	—	—
Committing Nuisance ...	3	3	3	—	—
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>

*Return of Criminal Cases tried in the Circuit Court during the year 1935.*

<i>District.</i>	<i>Number of persons prosecuted.</i>	<i>Number of persons imprisoned.</i>	<i>Number of persons fined or otherwise punished.</i>	<i>Number of persons condemned.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged.</i>
Port Loko ... ..	5	5	—	—	—
Bombali ... ..	5	1	1	—	3
Kambia ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Karene ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Bo ... ..	2	—	—	—	2
Kailahun... ..	4	2	—	—	2
Kenema ... ..	8	2	—	1	5
Moyamba ... ..	7	5	—	—	2
Pujehun ... ..	3	1	1	—	1
Bonthe ... ..	1	—	—	1	—
Koinadugu ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Kono ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>

**Police.**

During the year 1935, the strength of the Police Force was increased by one Assistant Commissioner of Police.

**Prisons.**

There are now 11 prisons administered by the Prisons Department, which have been established as follows:—

*Colony.*—Freetown, convict and local; Bonthe, local.

*Protectorate.*—Northern Province, local prisons; Kambia, Port Loko, Kabala, Makeni, Batkanu.

Southern Province, local prisons; Kenema, Moyamba, Pujehun, Masanki.

The number of persons committed to the central prison at Freetown during the years 1934 and 1935 was as follows:—

	1934.	1935.
Males ... ..	831	933
Females ... ..	16	12
Juvenile adults ...	—	4
Juvenile offenders ...	25	14

The total daily average number in custody was:—

1934.	1935.
259	243

\* Juvenile Adults, persons between the ages of 16 years and 19 years=14  
Juvenile Offenders, persons below the age of 16 years=4.

The number of persons committed to the local prisons of the Colony and Protectorate during the years 1934 and 1935 was :—

					1934.	1935.
Males	...	...	...	...	1,094	1,050
Females	...	...	...	...	4	5

The daily average number in custody was 143 as against 134 in 1934.

*Health.*—The general health of the prisoners was good. The total number of deaths at all prisons was five, compared with two in 1934.

*Industrial.*—Short-sentence prisoners were employed in the kitchen garden, and on general labouring, quarrying stone, sanitary work and planting fruit trees on Government land. Long-sentence prisoners were engaged in the usual industries which consist of rice-milling, tailoring, tarpaulin and mattress making, bread-making and carpentry.

#### XIV—LEGISLATION.

The more important Ordinances enacted during 1935 were :—

The Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, 1935,

The Infanticide Ordinance, 1935,

The Processions Ordinance, 1935,

The Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Ordinance, 1935,

The Sierra Leone Naval Volunteer Force Ordinance, 1935,

The Diamond Agreements and Licence (Ratification) Ordinance, 1935,

The Diamond Industry Profit Tax Ordinance, 1935,

The Appeals from Magistrates Ordinance, 1935.

Of these Ordinances the *Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, 1935*, is based on an English Institute of similar title. It provides in general that all causes of action, subject to a few exceptions, subsisting against or vested in a dead person are to survive against or for the benefit of his estate. The exceptions include actions which may be considered as purely personal matters and where the presence of the party liable is of the utmost importance. Briefly, the Ordinance abolishes to a very considerable extent the ancient legal doctrine *actio personalis moritur cum persona* which, although weakened by certain Acts of the Legislature and judicial decisions, was still regarded as productive of much injustice. Certain amendments of importance to the Fatal Accidents Acts are included. The Ordinance further empowers the Court to award interest on debts and damages for the whole or any part of the period between the date of the cause of the action and that of the judgment subject to certain exceptions.

*The Infanticide Ordinance, 1935*, brought the Laws of Sierra Leone into conformity with the laws of England in regard to women who are convicted of certain offences normally punishable with death by adopting the principles embodied in the Infanticide Act of 1922.

By the *Processions Ordinance, 1935*, processions in the Freetown Police District are prohibited except under a permit from the Commissioner of Police. The Ordinance does not apply to certain processions, such as marriage, funeral or scouts processions. The existing Road Traffic (Procession) Rules, 1926, which have proved inadequate are repealed. Power is given to the Governor in Council to extend the Ordinance to other portions of the Colony.

The principle of the *Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Ordinance, 1935*, is to secure, on a basis of reciprocity, the enforcement of judgments obtained in Sierra Leone in foreign countries. Part I applies also to British Dominions, Protectorates and Mandated territories, and to judgments obtained in the Courts of those territories, in the same manner as it applies to foreign countries and to judgments obtained in the Courts of those countries. This latter provision has involved the amendment of the existing Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Ordinance, 1924.

*The Sierra Leone Naval Volunteer Force Ordinance, 1935*, provides for the creation of a Naval Volunteer Force in Sierra Leone. A previous enactment which had never been brought into force, dealing with the same subject, is repealed.

The *Diamond Agreements and Licence (Ratification) Ordinance, 1935*, validates and confirms two agreements and a licence granted by the Government to the Sierra Leone Selection Trust Limited whereby the sole and exclusive right to explore for, produce, and market diamonds throughout the greater part of Sierra Leone was conferred upon the Company. Provision is made to safeguard the interests of all Companies or persons engaged in mining operations for minerals other than diamonds. The Ordinance also specifies the consideration granted to Government and regulates the operations of the Company.

The *Diamond Industry Profit Tax Ordinance, 1935*, provides for the imposition of a profits tax on any person or Company engaged in the production and sale of diamonds. The Ordinance follows the customary form and machinery is provided to deal with any dispute as to the amount of tax payable.

The *Appeals from Magistrates Ordinance, 1935*, brings the law relating to appeals from courts of summary jurisdiction in the Colony into line with legislation recently enacted in the other West African Colonies. It is made perfectly clear that the Crown may appeal in all cases. It is provided that every appeal shall be made in the form of a Petition in writing containing all the essential particulars of an appeal, including the grounds upon which the

appeal is brought. The Registrar of the Appeal Court is made responsible for the procedure preliminary to an appeal. Provision is introduced for the first time for appeals by way of case stated in points of law and permission is given in certain cases for a further appeal to the West African Court of Appeal.

The following are the more important subordinate legislative enactments which came into force during the year:—

The *Minerals (Export Prohibition) Order in Council*, 1935, prohibits the export of raw gold and diamonds except on a permit from the Chief Inspector of Mines. It further provides that raw gold can only be exported through a bank to an approved refinery.

The *Forestry (Fees and Royalties) Order in Council*, 1935, which reformulated the fees and royalties payable on timbers taken from forest reserves.

The *Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) (Adaptation) Order in Council*, 1935, adapted for the purposes of Sierra Leone the Order of His Majesty in Council enacted with reference to the action of the Italian Government in Abyssinia.

The *Minerals (Enclosed Areas) Rules*, 1935, gave the Sierra Leone Selection Trust Limited extended powers to facilitate its diamond mining operations.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial year closed on the 31st December 1935, showing the financial position of the Colony to be as follows:—

	£	£
Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 1st January, 1935 ...		101,474
Revenue, 1935 ... ..	678,978	
Expenditure, 1935 ... ..	585,574	
		<hr/>
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure ... ..		93,404
		<hr/>
Balance of Assets over Liabilities on 31st December, 1935 ... ..		194,878

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony for the past five years were:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1931 ... ..	884,153	884,008
1932 ... ..	872,469	831,921
1933 ... ..	655,529	691,686
1934 ... ..	598,839	603,208
1935 ... ..	678,978	585,574

*Note.*—The figures for 1932 and 1933 respectively include receipts and payments of £175,000 and £73,500 on account of a loan from the Colonial Development Fund to the Sierra Leone Development Company, Limited. The figure of Revenue for 1934 includes the sum of £29,928 transferred from the Reserve Fund.

The funded debt of the Colony on the 31st December, 1935, was £1,718,259 against which the accumulated sinking funds, for its amortization, amounted to £423,501.

### Assets.

The assets of the Colony as disclosed in the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1935, amounted to £363,047 made up as follows:—

	£
Investments ... ..	172,684
Stores ... ..	15,333
Loans ... ..	26,389
Advances ... ..	38,145
Cash ... ..	110,496

### Taxation.

The main heads of taxation from which revenue was derived in 1935 were:—

	£
Customs ... ..	441,178
Port, Harbour and Light ... ..	14,391
Licences and Internal Revenue ... ..	33,240
Taxes ... ..	92,936

### Customs Tariff Imports.

Preferential duties were introduced in Sierra Leone in May, 1932, and quotas on imports of textiles from foreign countries were imposed as from the 16th June, 1934. There are no treaty obligations. The tariff is mainly specific. All edible provisions and articles ordinarily used for human consumption, not specifically mentioned in the tariff, however, pay an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. (Preferential) and 30 per cent. (General). On all goods, wares and merchandise not included in any item in the tariff an *ad valorem* duty is levied of 20 per cent. (Preferential) and 40 per cent. (General).

Some of the more important duties levied on imported goods are: cotton piece-goods—bleached, 1d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and 2d. per sq. yd. (General); coloured and dyed, 1½d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and 3d. per sq. yd. (General); grey ¾d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and 1½d. per sq. yd. (General) and printed, 1½d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and 2½d. per sq. yd. (General). Cotton yarn, 3d. per lb. (Preferential) and 6d. per lb. (General); fish, canned or otherwise preserved, 6s. 3d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 12s. 6d. per 100 lb. (General); fish—dried, salted, smoked or pickled, not in tins, jars or bottles, 2s. 6d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 5s. per 100 lb. (General); flour, 1s. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 2s. per 100 lb. (General); lard 8s. 4d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and

16s. 8d. per 100 lb. (General); matches, 1s. 6d. per gross of boxes (Preferential) and 3s. 6d. per gross of boxes (General); meat, canned or bottled, 10s. 5d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and £1 0s. 10d. per 100 lb. (General); milk, condensed or otherwise preserved, free (Preferential) and 4s. per 36 lb. (General); kerosene, 4½d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 9d. per imperial gallon (General); motor spirit, 5½d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 11d. per imperial gallon (General); edible oil, 6d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 1s. per imperial gallon (General); onions and potatoes, ¼d. per lb. (Preferential) and ½ per lb. (General); table salt, 1s. 8d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 3s. 4d. per 100 lb. (General); coarse salt, 1s. 9d. per cwt. (Preferential) and 3s. 6d. per cwt. (General); artificial silk piece-goods, 2d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and 6d. per sq. yd. (General); silk piece goods, 1s. 6d. per lb. (Preferential) and 4s. 6d. per lb. (General); toilet soap, 12s. 6d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and £1 5s. per 100 lb. (General); soap, other kinds, 7s. 6d. per cwt. (Preferential) and 15s. per cwt. (General).

On spirits (50 per cent. volume of alcohol) duty is levied at the rate of £1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and £1 16s. per imperial gallon (General), and on wines (still), 3s. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 6s. per imperial gallon (General). Beer and ale, stout and porter pay at 1s. 6d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 3s. per imperial gallon (General).

Unmanufactured tobacco is subject to a duty of 1s. 2d. per lb. (Preferential) and 1s. 6d. per lb. (General); manufactured tobacco pays from 6s. 6d. per lb. (Preferential) to 8s. 3d. per lb. (General) and cigarettes from 1s. 6d. per 100 (Preferential) to 2s. 6d. per 100 (General). The duty leviable on lumber is 15s. per 1,000 superficial feet (Preferential) and £1 10s. per 1,000 superficial feet (General).

### Export Duties.

The following exports are subject to duty:—palm kernels, £1 a ton; kola nuts, ½d. a lb.

### Royalties.

The following royalties are levied on minerals exported from the Colony: on chromite, 1s. 3d. per ton; on ilmenite, 1s. per ton; on platinum, 5 per cent. on the value; on crude gold, 9 per cent. on the ascertained value of the combined gold and silver content of the crude metal as shown by the refiner's certificate.

### Drawbacks.

The usual provision is made for payment of drawback, 95 per cent. of duties paid on imported goods being allowed.

Wine, spirits, kerosene, tobacco, arms and ammunition and gunpowder are excluded from this benefit.

**Excise and Stamp Duties.**

Under a Stamp Duty Ordinance, stamp duties are levied on cheques, bills of exchange, deeds, legal documents, probates, etc. The aggregate collections in 1935 amounted to £901.

There are no Excise duties, but revenue is derived from Licences, as follows :—

Auctioneers, hawkers, spirits, store, wine and beer, petroleum, motor vehicles, dog and game licences, etc.

Pawnbroker, bicycle, showkeepers and hotel licences, etc., are levied by the Freetown City Council.

**House Tax.**

A house tax of five shillings per house is levied throughout the Protectorate and yields approximately £80,000 annually. The District Commissioners control the collections in the various chiefdoms, but the native chiefs are responsible and receive a remuneration of 5 per cent. on such collections. The assessment is made biennially or triennially by Assistant District Commissioners as occasion arises, aided by the Paramount Chiefs. House Tax in Freetown and Sherbro Judicial District is assessed on the value of the property and varies in different years. House Tax in the remainder of Colony villages is at a fixed rate of five shillings per house.

**•Poll Tax.**

Under the Non-native Poll Tax Ordinance every non-native is required to pay an annual tax of £4.

**XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.****Surveys.**

*Topographical Survey.*—No funds were voted either for revision or further reproduction of the Sheets of the 1/62,500 survey of the Protectorate. This survey was commenced in 1925 and completed in 1930 but only 41 per cent. of the Sheets have been published.

Numerous sun-print copies of the unpublished Sheets were supplied to Government Departments and Mining Companies.

*Geological Survey.*—Detailed geological mapping of the gold and diamond areas was continued during the year, and a reconnaissance traverse was carried out in the Karene and Koinadugu Districts. Owing to shortage of European staff the Officer-in-charge of the Geological Survey had to take charge of the office of the Mines Section on several occasions during the year.

*Cadastral Branch.*—Seventy-three mining surveys were executed during the year, the revenue derived therefrom amounting to £2,007. Two hundred and ninety-three mining applications were received,



the plans examined and reports rendered. The Drawing Office prepared 403 plans and tracings and 210 sunprints. In addition 115 hand-tinted sunprints were supplied to Government Departments and prospectors.

*Lands Branch.*—All the usual business in connexion with grants, acquisitions, valuations, leases, preparation of tenancy agreements, collection of rents, beaconing of Crown Lands, etc., has been carried out.

*General.*—The value of maps supplied to Government Departments during the year amounted to £59. Sale of maps to the Public realised £98.

### **Imperial Institute—Public Exhibition Galleries.**

The Sierra Leone Court was closed for redecoration during the latter half of 1935. It has been transferred to a site nearer the west end of the Gallery in order to allow of a more geographical arrangement of the Courts in the Exhibition Galleries.

New exhibits received during the year comprise samples of iron ore from the Marampa iron mines, together with a series of photographs illustrating the mining, transporting, and loading of iron ore at Marampa and Pepel.

A sample of piassava from the inland swamps of the Protectorate was examined as to quality and value as compared with Prime Sherbro, Sulima and Opobo piassavas. The sample was of mixed character, but it possessed better resiliency and strength than piassava of the Sherbro and Sulima types, and was much darker. It was considered to be of saleable quality and was valued at a price above that of Sulima piassava.

An enquirer interested in the canning industry was furnished with observations in connection with a proposal to establish a fruit canning industry in Sierra Leone. Another enquirer who was investigating native diets and the chemical composition of West African food products in relation to the effects of these foods on the health and habits of the natives, was also furnished with information on the subject.

Statements dealing with the characters, properties and uses, and the results of mechanical tests were prepared in regard to the utilization of certain Sierra Leone timbers for local construction work. Observations were also furnished to the Colonial Office regarding the development of an export trade in bees-wax. Information was given to various enquirers regarding iron ore, platiniferous ilmenite and gold.

The statistical charts and graphs and printed descriptive labels have been revised and brought up to date.

Lectures on Sierra Leone and its products have been given to school parties by the Guide Lecturers and specimens of Sierra Leone products have been distributed to school museums in the Provinces.

The public attendance in the Galleries during the year was 626,246, including 2,871 conducted parties from schools.

## APPENDIX

List of certain Publications obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1. and from the Government Printer, George Street, Freetown.

						<i>Revised Rates for Gazettes and Legislation.</i>		£ s. d.
<i>Royal Gazette, inclusive of all Supplements; Annual Subscription, inland</i>						...	...	1 5 0
<i>Royal Gazette, inclusive of all Supplements; Annual Subscription, Overseas</i>						...	...	1 10
						<i>For current or previous year.</i>		<i>For any prior year</i>
						s. d.		s. d.
Royal Gazette, single copies, inclusive of " <i>Special Supplements</i> " only...						6		1 0
Trade Supplement (postage 1d. extra)						3		6
Legislative Supplements, or separate copies of Ordinances, Rules, &c., not exceeding—								
8 pages ...						4		8
9-16 „ ...						6		1 0
17-32 „ ...						9		1 6
33-48 „ ...						1 3		2 6
49-64 „ ...						1 6		3 0
65-96 „ ...						2 0		4 0
Exceeding 96 pages						2 6		5 0

Including postage.

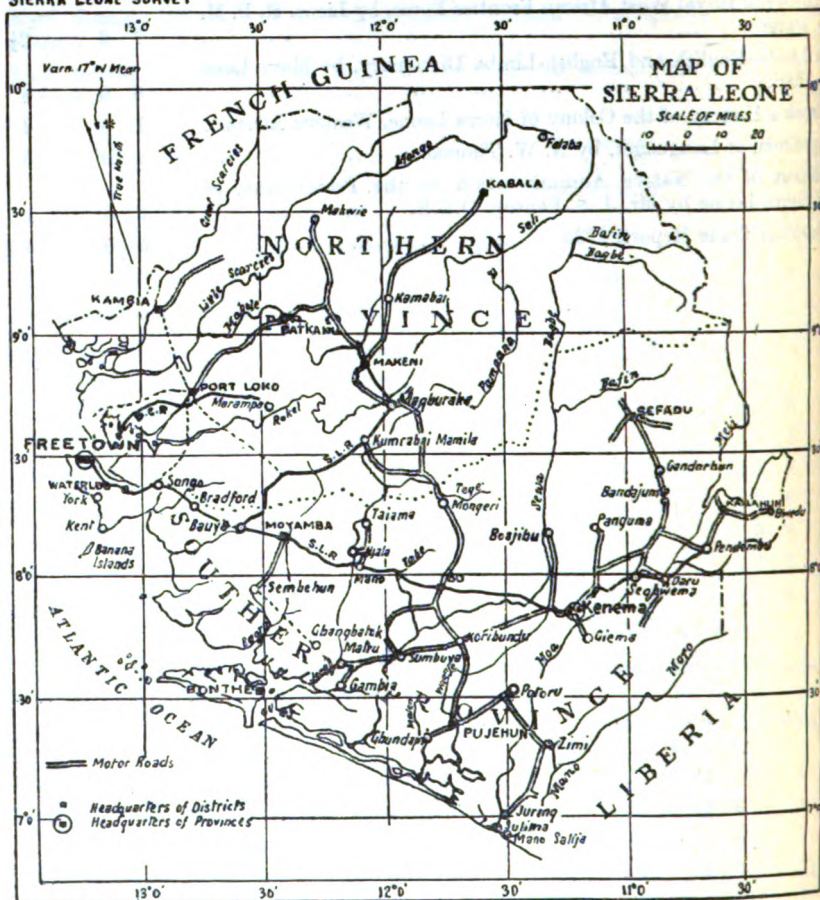
The foregoing rates will apply to all Supplements or Legislation already in stock regardless of any price printed thereon.

						<i>Price.</i>		<i>Postage.</i>
						£	s. d.	s. d.
Blue Book, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 each						12	6	1 4
Blue Book, 1929, 1930, 1933, 1934 each						12	6	1 2
Governor's Address on the Estimates, 1935-36						6		1
Legislative Council Debates—No. 1 of any year						1	6	2½
Legislative Council Debates—Subsequent numbers, each						6		2
Sierra Leone Studies (abridged edition of Nos. 1, 2, 3)						1	0	2
Sierra Leone Studies, Nos. 7-18, each						1	0	2
Handbook of the Temne Language						5	0	3½
Handbook of the Sherbro Language						10	6	3
Handbook on the Tse-tse Fly (Austen)						5	0	6
Bibliography of Sierra Leone, by Sir H. C. Luke, Kt.						8	6	4
Beri-beri and the Freetown Prison						10	6	6
The Birds of Tropical West Africa, Vol. 1, by D. A. Bannerman...						1	2 6	1 0

	<i>Price.</i>		<i>Postage.</i>	
	£	s. d.	s.	d.
Report on Potential Rice Lands, by R. R. Glanville ... ..	2	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Census Report, 1931 ... ..	5	0	6	
Mineral Ordinance Revised, 1935 ... ..	7	6	6	
Tide Table, 1936 ... ..	4		1	
Sierra Leone Country Cloths, by Dr. M. C. F. Easmon ... ..	1	0	2	
Introduction to Geography of Sierra Leone ... ..	1	4	2	
History of Royal West African Frontier Force, by Lieut. R. P. M. Davis ... ..	7	6	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
A Limba-English and English-Limba Dictionary, by Mary Lane Clarke ... ..	5	0	4	
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SIERRA LEONE SURVEY



NOTE.—The Headquarters of the Northern Province have now been transferred from Magburaka to Freetown.





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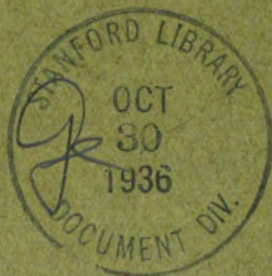
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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SOMALILAND FOR 1935

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## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The Protectorate of British Somaliland has for its northern boundary about 450 miles of coast-line on the Gulf of Aden, and extends from Loyi Ada (Hadu), longitude 43° 15' East, as far as the forty-ninth degree of East longitude, close to the town of Banda Ziada.

The Protectorate marches with Italian Somaliland from Banda Ziada to a point in latitude 8° North; thence with Ethiopia to near Jalelo, and with French Somaliland from near Jalelo to Loyi Ada (Hadu) on the coast.

The area of the Protectorate is about 68,000 square miles. Topographically it consists of the following four main features, extending southwards from the coast-line:—

(a) An almost bare, gently rising, alluvial coastal plain ranging in breadth from about half a mile in the east to about 60 miles in the west: this is succeeded by

(b) a maritime plain, with a similar slope, on which are numerous broken ridges of limestone and hills of igneous rock, and which varies in breadth from a mile or two in the east and west to about 30 miles in the middle. The native name for both the coastal and maritime plains is *Guban*.

(c) A vertical escarpment of limestone about 2,000 feet thick, resting on igneous rocks which, at the bottom of the scarp, form foothills and ridges up to 3,500 feet in height. The escarpment (native name *Golis*) trends roughly east and west, and is pronounced from the eastern boundary to a little west of the middle line of the Protectorate. Further west, it is largely replaced by ridges of igneous rock.

(d) From the top of the scarp, a long, wide, and almost featureless plateau (native name *Ogo*) slopes gently downwards to the south-east into the Haud, a belt of thorn wilderness and pasturages, extending into Ethiopian and Italian territory. Each of these four main features has its characteristic vegetation, dependent on climate and rainfall.

The maritime plain, with a hot climate and small rainfall, supports in places frankincense and myrrh trees. The ridges and foothills near the base of the escarpment, with a cooler climate and larger rainfall, are, especially in the eastern half of the country, partly covered with trees of *Acacia Verek*. On the top of the escarpment, at altitudes between 4,500 and 6,000 feet, a species of box (*Buxus Hildebrandtii*) is very common, especially in the Erigavo District. Some thirty miles west of Sheikh, this species flourishes on granitic hills at altitudes down to 3,500 feet.

At altitudes above 6,000 feet on top of the escarpment are patches of cedar (*Juniperus Procera*). In one locality, north-west of Erigavo, where the escarpment reaches a height of 7,500 feet, these trees form a small forest, and they have also been found at intervals almost up to the south-western boundary.

On the interior plateau, the average rainfall ranges from about 20 inches a year in the west to about 10 inches in the east and 8 inches in the south and south-east. The plateau consists in part of an open savannah of thorny acacias, in part of grass-covered plains; and though, over the greater part of it, the rainfall is low and the grazing is on the whole somewhat indifferent, this part of the Protectorate supports the bulk of the stock—camels, sheep, goats and cattle—on which most of the native population subsist.

On parts of the maritime plain, among the foothills of the escarpment, and, especially in the west, on several flats between the ridges to the north of the main escarpment, are areas of *Sansevieria Ehrenbergii* (*Hig*), a plant which is somewhat similar to sisal, and of which the fibre is considered to be of some commercial value.

Owing to the scanty water supply, the camel is the animal most suited to the country, but cattle thrive, especially in the hills, and sheep and goats do excellently so long as the rainfall is up to the average.

The chief ports are Berbera, Zeilah, and Las Khoreh.

There are no hotels of any sort in the Protectorate. There are furnished rest-houses at Berbera, Burao, and Hargeisa, but only that at Berbera provides messing facilities. There are no European private residents in British Somaliland, and it is necessary for all intending visitors to obtain permission from the Secretary to the Government to enter the Protectorate. It is essential for such visitors to arrive completely self-contained, unless they have made arrangements privately for accommodation with officers of the Protectorate.

### Climate.

Somaliland has a small but fairly regular rainfall. The dry season lasts from December to March, during which period there is practically no rain. The big rains fall during April and May and they are succeeded by the south-west monsoon (called locally the *kharif*), which blows from June till October—the hottest period of the year. The *kharif* is very trying to Europeans, particularly on the coast, where the heat and dust make concentrated work difficult.

On the higher ground in the interior the heat is at no time intolerable, and the nights are generally cool.

From November to March the climate is quite pleasant, the heat on the coast being tempered by the sea breeze.

The rainfalls in the country are very local, and consequently there is often considerable variation in local conditions as to grazing, rainpools, etc.

The meteorological statistics are as follows:—

Station.	Total Rain- fall.	Mean Maxi- mum.	Mean Mini- mum.	Absolute Maxi- mum.	Absolute Mini- mum.	Total Rainfall for previous four years.			
	1935.					1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
	Inches	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Berbera ...	6.20	92.5	77.8	109.0	63.0	1.70	0.86	2.20	1.43
Sheikh ...	16.58	71.4	44.6	84.0	31.0	18.17	17.07	18.79	19.43
Burao ...	7.26	85.3	62.0	93.0	50.0	5.67	5.58	5.53	9.79
Hargeisa ...	18.26	85.1	55.9	95.0	33.0	15.19	12.42	15.28	25.35
Zeilah ...	3.29	90.5	77.5	107.0	62.0	5.46	2.05	8.12	0.66
Borama ...	25.99	82.4	58.6	92.0	36.0	18.37	15.90	25.99	20.24
Erigavo ...	13.53	77.4	49.1	84.0	32.0	12.53	9.81	11.07	10.53

N.B.—Highest velocity of wind recorded in Berbera during the year 1935 was 58 miles per hour on 3rd July.

### **History.**

Prior to 1884 the administration of the Somali Coast had been in the hands of the Egyptian Government. Upon its collapse in 1884, a Protectorate was proclaimed by Great Britain, and the boundaries were settled by agreements with France, Italy, and Ethiopia. Until 1898 the Protectorate was administered by the Resident at Aden as a Dependency of the Government of India. In that year it was transferred to the charge of the Foreign Office, and on 1st April 1905, to the Colonial Office.

From 1901 to 1920 the history of the Protectorate is largely a history of campaigns against Mohammed bin Abdulla Hassan, the "Mad Mullah." In 1901, 1902, and 1903, expeditions were sent against the Mullah, and in January 1904, a crushing defeat was inflicted on him at Jidballeh. He then retired into Italian territory and claimed Italian protection. An agreement was made between him and the Italian Government, but the Mullah soon disregarded this agreement and commenced further aggressive actions against the tribes under British protection.

In 1908, a policy of coastal concentration was adopted. In March 1910, all troops were withdrawn from the country, except for small garrisons at the three ports of Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeilah. This policy did not prove a success, and in 1912-3 the strict coastal concentration was abandoned and administration in the interior was gradually resumed. From 1914 desultory fighting continued until 1920, when a combined attack with land and air forces scattered the Mullah and his followers, and captured all his forts and possessions. The Mullah fled into Ethiopia, where he died in February 1921.

In recent years, conditions have been peaceful with the exception of inter-tribal cattle raids both in the Protectorate and outside its borders. As indulgence in these is the hereditary pastime of all Somalis, they need not be regarded very seriously, since they can be checked, and are being checked, by extension of administration.

## **II.—GOVERNMENT.**

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor and, in his absence, by the Secretary to the Government. There is neither Executive nor Legislative Council. The powers of the Governor are defined in the Somaliland Orders in Council, 1929 to 1935.

### **Departments of Government.**

The Governor's office and Secretariat are at Sheikh, and the headquarters of the Treasury and Customs, Police and Prisons, Medical, Posts and Telegraphs, and Public Works Departments are at Berbera. The Veterinary and Agricultural Officer is stationed at Burao. The Geological Department was abolished in 1934.

### **District Administration.**

For administrative purposes the Protectorate has been divided into five districts, each of which is in charge of a District Officer. The five districts are Berbera, Burao, Erigavo, Hargeisa, and Zeilah. The headquarters of the Zeilah District are at Borama.

### **Military Garrison.**

The Military Garrison of the Protectorate consists of the Somaliland Camel Corps, King's African Rifles, with headquarters at Burao and a detachment at Hargeisa.

Two aeroplanes of the Aden Squadron, Royal Air Force, are stationed in Somaliland. Aerodromes or landing grounds are maintained at Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, Hargeisa, Borama, Zeilah, Erigavo, Hudin, Las Anod, Bihen and Bohotle.

### **III.—POPULATION.**

The Somali population is estimated at 344,700. According to the non-native census taken in April 1931, the non-native population was 2,683, including 68 Europeans, 520 Indians, 1,614 Arabs, 100 Ethiopians, and 258 Nyasaland natives of the Somaliland Camel Corps.

### **IV.—HEALTH.**

The staff of the Medical Department of the Protectorate consists of a Senior Medical Officer, four Medical Officers, three Assistant Surgeons and three Sub-Assistant Surgeons, two clerks and subordinate staff.

Well equipped hospitals for natives only are established at Berbera, Burao, Borama, Erigavo and Hargeisa, and smaller ones at Zeilah and Sheikh, as well as a Dispensary at Las Khoreh.

A total of 48,951 out-patients and 3,125 in-patients were treated, as compared with 49,034 and 3,257 respectively in the previous year. The figures this year would have been appreciably lower had it not been for abnormally heavy rains falling throughout the Protectorate during the latter half of the year, and a consequent outbreak of Malaria chiefly in the Ain and Nogal areas. Medical Officers had been attached to the troops temporarily posted there owing to the unsettled political conditions in Ethiopia, and it was possible, therefore, to deal with the outbreak without delay.

After Berbera, Burao continues to show the largest numbers both of in-patients and of out-patients, and an increase of hospital accommodation has been found necessary. The addition of two wards has been sanctioned by the local Government, and it is anticipated that they will be built early next year.



Smallpox was more prevalent and was of a more serious type. There were 243 cases with 23 deaths, as compared with 93 cases and two deaths last year.

Berbera Lunatic Asylum consists of a hollow square formed of cells and offices surrounding an open space, the centre of which is covered by a roof on pillars. All the rooms are ten feet high, and there are 20 rooms and adequate offices. There were 12 patients remaining on 1st January, 1935, and six were admitted during the year; seven were discharged as cured, one died, and 10 remained on 31st December.

It has been found necessary to add a small extension to the Leper Camp at Berbera. The numbers of lepers had increased from an average of 22-24 to 31 at one time. Twenty-four remained on 1st January 1935, seven were admitted and two have been discharged as non-infective.

No case of rabies was reported during 1935, but 19 persons were given anti-rabic vaccine on account of their having been bitten by animals, mostly jackals and hyenas.

As no Government, or European, Dentist is available in the Protectorate, all European and non-European officers are permitted to visit Aden for the purpose of obtaining dental treatment, if a medical certificate has first been obtained to the effect that dental treatment is necessary in the interest of the general health of the officer concerned, and that the treatment cannot be postponed without detriment to the officer's health.

## V.—HOUSING.

The normal Somali dwelling is the *gurgi*, a dome-shaped hut constructed of a pliable stick framework and covered with mats. The *gurgi* is movable and can be readily dismantled and packed on camels when a change of ground for any reason becomes necessary.

In the towns the trading Somali and the poorer class of Indian may sometimes be found living in an *arish* (wattle and daub hut).

The indiscriminate setting up of *gurgis* and other temporary dwellings within townships is not permitted, and is controlled by the District Officers, who may set aside areas in which such temporary habitations may be installed.

Government officers are housed in well-built stone and plaster houses. Berbera is the only town with a pipe-borne water supply available for public use, but water is laid on to Government quarters in Sheikh and Burao. In other stations, the sanitary arrangements are of a primitive, though satisfactory, character.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

### Agriculture.

The Agricultural and Geological Department was abolished in 1934, and agriculture is now under the general supervision of the

Veterinary and Agricultural Officer. Agriculture is chiefly confined to the western half of the Protectorate, *viz.*, the Hargeisa and Borama Districts, in a strip of country about eighty miles long and ranging in width from two to fifteen miles, with an average rainfall of about seventeen inches. Latterly it has been extending in parts of the plateau country in the centre of the Protectorate at Adadleh and between Hahi and Oadweina.

There are no plantations owned or managed by Europeans in the country, and all efforts at improving native agriculture have to be carried out by the Government. The main crops produced are sorghum and maize, but gram, barley, and wheat (an Ethiopian variety) are also grown.

No locusts swarms of any magnitude visited the Protectorate during 1935.

### **Water-boring.**

Operations (which are being financed by grants from the Colonial Development Fund) were resumed in January in accordance with a carefully drawn up programme of which the basis was the search for underground supplies in localities in which the most favourable prospects of obtaining them appeared to exist, and in which at the same time they were badly needed. In order to speed up the work and to demonstrate as soon as possible the real value of the prospects, it was arranged that, simultaneously with the drilling operations on the large grazing area of Tug Wajaleh, efforts should be made to provide adequate supplies for the two stations Sheikh and Burao, and for other centres as opportunity offered.

A very considerable measure of success has been achieved during the year. In the Tug Wajaleh area, three successful bore-holes have been put down, each of which is capable of giving a supply in excess of the capacity of the windmills provided for the scheme. One windmill was erected early in the year, and this supplied all the water needed not only for the camp and for the drilling rig, but also, during the latter part of the year, for the military detachment stationed there. The supplies proved will be adequate for the needs of thousands of stock.

A complete installation, comprising pumping-plant, storage tank, piping and stand-pipes, has been set up at Sheikh.

At Burao, permanent supplies were proved at a depth of 70 feet, and a complete installation comprising pumping-plant, tanks, pipe-lines, trough and stand-pipes has been set up for both the Military (Somaliland Camel Corps and Royal Air Force) headquarters and for the Civil establishment.

In both these stations the installations have been thoroughly satisfactory, and have also already resulted in considerable financial savings to Government.

The work of sinking a new shaft near the old polluted well at the important stock centre of Ainabo was taken in hand. Water was struck, and all arrangements have been made to install a power plant as soon as the staff is available.

A complete water-supply scheme has been drawn up for both Zeilah and Borama; the application for a grant of the money necessary for the former has been approved and most of the plant and equipment for it had arrived by the end of the year.

### **Veterinary.**

No widespread outbreaks of disease have occurred.

In spite of the prevalence of rinderpest in Ethiopia local preventive measures have kept the Protectorate free of this disease.

Cases of foot and mouth disease and of pleuro-pneumonia of cattle have occurred in the Borama district, probably due to infection brought over from Ethiopia.

Contagious pleuro-pneumonia caused heavy mortality amongst the native flocks of goats.

There have been no cases of Trypanosomiasis (native name: surra) in the camels of the Somaliland Camel Corps, but native herds have suffered great losses from this disease. Injections with Naganol continue to prove popular and efficacious, but the cause of the disease has not yet been definitely established.

Sarcoptic mange of sheep and camels has been prevalent, and there is a steady demand for both lime and sulphur dip, and treatment with a coal tar disinfectant has also proved successful.

No cases of horse sickness or anthrax have been encountered, and only one case of rabies has been confirmed.

The numbers of native stock are estimated to be 1,500,000 camels, 2,500,000 sheep, 2,000,000 goats, 30,000 cattle, 2,000 donkeys and 1,500 horses.

### **Fisheries.**

Although tropical fish of every variety, such as shark, great and small rays, barracuda and other sphyraenae, durab or wolf-herring, dolphins, sea perches, sword-fish, rock cod, different species of sardinella, tunny, mullets, horse-mackerel, king-fish, crawfish, and bêche-de-mer (trepang) are abundant, yet the few natives engaged in the fishery industry use only a handline with a single hook for trolling and bottom fishing and a light casting net to obtain bait. There is no co-operation between them and they sail out in their canoes to the fishing grounds only when dire necessity compels them. If one is exceptionally successful and realizes a substantial profit, he ceases to labour for as many days as it would have taken him to accumulate this sum from his average daily earnings. Consequently, the local supply of fish on sale in the towns is considerably less than the actual demand. A few passing shark-fishing dhows, manned by Arabs, Sudanese, and Dankalis, occasionally stop at the ports to net sharks in the harbour and in the deep sea. After completing the operation of salting the fins

for the Chinese market and the flesh for the consumption of their countrymen, and extracting the "seeja" or liver oil which is used for caulking native craft, they resume their voyage.

Since foreign dhows have been excluded from fishing within the French and Italian territorial waters, a number of native smacks have been withdrawn from the mother-of-pearl and trochee shell fisheries. Within the limit to which the divers are now restricted, they cannot collect a sufficient quantity to realize a profit. Although the gamble of obtaining a valuable gem after opening thousands of mother-of-pearl shells always will be an incentive to engage in the industry, yet it is from the sale of the empty shells that the divers derive their maintenance.

Licences to fish and to dive for pearls are obligatory upon all fishermen other than natives of British Somaliland or persons ordinarily resident therein. The rates are Rs.50 and Rs.100 per annum respectively. These licences were introduced by the Fisheries Ordinance, 1934, to regulate the activities of visiting foreign fishermen in the territorial waters of the Protectorate.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

### Customs.

The value of the Protectorate trade during the year 1935 was Rs.53,26,507 compared with Rs.54,13,248 in 1934. The following comparative table shows the value of imports and exports excluding specie for the last five years:—

Year.	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1931 ...	41,35,139	26,74,352	68,09,491
1932 ...	40,77,827	21,42,030	62,19,857
1933 ...	37,88,671*	19,54,166*	57,42,837*
1934 ...	35,80,851*	18,32,397*	54,13,246*
1935 ...	36,27,046*	16,99,461*	53,26,507*

### Imports.

The import trade during 1935 was distributed in the following proportions between the Protectorate ports:—

Port.	Amount. Rs.	Percentage.				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Berbera ...	28,31,869	79.4	77.5	78.0	75.2	78.1
Bulhar† ...	—	.5	—	—	—	—
Zeilah... ..	5,49,540	15.2	12.6	16.4	17.7	15.1
Makhir Coast...	2,45,637	4.9	9.9	5.6	7.1	6.8

\* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

† Bulhar was closed as a Customs port in May 1931.

The following were the commodities principally comprising the import trade :—

Article.	Country of Origin.	Unit.	1931.	1932.	1933.*	1934.*	1935.*
Grey Sheeting.	United States of America.	Yd.	12,750	—	—	—	—
	China.	„	27,450	—	—	—	—
	U.S.S.R.	„	—	—	7,200	8,050,	4,155
	Japan.	„	2,312,752	1,939,687	694,263	545,426	406,548
	United Kingdom.	„	—	—	—	1,830	7,059
Long Cloth	India.	„	—	—	—	—	286,450
	United Kingdom.	„	1,060,017	930,468	618,928	637,178	837,549
	Japan.	„	109,800	297,086	42,370	65,322	76,468
Dates ...	Persian Gulf.	Cwt.	65,276	81,588	43,125	42,866	49,207
Rice ...	India.	„	112,034	100,182	160,215	166,550	123,654
Sugar ...	United Kingdom.	„	—	—	61,848	55,346	62,481
	Java.	„	50,334	54,267	196	646	1,360
	Italy.	„	—	—	—	4,550	20

The export trade, excluding specie to the value of Rs.2,97,781, British manufacture which was introduced in 1934 was continued throughout 1935. The commodity principally affected has been, as previously, grey sheeting, of which the quotas for the year were 406,848 yards of Japanese manufacture and 17,536 yards of any other foreign manufacture.

### Exports.

The export trade, excluding specie to the value of Rs.2,97,781, amounted to Rs.16,99,461 and distributed in the following proportions between the Protectorate ports :—

Port.	Amount.	Percentage.				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Berbera ...	<i>Rs.</i> 10,46,890	72.1	70.3	68.3	62.9	61.6
Bulhar† ...	—	.1	—	—	—	—
Zeilah ...	4,99,979	20.1	21.6	25.4	31.7	29.4
Makhir Coast...	1,52,592	7.7	8.1	6.3	5.4	9.0

\* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

† Bulhar was closed as a Customs port in May 1931.

The following were the main indigenous products shipped from the Protectorate :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Country of destination.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.*</i>	<i>1934.*</i>	<i>1935.*</i>
Bullocks...	Aden and Suez	Nos.	857	756	1,086	884	1,47
Sheep and Goats.	Aden and Mukalla	„	104,682	136,497	120,189	95,127	88,99
Skins (sheep and goats).	Europe and America via Aden.	„	997,221	1,079,796	1,715,750	1,848,953	1,000,85
Hides ...	Aden ...	Cwt.	37	—	—	30	13
Gums and Resins.	Europe and India via Aden.	„	11,880	16,669	8,467	7,329	11,15
Ghee ...	Aden ...	„	7,247	5,913	1,643	534	1,72

\* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

### Land Customs.

#### ZEILAH.

The export statistics of the Land Customs station for the years 1931-1935 are as under :—

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
Horses ...	Nos. ...	4	13	28	31	6
Camels ...	„ ...	182	297	455	616	830
Donkeys ...	„ ...	4	4	20	5	9
Cattle ...	„ ...	467	275	569	371	862
Sheep and Goats ...	„ ...	17,914	20,737	20,600	13,197	9,834
Salt...	Cwt. ...	1,909	39,219	53,765	62,822	51,275

*Salt.*—The following table shows the working of the Zeilah salt industry for the period from 1932 to 1935 :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Quantity Exported.</i>		
	<i>By land.</i>	<i>By sea.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
1932 ...	39,219	845	40,064
1933 ...	53,765	318	54,083
1934 ...	62,822	394	63,216
1935 ...	51,275	980	52,255

The bulk of salt exports are sent overland from Zeilah to Ethiopia.

## HARGEISA AND BORAMA.

At Hargeisa, duty amounting to Rs.547-13-0 was collected on 1,748 akaras or bundles of kat (*Katha Edulis*) imported from Ethiopia, and at Borama differential duty to the amount of Rs.21-11-0 was paid on goods originally imported at Zeilah by sea. In 1934 the corresponding items were Rs.276-8-0 (878½ akaras) and Rs.298-8-0.

**Transit Trade.**

Customs duty at the rate of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on merchandise in transit through the Protectorate to and from Ethiopia. The value of goods so imported and exported since 1931 was :—

							Rs.
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,42,200
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,77,347
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,54,051
1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,73,287
1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,22,707

**VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.**

The few Somalis who work for their living are employed either as coolies, clerks, and subordinates in Government Departments, or as personal servants. The approximate wages of the various types are :—

Coolies, 8 annas a day (8 hours).

Clerks, Rs.40 to Rs.350 a month (according to grade).

Personal servants, Rs.15 to Rs.45 a month.

Motor drivers, Rs.35 to Rs.100 a month.

The staple food of the Somali in Government or private employ is a daily ration composed of 1 lb. rice, ½ lb. dates, and 2 ounces of ghee, the value of which is usually about 3 annas.

The average cost of living for Europeans is about Rs.5 (7s. 6d.) a head *per diem* for a married couple. For one adult the cost would be relatively higher. The figure given does not include servants' wages, cost of entertaining, or club expenses.

**IX.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION.****Education.**

There have been indications during the last few years that the instinctive opposition of the Somalis to secular education for their children is losing strength. There is certainly strong competition among the more enlightened to secure places for their sons in the Gordon College at Khartoum, and petitions, which are under

consideration, have been received for increased facilities for education. It is, however, characteristic of the Somali mentality that the Education scheme, commenced in 1930 and referred to in previous reports, has been productive, so far, of very meagre results. This scheme required the co-operation of the Somalis, but, although the monetary grants to certain Koranic schools were received with some enthusiasm, little effort was made by them to apply the funds seriously for the furtherance of education. During 1935 small grants of money and school materials were made to the Koranic schools at Zeilah, Berbera, Borama, Hargeisa, and Burao.

There are five Somali boys being educated at Gordon College, Khartoum (partly at Government expense and partly at the expense of the relatives of the boys), two of whom are being trained as Kadis.

There is a small Government elementary school in Berbera, attended by Somali, Arab, and Indian children.

### **Welfare Institutions.**

There are no welfare institutions in British Somaliland, but a camp is maintained at Berbera for the accommodation and feeding of destitute Somalis. At the end of the year, 160 persons were being maintained in the camp.

### **Recreation.**

There are primitive golf courses at most stations in the Protectorate, and tennis is played at all stations. There are cricket pitches at Berbera, Burao, and Sheikh, which are used when sufficient enthusiasts are gathered together. The greatest activity in this direction occurs on the occasions when the Protectorate is visited by one of His Majesty's ships.

The Somali is a fine natural athlete and takes eagerly to cricket, football, and hockey. At hockey, as in cricket, the Somali is a great individualist and much training is needed to attain combination. Both games call for strict umpiring. The Police and Somaliland Camel Corps both field very good hockey teams, as also do the towns of Berbera, Burao, and Sheikh.

Polo is played by the Camel Corps, and riding is a popular pastime with many Europeans in the country. Wart-hog abound in places, and opportunities for pig-sticking are plentiful, while the big and small game of the country provide good sport.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

### **Shipping.**

There is a weekly service from Aden, which is worked by local contract, the ships connecting at Aden with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's outward and homeward bound ships.



The following is a comparative table of the steam and motor vessels and country craft shipping which entered and cleared from the Protectorate ports during the last five years :—

	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.
Entered	... 581	72,673	694	51,923	687	58,306	772	69,530	684	75,060
Cleared	... 543	70,428	660	51,153	637	57,898	726	68,961	678	75,997

### Roads.

There are no railways in the Protectorate, and all transport is by road.

The roads, of which some 2,000 miles are open for wheeled traffic, are classed as Main or Trunk Roads and District Roads. The former are maintained by the Public Works Department and the latter by the District Administration.

They are suitable for general traffic and for vehicles of medium weight, but are subject to weather conditions, becoming at times impassable, particularly at river crossings, in the rainy seasons.

The road system was in process of considerable extension at the end of the year.

The principal main routes are :—

Berbera to Burao *via* Sheikh, 90 miles.

Berbera to Borama *via* Hargeisa, 184 miles.

Burao to Erigavo *via* Ainabo and Adad, 236 miles.

A lateral road of importance also connects Burao and Hargeisa *via* Oadweina—123½ miles.

The more important District Roads are :—

(1) Nogal system, 340 miles, connecting Ainabo, Bohotleh, Las Anod and Bihen.

(2) Ain Valley, 177 miles, connecting Ainabo, Hudin and Halin.

(3) Burao to Eik and the Southern boundary.

(4) Hargeisa to Gibileh and the Southern boundary.

(5) Borama to Zeilah, 140 miles.

(6) Erigavo to Baran and Las War War, 274 miles.

### Motor Transport.

Motor traffic along the main commercial routes, from Berbera to Jijiga *via* Hargeisa, and Berbera to Erigavo *via* Burao, again showed an increase in 1935.

Vehicles of British and Empire manufacture were imported in greater numbers, since facilities for obtaining spare parts through agencies in Berbera and Aden have recently improved. No repair workshops or service depots have yet been established in the Protectorate.

The numbers of motor vehicles in use, other than Government vehicles, were :—

Private cars	...	...	...	...	...	38
Commercial cars	...	...	...	...	...	71

The importations of vehicles in the Protectorate during the year were :—

Private	...	...	...	...	...	8
Commercial	...	...	...	...	...	13

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the licensed motor vehicles in the Protectorate :—

British Empire	...	...	...	...	...	29
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	77
French	...	...	...	...	...	2
Italian	...	...	...	...	...	1

*Government Motor Transport.*—The following transport is maintained by the Public Works Department :—

*Rate charged to  
Departments.*

5 Morris Commercial 25 cwt. lorries ... .. As.8 per mile

The total mileage covered in 1935 was 32,214, and the running costs amounted to 7·5 annas per ton-mile, as compared with 4·7 annas per ton-mile by hired camel transport.

Government motor transport is also maintained by the Mechanized Company of the Somaliland Camel Corps, and by the Water-Boring Party.

### **Posts and Telegraphs.**

The headquarters of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are at Berbera.

The revenue and expenditure of the Department in respect of the last five years was as follows :—

	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	4,881	1,139	1,223	1,367	1,394
Expenditure ...	7,471	6,949	7,067	8,136	8,847

The Indian Post Office Act, 1898, was applied to British Somaliland by an order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs dated 9th March 1903, and the Protectorate Post Office was transferred from the Indian Administration and constituted under the above authority on the 1st June 1903, the Protectorate becoming a member of the International Postal Union.

The operations against the Dervishes in 1903 necessitated the establishment of a number of Field Post Offices, the mails being carried by runners and camel riders. This system was maintained till 1925 for the conveyance of mails between the administrative stations in the interior, and, in the absence of railways and motor cars, proved generally a cheap, reliable and comparatively speedy service.

In 1925, a weekly motor car mail service was inaugurated, connecting Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, Erigavo, Borama and Hargeisa. Other places are still served by mail runners.

Direct mails, which are exchanged weekly with London, Aden, and Bombay, are carried by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers, regular connexions with which are made by local contract steamers between Aden and Berbera. Letters to and from the United Kingdom are delivered within from 12 to 14 days.

The following are the denominations of postage stamps on sale in the Protectorate :—

Annas,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 4, 6, 8, 12.

Rupees, 1, 2, 3, 5.

The issue and payment of British postal orders were introduced in January 1905, and during the same year arrangements were made with the British and Indian Post Offices for a direct exchange of money orders. A direct Telegraph Money Order Service between the Protectorate and the United Kingdom was introduced in 1916. In 1907, the cash on delivery and insurance of parcels, and the value payable and insurance of parcels, etc., services were introduced with Great Britain and India, including Aden, and in the following year the insured letter service to Great Britain was commenced. The insured box service with Great Britain and certain other countries was introduced in 1926. The direct exchange of money orders with the Kenya and Uganda Administration, which had been introduced in 1910, was suspended in 1921 on account of exchange difficulties. Money orders to and from the East African Dependencies are exchanged through the intermediary of the Aden Post Office.

The present telegraph administration is the result of expansion and improvement of the military telegraphs used in connexion with the operations of the Somaliland Field Force in 1903, with subsequently the addition of wireless telegraphy.

A telegraph line connects Berbera with Sheikh and Burao, which are also served by telephone.

Wireless stations ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  kilowatt) are in operation at Berbera, Borama, Burao, Erigavo and Hargeisa. The Zeilah station was closed in December 1934.

All stations are open to the public for inland and foreign telegrams. The charge on inland telegrams is two annas per word without a minimum. The charges on foreign telegrams were revised in June 1934. The principal full-rate charges are as follows :—

8 annas per word without a minimum to Aden.

Rs.1-15-0\* per word without a minimum to the United Kingdom.

Rs.1-10-0\* per word without a minimum to India.

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\* Half this rate is charged for deferred telegrams.

The Daily Letter Telegram Service was introduced in 1933.

A service of telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes (Greetings Telegrams) is admissible between the Protectorate and the United Kingdom during the period from 14th December to 6th January, inclusive.

The Italian Air Company, Societa Ala Littoria, inaugurated a weekly air service during the year between Khartoum and Mogadiscio, calling at Berbera en route.

The first air mail despatch from Berbera took place on 12th December 1935. The air mail postage rates from the Protectorate to Great Britain are 1 rupee per half ounce for letters, and 8 annas for post cards.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

### **Banking.**

There are no banks established in the Protectorate, but a branch of the commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, Bombay, accepts deposits from private individuals, cashes cheques drawn on them, and arranges the transfer of funds to the United Kingdom and elsewhere through a branch of the firm at Aden.

The Government Savings Bank continues to gain ground. The rate of interest paid remains at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and depositors from all classes of the community are taking advantage of the facilities offered. The number of depositors increased in the year from 145 to 205.

### **Currency.**

The monetary unit is the Government of India rupee at one shilling and sixpence. Rupees are legal tender for the payment of any amount and Government of India subsidiary coinage is legal tender for the payment of sums not in excess of five rupees. India Government Currency Notes are in circulation.

### **Weights and Measures.**

The Imperial standard of weights and measures is in force. The Indian and Somali traders also use certain of the weights and measures in force in British India.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

A general programme of small works was carried out during the year, but no major works were undertaken.

### **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

#### **Justice.**

There is no Judicial or Legal Department in the Protectorate, but in 1935 a Legal Secretary was appointed whose duties are to advise the Governor on matters of law in all Court cases, to act as Registrar of the Protectorate Court, to advise the Governor on the legal aspects of all Government business, to draft legislation and to assist generally in the work of the Secretariat. The Criminal Courts consist of the Protectorate Court, District Courts of the first class, and District Courts of the second class. The Governor and Secretary to the Government are the judges of the Protectorate Court. During the absence of the Governor or the Secretary to the Government, certain Protectorate Court cases may be tried by a District Officer specially empowered under Ordinance No. 3 of 1933. District Courts of the first class are held by District Officers and such other officers as the Governor may so empower. District Courts of the second class are held by those officers so empowered by the Governor. The District Courts are empowered by law to try all cases in which natives are parties except for sedition, treason or offences punishable with death. Cases beyond the jurisdiction of the District Courts, or possessing features which make a trial by the Protectorate Court desirable, are committed by the District Court for trial by the Protectorate Court. In cases where appeals lie from judgments of District Courts, the appeal is to the Protectorate Court sitting as a Court of Appeal, which is the final Appellate Court in the Protectorate.

The law of the Protectorate is :—

(a) Coded law, i.e., the Indian Penal Code as applied by the Somaliland Administration of Criminal Justice Ordinance (Chapter 4 of the Revised Edition of the Laws), and Local Ordinances.

(b) Tribal custom based on Mohammedan law.

A stricter legal control is now exercised. In past years, murder and homicide among the natives were dealt with under tribal custom, but such crimes are now tried by the Criminal Courts.

In addition to Criminal and Civil cases under (a), tribal cases are investigated and judged by District Courts under a mixture of tribal custom, Mohammedan law and Indian law. This work forms the great bulk of the District Officers' work, since the Somali's inherent love of litigation and refusal to accept any decision except from the highest court of appeal lead to much work of a trivial nature which, if neglected, may result in inter-tribal fighting. The Kadis deal with cases falling entirely under Mohammedan law, and Courts of Akils or Elders have been set up to deal with the less important and contentious of tribal cases.

**Crime.**

The following summary shows the amount of crime in the Protectorate for 1935, as compared with the previous year :—

	1935.	1934.
Convictions for murder ... ..	4	1
Persons executed ... ..	3	—
Offences against the person ... ..	195	254
Offences against property ... ..	224	253
Other offences ... ..	626	747
<i>Dia</i> cases (inter-tribal killings settled under tribal custom) ... ..	6	7

**Police.**

The Somaliland Civil Police are constituted under the Somaliland Civil Police Ordinance. The force is under the control of the Governor, and has an establishment of four European officers, four Somali officers, and some 550 other ranks. Rank and file in stations other than Berbera are under the charge of District Officers.

Garrison duties are carried out by the force at Berbera, Erigavo, Zeilah, and Borama. The police are liable to serve as a military force when called upon by the Governor to discharge military duties.

**Prisons.**

The established prisons in the Protectorate are the Central Prison in Berbera and five District Prisons at Zeilah, Burao, Hargeisa, Borama, and Erigavo, respectively.

The Central Prison accommodates all convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding six months, in addition to all prisoners convicted in the Berbera District.

The District Prisons accommodate prisoners convicted within Districts and sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

Since 1930 the Commandant of Police has been Director of Prisons with powers of inspection of all prisons in the Protectorate, and, further, with power to appoint a European officer, subject to the approval of the Governor, to be in responsible charge of the Berbera Prison for the purpose of carrying out the regulations made under the Prison Discipline Ordinance, 1918. The administration of District Prisons is in the hands of District Officers.

The Central Prison occupies an area of some 6,700 square yards, the whole being surrounded by a stone wall from 11 to 17 feet high. Accommodation is provided for male, female, and juvenile convicts. In addition to the usual wards and cells, the prison is

equipped with a dispensary, two sick wards capable of accommodating four lying-in cases, a workshop, and the usual offices. The prison is lighted by electricity.

Committals to the Central Prison during 1935, as compared with the three preceding years, were as follows :—

Year.						<i>For want of bail or for debt.</i>	<i>For penal imprison- ment.</i>
1935	...	...	...	...	...	7	201
1934	...	...	...	...	...	6	216
1933	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	250
1932	...	...	...	...	...	7	395

The bulk of the labour provided by the prisoners is unskilled, and is used on work of public utility such as road-making, quarrying stones, watering trees in Government grounds, etc.

A certain amount of skilled labour is carried out in the Central Prison, where long-sentence prisoners are taught to manufacture and repair articles of use to other departments. The manufacture of cane furniture for the Public Works Department is the main industry.

The Central Prison is visited at least once in every two months by the Visiting Justices.

Section 2 of the Administration of Criminal Justice (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, provides that no young person under the age of 16 years shall be sentenced to imprisonment, if the court considers that suitable punishment can be imposed in some other way by placing on probation, or fine or corporal punishment, or committal to a place of detention, or otherwise. Local conditions do not permit of the institution of a regular probation system.

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-two Ordinances were enacted during 1935. Amongst the more important enactments were :—

The Prevention of Rabies Ordinance (No. 6 of 1935), which deals with the prevention and circumscribing of outbreaks of rabies.

The Native Passenger Vessels Ordinance (No. 9 of 1935), which allows for the inspection of such vessels and lays down rules to ensure that they are not overcrowded.

The Emigration to Foreign Countries Ordinance (No. 13 of 1935), which imposes certain restrictions on emigration of natives.

The Civil Police (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 14 of 1935), which provides for the payment in certain cases to his heirs of the gratuity earned by a police officer who dies in the service.

The Somaliland Camel Corps, King's African Rifles Death or Disablement Gratuities Ordinance (No. 16 of 1935), which provides for gratuities to be paid to Somali members of the Somaliland Camel Corps who die or who are disabled in the performance of military duty.

The Arms Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance 1935 (No. 22 of 1935), which lays down the penalties for breaches of the Arms Traffic Ordinance No. 3 of 1931.

### Factory, etc., Legislation.

There is no factory legislation or legislative provision for sickness, old age, etc., in the Protectorate.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers' Liability Ordinance (Chapter 60 of the Revised Edition of the Laws).

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The finances of the Protectorate maintained in 1935 a level similar to that of the previous year. A small drop in the volume of exports was counterbalanced by an increase in imports and Customs revenue as a whole showed a small increase as compared with 1934.

The Italo-Ethiopian dispute (see Chapter XVI) had no appreciable effect on the trade of the Protectorate up to the end of the year.

No new forms of taxation were introduced in 1935 and preferential tariffs in favour of Empire goods continued in force.

### Revenue.

The revenue from all sources amounted to £118,976, an increase of £12,807 as compared with the previous year. This increase was represented by grants from the Colonial Development Fund to the extent of £13,767, to finance Water Boring Operations (see Chapter VI).

The following table shows the principal sources of revenue for the years 1931-5.

		<i>Customs:</i>	<i>Licences and Taxes.</i>	<i>Court Fees and Government Services.</i>	<i>Other.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		£	£	£	£	£
1931	...	63,347	14,484	11,585	12,477*	101,893
1932	...	63,740	15,055	14,131	9,968*	102,894
1933	...	73,318	22,347	10,645	5,576*	111,886
1934	...	71,279	20,111	10,737	4,042*	106,169
1935	...	72,093	16,360	12,444	18,079*	118,976

\* Includes receipts from the Colonial Development Fund.



**Public Debt.**

The net sum due by the Protectorate to the Imperial Treasury on 31st December, 1935, was £236,000. This sum represents the total of loans-in-aid of civil expenditure for the period 1921 to 1934.

No loan-in-aid was received in 1935. Loans-in-aid are subject to repayment with interest as and when the finances of the Protectorate permit. No repayment has yet been made.

In addition to the loan-in-aid, the Protectorate is in receipt of an annual free grant-in-aid of military expenditure. The grant paid in 1935 was £71,000 and the total sum granted since 1st April 1921, is £767,000.

**Expenditure.**

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £187,578 and exceeded that of 1934 by £19,922. Expenditure to the extent of £10,850 was required for special precautionary measures necessitated by the Italo-Ethiopian dispute and under the Military head £4,899 was required for the relief of the Nyasaland Contingent of the Somaliland Camel Corps and £2,491 for Extraordinary expenditure.

£10,797 was expended in the year upon Water Boring Operations financed by grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

The following table shows the expenditure for the years 1931-5.

	<i>Civil.</i>	<i>Military.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£
1931 ... ..	135,671*	50,091	185,762
1932 ... ..	109,328*	46,912	156,240
1933 ... ..	114,059*	39,761	153,820
1934 ... ..	126,588*	41,068	167,656
1935 ... ..	132,980*	54,598	187,578

\* Includes expenditure from the Colonial Development Fund grants.

**Financial Position on 31st December, 1935.**

	£	£
Surplus on 1st January, 1935 ... ..		18,006
Deficit between Civil Revenue and Expenditure ... ..	9,097	
Deficit between Military Revenue and Expenditure ... ..	48,655	
	<hr/>	57,752
Deficit ... ..		39,746
Expenditure upon Special Precautionary Measures. Civil ... ..	5,478	
Expenditure upon Special Precautionary Measures. Military ... ..	5,372	
	<hr/>	10,850
		50,596
Grant-in-Aid ... ..		71,000
		<hr/>
Surplus at 31st December, 1935 ... ..		20,404
		<hr/>

### Customs Duties.

**Authority:**—The Customs Ordinance (Chapter 44, Revised Edition of the Laws) and amending Ordinances 1930 to 1935. The Alcoholic Liquors Ordinance (Chapter 29, Revised Edition of the Laws), and amending Ordinances 1930 to 1933.

The Customs duties are classified under two heads : (a) Specific Duties; (b) *Ad Valorem* Duties.

The value at which *ad valorem* duty is assessed is : (a) in accordance with the Tariff which is approved yearly on 1st April by His Excellency the Governor and which is open for inspection at each Custom House; (b) where no provision is made in the Tariff (i) in the case of imports, the wholesale cash price less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation, without any abatement or deduction except the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof; and (ii) in the case of exports, the prevailing market price at the port of exportation as ascertained monthly by the Treasurer and Chief of Customs or as manifested on exporters' invoices.

### TARIFF.

#### Imports.

*Specific Duties* :—

	Ordinary Rate.			Preferential Rate.		
	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
Alcoholic Liquors, per gallon ...	13	3	0	12	0	0
Rice, per 168 lb. ...	2	12	0	2	8	0
Sugar, per 28 lb. ...	1	0	0	0	12	0
Dates, per 168 lb. ...	1	12	0	—		
Grey Sheeting, per 750 yds. ...	77	0	0	38	8	0
White Long Cloth, per 40 yds. ...	5	8	0	4	0	0
Matches per standard box ...	0	0	4	0	0	3
Matches per large box ...	0	0	8	0	0	6
Currants, Greek, per cwt. ...	1	0	0	—		
Rubber soled footwear, with leather upper parts, per dozen pairs ...	22	0	0	6	0	0

*Ad Valorem Duties :—*

Rice (certain varieties), building materials, mats, matting and native pottery, naphthaline, fresh, dried and preserve fruit and vegetables, fresh and preserved pro- visions, and articles of European attire ...	}	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Live stock and all other goods, with certain ex- ceptions ... ..			
		25 per cent.	15 per cent.

*Exports.*

Live stock and local pro- duce with certain ex- ceptions ... ..	}	10 per cent.

The preferential rates of duty are extended to articles produced or manufactured in and consigned from the British Empire.

The following are the customs ports and frontier customs stations at which the above import and export duties are collected :—

*Customs Ports* :—Berbera, Zeilah, Las Khoreh, Heis, and Elayu.

*Frontier Customs Stations* :—Zeilah, Elayu, Hargeisa, Gibileh, and Borama (goods in transit only).

Subject to certain exceptions, a rebate of half of the Protectorate rates is allowed on all goods exported from Zeilah, and two-thirds on all goods imported at Zeilah for consumption within the administrative district of Zeilah.

*Goods in Transit.*

(a) *Transit duty*.—On all goods imported in transit to and from Ethiopia, 1 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(b) *Valuation*.—The value of goods imported in transit for purposes of transit duty is the wholesale cash price, less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind are sold or are capable of being sold at the time and place of importation without any abatement or deduction except the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof.

**XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.****Lands and Survey.**

All land in the Protectorate except in proclaimed townships may be said to be vested in the Somali tribes. Outside the townships no individual title to land is recognized (except in the case of a few small religious settlements) nor is any sectional title to any particular area recognized as giving any particular section of the tribe

an exclusive right to that area. It is the habit of certain sections always to graze in the same area and this in practice gives them a prescriptive title to that area, but theoretically and legally individuals of other sections have the right to enter such areas and to use the grazing as necessity dictates. In the western part of the Protectorate, where large areas of ground are under cultivation, the tribal title has been restricted to the extent that the right of individual cultivators to the enjoyment of the area cultivated is recognized, but only so long as effective cultivation is continued.

Government has taken powers to expropriate land for public purposes, on payment of compensation for damage done thereby to an individual or section. Land so expropriated becomes Crown Land.

The township areas are divided into two classes:—

(a) old-established towns on the coast, such as Berbera and Zeilah; and

(b) recently-established towns in the interior.

In class (a), the matter has been allowed to remain undefined. In practice, disputes as to ownership seldom arise.

In class (b), Government has introduced legislation to give to individuals a valid title to ground. All townships are of such recent growth that, except in five small plots in Hargeisa, no claim to freehold has been established, and leases or temporary occupation licences have been given to such of the present occupiers as wish to secure a legal title to their land.

### **Rainfall.**

The rainfall was up to the average and fairly well distributed in most areas, with the result that grazing was adequate throughout the Protectorate, and Government was not called upon to take any abnormal measures for the relief of destitution.

### **Political Situation.**

The political situation has necessarily been overshadowed by the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, which necessitated the taking of precautionary measures to prevent incursions of alien tribes into the Protectorate. These measures were completely successful, and the general attitude of British protected tribes towards the belligerents has up to the present been one of comparative indifference. Those whose grazing grounds south of the frontier are likely to be overrun by the armed forces of either side were naturally apprehensive, and they were advised to withdraw temporarily to British territory pending a resumption of more stable conditions in Ethiopia. A fair proportion had done so by the end of the year and the length of their stay within British territory will necessarily be determined by the grazing and water facilities available. The prospects in this respect are favourable.

*Berbera District.*—Trade has remained steady and indications of an all round improvement were only partially realized. Towards the end of the year trade in skins became much brisker and prices rose in sympathy with an increased demand from Europe and America.

*Burao District.*—Increased patrolling of the frontier led to the capture and punishment of a number of notorious *barad* (armed robbers), and the Ain and Nogal areas were finally cleared of these pests.

The Habr Yunis whose main grazing grounds are in Ethiopian territory still do their best to avoid settling awards made against them in inter-tribal cases, but this state of affairs is likely to show an improvement in the forthcoming year.

Trade has shown some general improvement and the commercial development of the Nogal area continues to show satisfactory progress.

*Hargeisa District.*—Arrangements were made for a meeting to be held at Haradiget in May between representatives of this Protectorate and of the Ethiopian Province of Harar to settle outstanding inter-tribal Somali cases. This meeting became abortive owing to Ethiopian inaction, and this had a slightly unsettling effect on the British Somali tribes concerned. Political conditions were, apart from this, satisfactory throughout the year, and trade showed general improvement, particularly in ghee, sorghum and maize.

*Erigavo District.*—The tribes in this District no longer graze beyond the frontier and they have in consequence been unaffected by the Italo-Ethiopian hostilities. Good prices were realized for gum, but trade in skins was disappointing until towards the end of the year.

*Zeilah District.*—There has been considerable dissension amongst the Gadabursi owing to the rival claims of Ughaz Robleh Nur and Sultan Omar Ali to the paramount chieftainship of the tribe. The former is recognized as chief in Ethiopia and the latter in Somaliland. The situation in this respect was improved as the result of an Anglo-Ethiopian Conference at Borama, but it is still unsatisfactory.

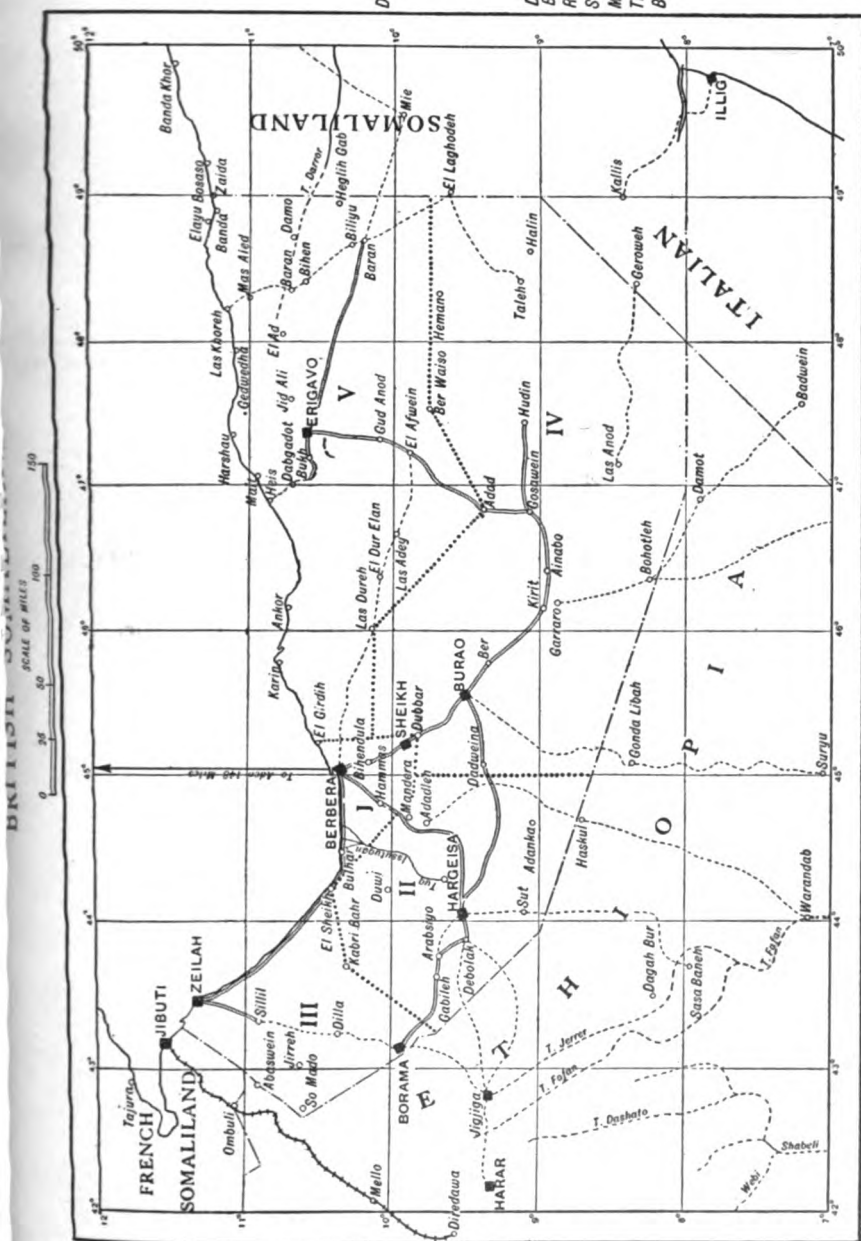
The joint Anglo-Ethiopian trial of those concerned in the murder of Herr Beitz, an Assistant Commissioner in the Ethiopian Section of the British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission, was concluded in March. The death penalty was not imposed, and the sentences varied from 18 months' to 14 years' imprisonment.

*British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission.*—The Commission completed its work in the field, and left for Addis Ababa in February 1935.

## Appendix

## List of Publications relating to British Somaliland

	£ s. d.	<i>To be purchased from</i>
Laws of the Somaliland Protectorate—Revised Edition ... ..	1 0 0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Notices, Proclamations, Regulations and Rules in force on the 30th June 1930 ... ..	1 0 0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Supplement to the Laws of the Somaliland Protectorate, 1930-32	1 0 0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Report on the Somaliland Agricultural and Geological Department for 1927 and 1928 ...	0 5 0	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Somaliland Annual Geological Report, 1929 ...	0 2 0	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
The Geology of British Somaliland, by W. A. Macfadyen, M.C., M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), F.G.S., F.R.G.S., M.Inst.P.T. (Part I of the Geology and Palæontology of British Somaliland) ...	0 12 6	Crown Agents for the Colonies or through any Bookseller.
British Somaliland (Drake-Brockman), London, 1917.		
Somaliland (Hamilton), London, 1911.		
The Mad Mullah of Somaliland (Jardine), London, 1923.		
Sun, Sand and Somals (Rayne), London, 1921.		
Seventeen Trips in Somaliland (Swayne), London.		
Under the Flag and Somali Coast Stories (Walsh), London.		











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Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

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Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
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Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

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## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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BRUNEI, STATE OF  
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## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The island of Saint Vincent, which is of volcanic origin, is popularly supposed to have been discovered by Columbus on 22nd January 1498. It is situated in 13° 10' North Latitude, and 60° 57' West Longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia, and 100 miles west of Barbados. It is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, and contains about 96,000 acres of land—about half the area of Middlesex. Of the Lesser Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent. Bequia, Mustique, Mayreau, Canouan, and Union Island are administered from St. Vincent.

A map of the Colony is annexed.



### History.

At the time of its discovery, St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs, who continued in undisputed possession of it until 1627, when the King of England made a grant of the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1660 it was declared neutral, and in 1672 it was granted to Lord Willoughby.

In 1748 St. Vincent was again declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities were renewed and the island was taken in 1762 by General Monckton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor.

In 1773 an extensive portion of the island was allotted to the Caribs on condition that they acknowledged the King of England as their Sovereign.

In 1779 the island surrendered to the French, and by the Treaty of Versailles, in 1783, it was restored to Great Britain.

The language of the Colony is English throughout.

### Climate.

St. Vincent is one of the healthiest of the West Indian islands.

The climate may be divided into two seasons, wet and dry; the dry season from January to May, and the wet from June to December. The coolest months are December to April. The temperature varies from 78° F. to 85° F. The highest temperature is met in July and the lowest in December.

The rainfall in Kingstown, the capital, registered at the Agricultural Experimental Station, 80 ft. above sea level, was 92.72 ins. for the year. The heaviest fall for one day was 3.80 ins. on 5th October.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government of St. Vincent originally consisted of a Governor, Council, and Assembly. In 1856 an Executive Council was created. In 1867 the Constitution was found no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony and the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council were abrogated and a single Legislative Assembly was created instead, composed of 12 members, three *ex-officio*, three nominated by the Crown, and six elected by the people.

This Constitution also was abrogated by an Act of the local Legislature by which the future modelling of the Constitution was left to the Crown. Until December 1924, the Legislative Council consisted of official and unofficial members nominated and appointed by the Crown.

By an Order in Council dated March 1924, as amended by Order in Council dated February 1931, a partly elected Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of the Governor, three *ex-officio*

members, one nominated official member, one nominated unofficial member and three elected members. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one elected member. An election takes place every three years, the last being held in May, 1931. The life of the existing Council was extended for a period of one year.

There is also an Executive Council consisting of the Administrator and Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Treasurer as *ex-officio* members, and of such other persons as may be appointed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or as the Governor in pursuance of Instructions from His Majesty may from time to time appoint by an Instrument under the Public Seal. Every person not being an *ex-officio* member vacates his seat at the end of six years. Every member is eligible for re-appointment.

Municipal affairs of the town of Kingstown are under the control of the Kingstown Board consisting of four elected and four nominated members. The Board is elected every two years.

### III.—POPULATION.

The latest census taken in the Colony of St. Vincent was on the 26th April 1931, the population on that day being 47,961, an increase of 3,514 on the census of 1921. The distribution of race is as follows :—

Negroes	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,257
Coloured	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,292
White (including Europeans)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,173
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,239
							<hr/> 47,961 <hr/>

The following comparative table gives statistics for the years 1934 and 1935 :—

	1934.	1935.
Estimated population	53,622	55,219
Births, excluding still births	2,087	2,211
Birth rate per 1,000	38.92	40.04
Still births	116	119
Percentage of still births	5.56	5.11
Death rate per 1,000	14.48	15.39
Deaths of children under one year (excluding still births)	228	246
Marriages	(3.24 per 1,000)	6.98
Emigration	2,831	2,501
Immigration	3,131	2,737

**IV.—HEALTH.**

The year 1935 was again comparatively healthy. The death rate was a little higher (from 14.4 to 15.3 per mille) and the incidence of deaths shows some variation from that of the previous year. Nearly 50 per cent. of the total deaths occurred under 5 years of age. The tuberculosis rate was again slightly lower but the deaths ascribed to worm infections were nearly doubled. Admissions to the hospitals have increased.

	1934.	1935.
Attendance at dispensaries ...	39,174	47,379
Colonial Hospital—		
Inpatients treated ...	1,309	1,456
Outpatient casualties ...	585	509
Other outpatient attendances	—	7,535
Casualty Hospitals (2)—		
Inpatients ...	143	193
Pauper, Lunatic and Leper Asylums ...	184	177
Tuberculosis Home ...	19	18
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>41,414</b>	<b>57,267</b>

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the years 1934 and 1935 and the percentages :—

<i>Causes of death.</i>	<i>No. of deaths from each cause.</i>		<i>Percentages of total deaths.</i>	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	90	69	11.67	8.11
Senility ...	83	94	10.76	11.06
Bronchitis ...	45	37	5.83	4.35
Ascariasis ...	44	87	5.71	10.24
Tuberculosis ...	48	45	6.23	5.29
Broncho-pneumonia ...	33	28	4.28	3.29
Congenital debility ...	63	81	8.17	9.53

**V.—HOUSING.**

Taken as a whole the housing of the wage-earning population leaves much to be desired.

At present in country villages the houses are of primitive form, being built of mud and wattle with cane trash roofs, and the same is true of the housing of the labourers on many estates. In most

cases estates rent house sites to their labourers, leaving the latter to erect their own dwellings—a task which they are apt to perform with the least possible exertion. The estate owner assists the labourer by renting him hill lands to grow his provisions and sometimes a certain amount of grazing land for his livestock. The Sanitary Authority has now stepped in and passed rules governing the erection of new houses and the extension of existing houses. The enforcement of sanitary laws will have a beneficial effect on future construction.

Under the Dwelling House Regulations which are enforced by the Sanitary Department and apply to all parts of the Colony outside Kingstown, the minimum requirements for dwelling houses are—a plot of land 75 feet by 50 feet, two rooms of 64 square feet each, a height of eight feet from floor to plate, pillars two feet off the ground, ventilation openings equivalent to one-tenth of the floor space, and a latrine. Since the introduction of the Dwelling House Regulations in 1930, 936 applications for permission to erect houses have been approved, and most of these houses have been completed. These figures are exclusive of the 100 peasants' cottages erected by Government with funds made available from the Colonial Development Fund.

Some improvement is taking place in the construction of the better class of house, especially in the case of dwellings recently erected in and around Kingstown. Unfortunately, however, there has been little attempt at zoning or town planning in the past and the results of this deficiency must become increasingly apparent as time goes on.

## **VI.—PRODUCTION.**

### **Mineral.**

No minerals are found in the Colony.

### **Agriculture.**

The following table shows the kinds of crops grown, the estimated production, the estimated percentage grown respectively by peasants and on plantations, the estimated percentage used locally and exported, and the estimated value of the products:—

Crop.	Estimated production.	Estimated percentage produced by		Estimated percentage.		Esti- mated value.
		Plan- tations.	Peas- ants.	Used Locally.	Ex- ported.	
1. Cotton—Sea lb.	164,000	44	56	—	100	£ 7,945
Island.						
2. Cotton—Marie „	38,604	20	80	—	100	804
Galante.						
3. Cacao ... „	97,242	70	30	40	60	915
4. Arrowroot ... „	7,488,800	75	25	2	98	87,000
5. Cassava ... „	1,040,000	67	33	25	75	5,300
6. Sugar ... „ tons	1,500	100	—	50	50	12,812
7. Syrup ... „ gal.	350,000	80	20	27	73	14,000
8. Copra ... „ lb.	840,602	98	2	—	100	3,418
9. Maize ... „	60,000	25	75	67	33	200
10. Groundnuts ... „	20,000	60	40	50	50	140
11. Peas and beans „	200,000	65	35	50	50	1,200
12. Sweet potatoes „	4,000,000	20	80	75	25	8,500
13. Plantains ... „ stems	60,000	10	90	84	16	4,000
14. Tannias ... „ lb.	500,000	10	90	70	30	2,000
15. Yams ... „	132,800	10	90	60	40	415
16. Miscellaneous „	110,000	10	90	75	25	496
vegetables.						
17. Bananas ... „ stems	8,000	64	36	35	65	650
18. Tomatoes ... „ lb.	40,000	1	99	75	25	350
19. Oranges ... „ No.	50,000	45	55	50	50	50
20. Grapefruit ... „	8,000	40	60	80	20	12
21. Coconuts ... „	3,500,000	90	10	10	90	11,000
22. Limes ... „	1,200,000	22	78	43	57	320
23. Mace ... „ lb.	7,000	60	40	1	99	300
24. Nutmegs ... „	31,000	60	40	1	99	380
25. Ginger ... „	3,000	5	95	44	56	8

## Notes.

1. Advances are made to peasant growers for their cotton by the Government Cotton Ginnery, which gins, bales and ships it for them. When sold, 5 per cent. is deducted, the balance being distributed *pro rata* among them. Planters usually ship their own cotton.

4. All arrowroot for export is graded, packed and shipped by the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association who make cash advances to growers.

6. There is only one factory in the island where sugar is manufactured, but this plant, though relatively small, is among the most modern in the West Indies.

7. There are syrup factories of various capacities in the island. These factories are usually owned by planters, who also grind the sugar-canes of peasants on a share basis.

9. Owing to present market conditions no corn was purchased by the Government Cotton Ginnery during 1935.

17. About 330 acres of bananas were planted during the year which will come into bearing during 1936. All Gros Michel bananas exported are handled by a Co-operative Association, and sold to the Canadian Banana Company under an existing contract.

18. Tomatoes produced by peasants for export were graded, wrapped, packed and shipped by the Government Fruit and Vegetable Bureau. After account sales had been received, 10 per cent. was deducted for handling charges. The remainder was paid *pro rata* as a bonus to vendors.

Other fruit, such as avocado pears, limes, oranges, etc., was also shipped by the Government Fruit and Vegetable Bureau. The Bureau was closed down in July, 1935, but the export of green limes will be continued by the Government Cotton Ginnery.

21. Not converted into copra.

**Live-stock.**

The following table shows the numbers of animals in the island as they appeared in the agricultural census of 1931. Included in the table are the estimated values of the various classes of livestock, the number of beasts owned by plantations and peasants respectively, the numbers exported during 1935 and the value thereof.

<i>Animals.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Estimated percentage owned by</i>		<i>Computed value.</i>	<i>Exported in 1935.</i>	<i>Value of Exports.</i>
		<i>Plantations.</i>	<i>Peasants.</i>			
				£		£
Swine ...	6,182	50	50	9,273	2,390	3,954
Cattle ...	6,070	40	60	24,280	22	135
Goats ...	2,813	15	85	844	2,114	758
Asses ...	2,365	15	85	1,184	45	85
Sheep ...	2,205	90	10	1,212	958	485
Horses ...	357	40	60	3,213	2	55
Mules ...	169	95	5	1,690	2	25

**Fisheries.**

There are no organized fisheries in the Colony, but a considerable amount of fishing is practised and the fish caught is consumed locally. Apart from this there are small whaling stations situated on some of the small islands. In 1935, 1,675 gallons of whale oil valued at £163 and 832 lb. of turtle shells valued at £269 were exported. Practically all the fishing is done by persons of the peasant class.

**Labour.**

There is no recruiting of labour in the Colony. As a rule, labourers are employed by plantations on certain days, while on others they work on their own holdings. They are usually paid by the task, but payment by the day is of fairly frequent occurrence.

The cultivation performed by persons of non-European descent (peasants) is similar to that performed on plantations. Broadly speaking, all peasants work or have worked on plantations and consequently they use the ordinary plantation methods, and follow the lead of the plantations as to the crop they raise. They receive advice from Agricultural Officers.

The number of peasants who cultivate land for themselves, and who own land, is approximately 2,763. Of this number, 2,614 possess areas from 1-10 acres, 116 from 10-20 acres, and 31 from 20-30 acres. Produce obtained from such areas is used for local consumption and export.

**Stock-raising.**

There is one modern dairy farm in the Colony which possesses some excellent pure-bred Jersey and other cattle. A Government stud farm no longer exists, but several planters import pedigree and half-bred animals from the Government stock farm in Trinidad for breeding and for improving their ordinary stock.

**Rum.**

There is a modern rum distillery in the Colony which is operated in conjunction with the sugar factory previously mentioned. In 1935, 28,447 proof gallons of rum, valued at £3,334 were distilled; of this 5,468 proof gallons, valued at £641 were exported, the balance being consumed locally.

**VII.—COMMERCE.**

The total trade for the year amounted to £306,314 as against a total of £298,264 in 1934, an increase of £8,050.

The total values of imports and exports for the last five years were :—

				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Year.				<i>Island Produce.</i>		<i>Other.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
				£	£	£	£
1931	...	...	...	177,492	111,597	1,568	113,165
1932	...	...	...	149,289	95,693	1,606	97,299
1933	...	...	...	148,647	112,265	6,865	119,130
1934	...	...	...	163,035	129,833	5,396	135,229
1935	...	...	...	171,392	132,004	2,918	134,922

**Imports.**

The following table shows the value of imports and countries of origin for the past five years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	74,256	65,274	66,326	71,125	79,084
Canada ... ..	34,346	25,954	25,227	26,008	31,385
British West Indies ... ..	10,078	10,635	10,636	10,943	9,552
India... ..	418	595	703	2,549	3,299
Newfoundland ... ..	3,087	3,738	3,944	9,084	4,767
Ceylon ... ..	861	299	308	286	266
Other British Colonies ... ..	6,869	6,714	7,058	6,481	6,583
United States of America ... ..	34,850	23,191	22,300	24,664	23,642
France ... ..	3,301	2,838	1,621	1,262	1,300
Denmark ... ..	132	79	227	570	379
Germany ... ..	2,012	1,472	1,334	1,239	1,204
Holland ... ..	1,223	968	917	690	1,116
Japan ... ..	1,258	1,890	3,662	3,417	3,602
Foreign West Indies ... ..	272	263	360	662	598
Other Countries ... ..	2,821	3,079	2,673	2,345	2,195
Unclassified ... ..	1,708	2,300	1,351	1,710	2,420
	£177,492	£149,289	£148,647	£163,035	£171,392

The following is a summary of the imports for the last five years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	56,227	49,835	49,269	55,118	54,114
Class II.—Raw materials and articles mainly un-manufactured.	15,497	15,300	6,929	17,660	14,923
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	103,928	81,608	90,778	88,090	99,725
Class IV.—Animals not for food.	—	—	—	—	219
Class V.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.	1,840	2,546	1,671	2,167	2,420
	<u>£177,492</u>	<u>£149,289</u>	<u>£148,647</u>	<u>£163,035</u>	<u>£171,392</u>

The following are the percentages, in the last five years, of the principal countries from which imported articles are obtained :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom ...	41·83	43·72	44·62	43·62	46·14
United States of America ...	19·64	15·53	15·00	15·13	13·79
Canada ...	19·35	17·39	16·97	15·96	18·31
All other Countries ...	19·18	23·36	23·41	25·29	21·76

### Exports.

The following is a summary showing the destination and value of exports (excluding in respect of the years 1934 and 1935, exports other than island produce) during the past five years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Country of destination.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	44,600	30,108	34,263	37,425	37,775
Canada ...	12,334	9,376	14,026	13,078	10,934
Bermuda ...	526	278	182	756	70
British West Indies ...	23,625	25,366	29,029	24,803	20,151
British Guiana ...	205	445	216	669	196
United States of America ...	28,072	27,489	35,598	47,717	57,565
Other Countries ...	3,803	4,237	5,816	5,385	5,313

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages of labourers are :—females 6d.-10d., males 1s. 3d.-2s. per day of from eight to nine hours.

Agricultural labourers are paid by task, the payment made being at the rate of 8d.-1s. per task of five to six hours. Such labourers as these are often provided by their employers with house-spots at peppercorn rentals and land for cultivation; pasturage for a limited number of stock is given on the same terms.



There is little change in the conditions of employment from year to year.

It is difficult to put a value on the staple foodstuffs of labourers. Such crops as sweet potatoes, corn, peas, yams, cassava, eddoes, etc., are grown on their own land. Trees which produce mangoes, pears, breadfruit, and plants bearing other edible fruit are often found wild or can be obtained for the reaping. Fish are plentiful in the sea and rivers, and cost nothing but the effort of catching them.

The cost of living for officials varies very much according to the status of their office and the size of their families.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary education is free but not compulsory. The school-going age extends from five to fifteen years, but provision has been made for the retention to the age of 16 years of pupils attending schools recognized as senior schools.

On the 31st of December 1935 there were 37 primary schools. Of these 13 belong to the Government, which bears the whole cost of their maintenance, and the remaining 24 to the religious denominations. Of the denominational schools, nine are Anglican, 13 Methodist and two Roman Catholic. The salaries of all the teachers, most of the equipment of both Government and denominational schools and part of the cost of upkeep of the denominational school-buildings are provided from the general revenue of the Colony.

The following comparative table gives the main figures of primary education in the Colony:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of schools ... ..	37	37	37
Enrolment on 31st December ... ..	9,291	9,413	10,432
Enrolment per 1,000 of population ... ..	179	176	189
Average attendance ... ..	5,258	5,346	5,998
Percentage in average attendance ... ..	56·6	56·7	57·5
Total Government expenditure ... ..	£7,973	£8,043	£8,548
Cost per child in average attendance ... ..	£1 10s. 4d.	£1 10s. 2d.	£1 8s. 5½d.

Other expenditure from funds contributed by the religious denominations amounted to £978 9s. 10d.

The present school accommodation is inadequate for the number of children of school-going age but it is being steadily increased.

The Government maintains two secondary schools—the Grammar School for boys and the Girls' High School. The fees charged at each school are at the rate of two guineas per term. Part of the fees is remitted when there are two or more pupils from the same family. On 31st December 1935 the number in attendance at the Grammar School was 81 and at the Girls' High School 77.

The entry of primary school pupils into the secondary schools is assisted by the annual award, on the results of a competitive examination, of four free places, three of them provided by the Government and one by the municipality of Kingstown. Places available at biennial or longer intervals, are also maintained by the Anglican Church, the Methodist Church and by the Reeves Memorial Scholarship Committee.

On 31st December 1935, seventeen boys and fourteen girls were receiving free secondary education, the percentage of free places being 21 in the Boys' School and 18 in the Girls' School.

There is a scholarship for University education of the annual value of £250. It is awarded biennially on the results of the London Matriculation examination and is tenable for a maximum period of five years at an approved university. The cost of passage to and from the seat of learning is also provided.

There are no technical or vocational schools but instruction in handicrafts and agriculture is receiving attention in the primary schools.

The Boy Scout and Girl Guides organizations are well established. There are 13 troops of the former and 13 companies of the latter.

A number of Friendly Societies, established under the Friendly Society Ordinance of 1843, provide maintenance for their members in the event of accident or ill health.

The Thompson Home is an institution maintained by private subscriptions, supplemented by a grant from Government, in which ladies in reduced circumstances are cared for.

The Carnegie Public Library is maintained partly by the Kingstown Board and partly by a grant from the revenue of the Colony. The reading room is free but for the use of the circulating library an annual subscription of 6s. is charged.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

### **Roads.**

The roads of the Colony are divided into three principal sections, viz. : Leeward, Windward and Grenadines. Four miles and thirteen miles respectively of the highways in the Leeward and Windward sections have been reconstructed and oiled.

Communication and transport between the Leeward Coast and Kingstown, the capital, is carried on chiefly by means of motor launch and canoes, and on the Windward Coast by means of motor vehicles. Between the Grenadines and the mainland, the only means of communication is by sailing boats, and the Government Revenue Sloop *Carib*, which has an auxiliary engine.

Below is appended a table of the Highways and Byways in the Colony :—

<i>Roads.</i>	<i>Mileage Total.</i>	<i>Oiled mileage.</i>	<i>Macadam- ized. mileage.</i>	<i>Earth mileage.</i>	<i>Means of Transport.</i>
<i>Main.</i>					
Leeward Highway...	27½	4	6	17½	Motor vehicles, carts and animals.
Roads, Kingstown District.	4	1½	2½	—	do.
Windward Highway	25	13	12	—	do.
Vigie Road... ..	11	—	9	2	do.
<i>By-ways.</i>					
Leeward ... ..	64½	—	3	61½	Carts and animals.
Windward ... ..	112½	—	15	97½	Motor vehicles, carts and animals.
<i>Roads in Grenadines.</i>					
Bequia ... ..	7½	—	—	7½	Carts and animals.
Union Island ...	12	—	—	12	Foot.
<i>Crown Land Roads.</i>					
Leeward and Wind- ward.	53½	—	—	53½	Carts and animals.
<i>Land Settlement Roads.</i>					
Leeward and Wind- ward.	78	—	—	78	do.

### Postal.

The General Post Office is situated at Kingstown, the capital of the Colony. There are 19 district post offices, of which 10 transact all classes of postal business, including the issue and payment of money orders and postal orders, while the others perform the usual postal delivery with the sale of stamps.

Mails are conveyed to the offices in the Windward district by motor bus and to the Leeward district by motor launch under contract.

Mails are conveyed to Bequia by sailing boat under contract and to the other Grenadines by the Government auxiliary sloop *Carib*.

Telegraph service is carried out by Cable and Wireless Limited. There is no wireless telegraph station.

### Telephones.

A telephone service maintained by the Government links up Kingstown with two exchanges in the Windward district and one in the Leeward district.

The Kingstown exchange area was converted from magneto working to central battery signalling during the year and the manual exchange at Mesopotamia was replaced by a rural semi-automatic exchange. Ample call facilities are given from the various post offices throughout the island on payment of a small fee. Sixteen of these call stations exist linking together all but the most inaccessible districts of the island.

### **Shipping.**

The Colony is served by a regular weekly mail, passenger, and cargo service of the Canadian National Steamships.

Steamers of other lines also call at various periods.

Mails and cargo are also sent and received by sailing vessels to and from Barbados and Trinidad, whence there is direct communication by sea to the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

### **Banking.**

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has a note circulation of £12,741 13s. 4d. It is estimated that the value of coin in circulation during 1935 amounted to between £4,000 and £8,000. There is a Savings Branch, paying interest at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, particulars of which are unknown.

The St. Vincent Agricultural Credit and Loan Bank, the object of which is to advance money to peasants on crops, has a Savings Department paying interest at 4 per cent. per annum. The amount to the credit of depositors at 31st December 1935 was £6,250.

The Government Savings Bank. The amount standing to the credit of depositors at 31st December 1935 was £17,884. Interest at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum is paid on deposits.

### **Currency.**

All the gold, silver, and bronze coin of the United Kingdom are taken at face value. Silver is legal tender for any amount. The value of the dollar for local purposes is four shillings and two pence of British money.

### **Weights and Measures.**

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

The only work undertaken from assistance granted by the Colonial Development Fund was the completing of the Lowmans Biabou Water Supply.

The more important works carried out during 1935 are:—

- Erecting storeroom at Cotton Research Station.
- Improving mixing room at bakery, Kingstown Prison.
- Provision of pipe-line to Layou Primary School.
- Erection of greenhouse at Cotton Research Station.
- Erection of lean-to shed at Cumberland Post Office.

**XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.****Organization of Justice.**

1. A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who is also Magistrate of the Kingstown District.

2. One Magistrate of the Second District (outside Kingstown) which district is composed of the following:—Layou, Barrouallie, Chateaubelair (on the leeward coast), Calliaqua, Mesopotamia, Colonarie and Georgetown (on the windward coast).

3. One Magistrate of the Third District, which district is comprised of the St. Vincent Grenadines-Bequia, Union Island, Mayreau and Canouan, all of which are dependencies of St. Vincent.

**STATISTICS OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS.**

(FIRST AND SECOND DISTRICTS.)

**FIRST DISTRICT.***Prosecutions.*

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged for want of prosecution.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged on merits of the case.</i>	<i>Number convicted.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Offences against the person ...	1	9	71	81
Malicious injury of property ...	—	2	1	3
Prædial larceny ...	—	7	7	14
Offences against property ...	—	1	3	4
Offences against the Master and Servants Act, 1839.	—	—	2	2
Offences against revenue and municipal laws.	—	24	167	191
Other offences ...	10	59	371	440
	11	102	622	735

**FIRST DISTRICT.***Convictions.*

<i>Result of convictions.</i>	<i>Offences against the person.</i>	<i>Injury to property.</i>	<i>Prædial larceny.</i>	<i>Offences against property.</i>	<i>Offences against the Master and Servants Act.</i>	<i>Offences against revenue, etc.</i>	<i>Other offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fine ...	32	—	3	3	2	105	214	359
Imprisonment in lieu of fine.	12	—	—	—	—	49	56	117
Peremptory imprisonment without fine.	16	—	1	—	—	—	46	63
Whipping ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	26	28
Bound over and other trivial punishment.	10	1	2	—	—	13	29	55
	71	1	7	3	2	167	371	622

## SECOND DISTRICT.

*Prosecutions.*

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged for want of prosecution.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged on merits of the case.</i>	<i>Number convicted.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Offences against the person ...	45	19	125	189
Malicious injury to property ...	1	3	18	22
Prædial larceny ...	8	15	133	156
Offences against property ...	12	5	38	55
Offences against the Master and Servants Act, 1839.	—	—	—	—
Offences against revenue and municipal laws.	18	31	301	350
Other offences ... ..	101	65	501	667
	185	138	1,116	1,439

## SECOND DISTRICT.

*Convictions.*

<i>Result of Convictions.</i>	<i>Offences against the person.</i>	<i>Injury to property.</i>	<i>Prædial larceny.</i>	<i>Offences against property.</i>	<i>Offences against the Master and Servants Act.</i>	<i>Offences against revenue, etc.</i>	<i>Other offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fine ... ..	62	12	61	28	—	289	311	763
Imprisonment in lieu of fine.	27	2	25	6	—	12	114	186
Peremptory imprisonment without fine.	28	—	22	4	—	—	39	93
Whipping ... ..	7	3	24	—	—	—	15	49
Bound over and other trivial punishment	1	1	1	—	—	—	22	25
	125	18	133	38	—	301	501	1,116

**Police.**

## ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE FORCE.

*Personnel.*—The Police Force consisted for the first part of the year of two Officers and 51 Non-commissioned Officers and men. The two Officers and 34 other ranks were at Headquarters in Kingstown, the remainder being distributed among the nine outstations.

In November, on account of the serious rioting which took place on 21st October, an increase of ten Non-commissioned Officers and men was authorized.

The Chief of Police is, *ex-officio*, Commandant of the Local Forces, Superintendent of Prisons, Superintendent of the Kingstown Fire Brigade, Chief Relieving Officer and Inspector of Weights and Measures. The Sub-Inspector, in addition to his Police duties, performs the duties of Adjutant and Drill Inspector to the St. Vincent Volunteer Corps.

During the year there were 1,877\* police prosecutions. Convictions were obtained in 1,655 cases. (See note.)

On the 31st of December 1935 the Force was one below strength. All outstations are in telephonic communication with Headquarters with the exception of the two situated at Bequia and Union Island in the St. Vincent Grenadines. Communication with Bequia by sloop is regular except on Sundays or in very bad weather. Communication with Union Island can only be relied on weekly.

Being under a semi-military organization the constables at Headquarters receive training throughout the year in drill, musketry, etc.

Enlistment is for three years after which period the constable is deemed to continue enrolled for a further like period and so on from time to time unless he shall have signified his intention to resign before the end of such period.

Besides ordinary police duties, the members of the Force are called upon to perform the following functions:—Water Police, Crew of the Administrator's boat when required, Firemen, Process Servers outside the Kingstown District, District Relieving Officers and all duties in connexion with emigration laws and control. All the clerical work within the department is carried out by the uniformed staff.

### Prisons.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISONS.

*Male Prison.*—The buildings in the male prison comprise:—

(1) The record office, warders' mess room and, on the first floor, quarters consisting of three rooms, gallery and bath room for the Chief Warder and his family.

(2) A building containing two punishment cells and five ordinary cells on the ground floor, the upper storey being occupied by the prison chapel and the warders' dormitory.

(3) The main block of cells, the ground floor consisting of four associated wards (average floor space 220 sq. ft.) and the upper storey containing 16 single cells.

In addition to the above main structures there are a covered work-shed, a covered stone-breaking shed, a bakery, a store-room and a weighing room.

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**NOTE.**—\*This figure does not include cases arising out of the October riots, which were not dealt with in the year under review.

*Female Prison.*—The female prison has only one building, the ground floor of which is divided into three associated wards and the upper floor having a room available for any sick prisoners and quarters for the Matron.

There is a covered stone-breaking shed in the yard.

#### PROVISION FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Juvenile offenders are very rarely sentenced to prison. When they are received in prison, they are kept working by themselves at polishing, cleaning and other light tasks. The same practice is followed with regard to youthful offenders who are not technically juveniles, especially those sentenced for their first offence.

#### HEALTH.

The health of the majority of prisoners on arrival was fair. In nearly all cases those who serve sentences of over a month or six weeks leave prison in better health than that in which they arrived.

#### INSTRUCTION BY SCHOOLMASTER.

The instruction commenced in August 1933, has been continued during the year under review. The result continues encouraging.

### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following is a list of the more important Ordinances enacted during the year under review :—

<i>No.</i>	<i>Short Title.</i>
1.	Importation of Textiles (Quotas) (Amendment).
6.	Unrefined Sugar (Local Consumption).
14.	Plant Protection.
15.	Income Tax (Amendment).
20.	Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children.
22.	Newspaper Control.
24.	Board of Agriculture.
35.	Pedlars.
36.	Education (Amendment).
40.	Cotton Seed Control.
41.	Pensions (Amendment).
42.	Licences (Amendment).
43.	Customs Duties (Amendment No. 4).
47.	Seditious Publications.
52.	Juvenile Offenders (Punishment).

There has been no factory legislation, legislation regarding compensation for accidents, and legislative provision for sickness, old age, etc., during the year.



**XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years, excluding assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, were :—

					<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
					£	£
1935	...	...	...	...	77,758	77,559
1934	...	...	...	...	77,819	73,761
1933	...	...	...	...	72,873	68,150
1932	...	...	...	...	72,073	67,903
1931	...	...	...	...	68,550	79,543

The Public Debt at 31st December 1935, amounted to £90,538 of which £1,400 comprises Municipal Loans to the town of Kingstown and £30,000 to the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association for the repayment of which general revenue is only responsible in case of default. The accumulated funds towards its redemption amounted to £7,656.

The surplus assets, exclusive of Colonial Development Schemes, at 31st December 1935, amounted to £25,609 of which £6,709 represents unallocated stores and loans to Boards.

The main heads of taxation are :—

						<i>Yield for 1935.</i>
						£
Import Duties	...	...	...	...	...	32,087
Export Duties	...	...	...	...	...	2,763
Licences	...	...	...	...	...	3,043
Excise Duties	...	...	...	...	...	4,802
Land and House Tax	...	...	...	...	...	5,758
Income Tax	...	...	...	...	...	3,457
Stamp Duties	...	...	...	...	...	1,384
Estate Duties	...	...	...	...	...	14
Trade Duties	...	...	...	...	...	2,316

The Customs Tariff on the principal items of imports is as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preferential Tariff.</i>	<i>General Tariff.</i>
Boots and shoes (canvas with rubber soles).	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 1s. per pair.
Boot and shoes (where the outer part of the uppers is made of leather or leather and elastic).	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 3s. per pair.
Boots and shoes other kinds	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	18½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Flour, wheaten	5s. per 196 lb.	7s. 6d per 196 lb..
Fish, dried	1s. 3d. per 100 lb.	3s. 4d. per 100 lb.
Rice	1s. 3d. „ „ „	3s. „ „ „

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preferential Tariff.</i>	<i>General Tariff.</i>
Machinery—marine, water and sewerage and industrial.	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Machinery — Agricultural, Electrical.	Free.	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Sugar, refined ...	6s. 6d. per 100 lb.	9s. 9d. per 100 lb.
„ unrefined ...	4s. 2d. „ „ „	6s. 3d. „ „ „
Hardware—all kinds ...	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	22½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Hosiery—cotton and cotton and artificial silk 7d. and under per pair value.	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 6d. per pair.
Hosiery—cotton and cotton and artificial silk over 7d. per pair value.	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 7d. per pair.
Hosiery—silk ...	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> 9d. per pair.
Bread, biscuits, etc., unsweetened.	1s. 8d. per 100 lb.	2s. 6d. per 100 lb.
Oils, edible, lucca, olive and similar oils.	1s. per gal.	1s. 6d. per gal.
Oils, edible, cotton seed and soya bean oil.	10d. per gal.	1s. 3d. per gal.
Tobacco, manufactured—cigars and cigarettes.	8s. 4d. per lb.	12s. 6d. per lb.
Tobacco, snuffs and other manufactured tobacco.	5s. 6d. per lb.	8s. 3d. per lb.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1s. 4d. per lb.	2s. per lb.
Wood, lumber ...	7s. 6d. per 1,000 ft.	11s. 3d. per 1,000 ft.
Motor cars and trucks ...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor cars (wholly British)	7½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	—
Motor-car parts ...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor-car parts (wholly British).	7½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	—
Motor-car tyres and tubes	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Kerosene oil ...	3d. per gal.	5d. per gal.
Meats—beef and pork ...	6s. per 100 lb.	9s. per 100 lb.
Motor spirits ...	9d. per gal.	1s. 3d. per gal.
Metals—all kinds ...	12 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	22½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Soap, common ...	5s. per 100 lb.	7s. 6d. per 100 lb.
Manures ...	Free.	Free.
Butter ...	10s. 5d. per 100 lb.	25s. per 100 lb.
Butter substitutes...	4s. 2d. per 100 lb.	6s. 3d. per 100 lb.
Cotton piece-goods (value 1s. and under per yard).	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Cotton piece-goods (value over 1s. per yard).	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	18½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

Except in a few instances the *ad valorem* duty levied is 12½ per cent. preferential tariff and 18½ per cent. general tariff.

An excise duty of 5s. per proof gallon is levied on rum manufactured in the Colony and the amount collected in 1935 was £4,802.

A trade duty of 2s. per proof gallon is imposed on all spirits manufactured in the Colony and 2s. per liquid gallon or proof gallon (whichever quantity is mentioned in the Customs Tariff) on all imported spirits.

Stamp duties yielded £1,384 in 1935; the summary of the rates is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Admission to act as a barrister ... ..	26	5	0
Admission to act as a solicitor ... ..	15	15	0
Agreements under hand, when the subject matter is of the value of £5 and not exceeding £25 ... ..	1	0	
For each additional £25 or part thereof ...	1	0	
Agreement for the purchase or for otherwise dealing with real estate when such purchase or dealing is to be carried out by subsequent deed ... ..	2	0	
Agreements not otherwise charged for ...		6	
Appraisalment of goods, chattels, etc., over the value of £10 ... ..	2	0	
Assignment of property where the value does not exceed £50 ... ..	2	0	
For every additional £50 or part thereof ...	2	0	
Bank cheques ... ..		1	
Bills of exchange and promissory notes up to three days sight ... ..		1	
Bills of exchange and promissory notes—other kinds—not exceeding £1 ... ..		1	
Exceeding £1 and not exceeding £10 ...		2	
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25 ...		3	
For each additional £25 or part thereof ...		3	
Bills of lading ... ..		3	
Bills of health ... ..	4	0	
Bills of sale absolute ... ..	10	0	
Bills of sale by way of security ... ..	5	0	
Bonds for any sum not exceeding £100 ...	5	0	
For each additional £50 or part thereof ...	2	6	
Conveyance or transfer on sale of real property when the amount or value does not exceed £10 ... ..	1	0	
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25 ...	2	6	
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50 ...	7	6	
For each additional £50 or part thereof ...	7	6	
Customs ships' manifests ... ..	1	0	
Customs bills of entry inwards ... ..		3	
Shipping bill ... ..		1½	

## Legacies :—

Where the legacy amounts to £50 and does not exceed £100 ... ..	2 0 0
For every additional £50 or part thereof ...	1 0 0
Licence for marriage ... ..	1 0 0
Mortgage of real property, for every £100 or fractional part ... ..	10 0
Release of mortgage ... ..	10 0
Protest of any bill of exchange ... ..	2 0
Receipt for the payment of £1 and upwards ...	1
Probate of wills and letters of administration where the value of the property exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100 ... ..	10 0
For every additional £50 or part thereof ...	10 0

**Land and House Tax.**

A tax is levied of two shillings per acre or part thereof on land in St. Vincent, and of three pence to one shilling per acre or part thereof on land in the islands comprising the Grenadines. A graduated tax of from two shillings on houses of which the annual rental value exceeds £2 and does not exceed £5, to £4 per cent. on houses of an assessed rental value exceeding £20, is levied on houses in the island of St. Vincent and in Union Island. No tax is levied on houses in the other islands of the Grenadines. The revenue from this source amounted to £5,758.

These taxes are payable annually during the months of November and December. All unpaid taxes after 31st December are collected during the months of January to March with a fine of one shilling on amounts not exceeding £1 and five per cent. on amounts exceeding £1. Any unpaid taxes after 31st March are handed over to the bailiff for collection.

**Water Tax in Country Districts.**

Certain districts outside of the limits of the various towns have been provided with pipe-borne water supplies. The boundaries of these districts are prescribed by Order in Council and a graduated tax is levied on all houses situated within such a district.

A house of which the assessed annual rental does not exceed £2 10s. 0d. is taxed 6d., a house the assessed annual rental value of which exceeds £2 10s. 0d. but does not exceed £5 is taxed 1s., and a house the assessed annual rental value of which exceeds £5 is taxed 2s.

**XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

*Crown Lands.*—The revenue collected during the year from sales and leases of Crown Lands amounted to £753 13s. 1d. and the arrears stood at £1,065 14s. 5d. as compared with £984 3s. 0d. in the year 1934. This increase in arrears despite the efforts made to collect rent, etc., is proof of the economic depression throughout the Colony.

*Surveys.*—Eleven surveys were carried out by the Crown Surveyor and none by surveyors in private practice.

*Three Rivers Land Settlement Scheme.*—The 'Three Rivers Estate, comprising about 627 acres of land, was purchased by Government in 1932 and divided into 132 allotments for land settlement purposes. The sum of £1,858 19s. 8d., which includes deposits on new purchases and instalments on lots, was realized. The receipts in 1935 totalled £821 12s. 8d. At the end of 1935, 19 plots equal to an area of approximately 92 acres still remained unsold of which 11 lots equal to 39 acres are reserved allotments. The purchase of allotments was facilitated during the year by the extension of the period of purchase from 10 to 20 years.

An agricultural Credit Society was formed in 1934 in connection with the settlement scheme. No loan was made to the Society in 1935 but a loan will probably be made by Government in 1936 with interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. which the Society will lend to its members at 6 per cent.

The Three Rivers Estate Arrowroot and Syrup Works owned by Government are leased to the Society at a peppercorn rental for co-operative use by members. A satisfactory working profit was shown by the end of the year.

The Ordinance now in force requires members borrowing money from a Society to charge their crops or other property as securities.

*Civil Disturbances.*—On the 21st October disorders occurred, resulting in the destruction of property, looting of stores and other acts of violence by irresponsible persons. In consequence, it became necessary to read the Riot Act, declare a state of emergency and take all possible measures to restore law and order.

During the disturbances H.M.S. *Challenger* arrived and the Captain's prompt action in sending a landing party ashore helped to re-establish confidence among the inhabitants.

*Visits of His Majesty's Ships.*—His Majesty's Ship *York* visited the Colony in January 1935. Through the courtesy of the Captain and Officers the Administrator was enabled to fly over the St. Vincent Grenadines and round the headquarters island.

In February 1935 His Majesty's Ships *Nelson*, *Orion* and other units of the Home Fleet visited the Island.

The U.S.S. tender *Lapwing* with a squadron of seaplanes also visited the Colony in January 1935.

*Official.*—His Excellency Sir Selwyn Grier, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, was in the Colony for the following periods during the year: from 5th to 26th June; 17th to 31st October; and 15th to 19th November.

His Honour A. F. Grimble, C.M.G., Administrator, was on shore leave from 7th to 22nd August 1935. During his absence the Government was administered by the Honourable C. C. Ross, Attorney-General.

*Electricity.*—Kingstown and environs are lighted by electricity generated by a modern and up to date Diesel plant of 130 kilowatt capacity generating at 230-400 volts A.C. three phase 50 cycles.

A refrigerating plant is also run as an adjunct with the Electricity Department.

## APPENDIX.

### List of Publications.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>						<i>Price.</i>	<i>Agent for Sale.</i>
						s. d.	
St. Vincent Blue Book ...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	Government of Saint Vincent.
do.	Bound Volume of Annual Administration Reports (8).				...	5 0	do.
do.	Census Report, 1931 ...				...	1 3	do.

# St. Vincent West Indies



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Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

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Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
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Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
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Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
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## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May. 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Arusi. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BASUTOLAND FOR THE YEAR 1935

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## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Basutoland is bounded on the west by the Orange Free State, on the north by the Orange Free State and Natal, on the east by Natal and East Griqualand, and on the south by the Cape Province. Its area is 11,716 square miles. It lies between  $28^{\circ} 35'$  and  $30^{\circ} 40'$  South latitude and between  $27^{\circ}$  and  $29^{\circ} 30'$  East longitude.

The altitude varies from 5,000 ft. to 11,000 ft. above sea-level. The Maluti Mountains, which occupy most of the territory to the east, were in former years reserved for grazing purposes but, owing to the pressure in the lowlands where the bulk of the population is concentrated, this more or less inaccessible area has become comparatively thickly populated. One result of this occupation of the mountain area is the disappearance of big game, such as eland and hartebeest, which used to abound, and the gradual elimination of small game and birds.

The climate is dry and bracing with extremes of heat and cold both seasonal and diurnal. High altitude, electric tension and long periods of strong sunshine without clouds or rain necessitate for European residents periodic changes to the coast level where the air is more humid.

The temperature varies from a maximum of 93° F. to a minimum of 11° F. The rainfall is capricious, the average being approximately 30 inches per annum, but it fluctuates much above and below this figure. The rainfall in 1935 recorded at the different stations in the territory varied between 29.98 and 15.27 inches.

The Basuto as a nation did not come into prominence until 1818 when Moshesh, a minor chief of the Bakwena tribe in North Basutoland, gathered together the remnants of the various clans that had been scattered by the raids of the Zulu and Matabele.

The new nation went through many vicissitudes of fortune, first with the emigrant Boers of the Great Trek, and then with the British under General Cathcart in 1852. From 1856 until 1868 there was a series of wars with the Orange Free State burghers and, being hard pressed and having lost a large portion of his country (now known as the "Conquered Territory"), Moshesh sought the protection of the British Government. This was granted and carried into effect by Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of the Cape, by a Proclamation dated 12th March 1868.

It is interesting to note that, although Moshesh asked for British protection, the Basuto were received as British subjects and not as protected subjects by the Proclamation of 1868, part of which reads:—

"Now therefore, I do hereby proclaim and declare that from and after publication hereof the said tribe of Basuto shall be taken to be British subjects, and the territory of the said tribe shall be taken to be British territory."

The country remained in a very unsettled condition until it was annexed to the Cape Colony by an Act of the Cape Legislature, No. 12 of 1871. The Act expressly declared that the territory was not to be subject to the general laws of the Colony, and gave the Governor power to legislate for it by proclamation and to extend to it by proclamation any Cape Act not otherwise in force therein.

The people never took kindly to the Cape Colonial rule, and after various disturbances the Government of the Cape, in 1880, extended to Basutoland the provisions of the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878, which included a clause for the general disarmament of the Basuto. They refused to accept the terms and, after a war lasting nearly a year, an agreement was arrived at under which the Act was repealed and certain fines paid by the tribe.

Although outwardly peace was restored, there still remained several chiefs who would not submit, and it was eventually decided by the Government of the Cape Colony to hand over the administration to the Imperial Government. This was effected by Order in Council of 2nd February 1884, which was proclaimed and brought

into force by Proclamation No. 75A of 18th March 1884. This proclamation defined the boundaries of the territory and restored it to the direct control of the Queen through Her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuana-land Protectorate and Swaziland, the latter possessing legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation promulgated in the official *Gazette*. The Financial Secretary, who is also Treasurer, prepares the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure and the Annual Accounts. Until 1931 the office of the High Commissioner was held by the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, but with the close of the Earl of Athlone's period of office the two posts were separated.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into seven districts under District Commissioners: Maseru, Leribe (including the sub-district of Butha Buthe), Teyateyaneng, Mafeteng, Mhales Hoek, Quthing and Qachas Nek (with the sub-district of Mokhotlong). These districts are divided into chiefdoms and sub-chiefdoms presided over by the hereditary chiefs and sub-chiefs allied to the Moshesh family who are responsible to the Paramount Chief in all matters relating to native law and custom.

In 1903 there was established a Basutoland Council in place of the National Pitso which was previously held once every year. Its constitution and functions are defined by Proclamation No. 7 of 31st March 1910. The Council consists of 100 members, including the Paramount Chief as Chief Councillor, with the Resident Commissioner as President. The Resident Commissioner nominates five members, and the remaining 94 are nominated by the Paramount Chief and confirmed in their appointments by the Resident Commissioner. The Council exists for the discussion of the domestic affairs of the territory.

## III.—POPULATION.

No census has been taken since 1921. The following figures indicate the racial distribution of the population at that time:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Bantu.</i>	<i>Coloured other than Bantu.</i>
Leribe ... ..	260	107,794	211
Berea ... ..	132	56,674	136
Maseru ... ..	612	99,378	266
Mafeteng ... ..	262	67,279	221
Mhales Hoek ... ..	159	60,568	281
Quthing ... ..	115	38,051	96
Qachas Nek ... ..	63	66,193	30
Totals ... ..	1,603	495,937	1,241



Besides the population as enumerated above 47,141 Basuto were stated to be absent at various labour centres outside the territory when the census was taken. The present population is estimated at 580,000.

The following is a comparative statement of the density of the population (other than European) at the censuses of 1904, 1911 and 1921 :—

	1904.	1911.	1921.
Number of persons per square mile ...	33·78	38·97	48·30
Number of acres per head of population ...	18·94	16·42	13·25
Number of occupied huts per square mile...	8·42	10·86	16·99
Number of persons to each occupied hut ...	4·01	3·61	2·84

There is no compulsory registration of births, deaths, or marriages according to native custom. Marriages according to Christian rites numbered 1,052 during the year under review.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

The medical service of the territory consists of a Principal Medical Officer, eight Medical Officers and two District Surgeons. A Medical Officer is stationed at each district headquarters and the District Surgeons at sub-district headquarters. There are five Government hospitals staffed by qualified European nurses with native attendants, and two cottage hospitals staffed by native nurses. The total number of hospital beds available for the territory is 148 for natives and 12 for Europeans. At each of the district headquarters a daily dispensary clinic is conducted by the Medical Officer. Trained native men dispense the medicines prescribed by the Medical Officer.

There were 67,316 attendances at the Government dispensaries during the year. Of these 45,454 were first attendances and 21,862 subsequent attendances. The number of attendances showed an increase of 2,328 as compared with the year 1934.

The total number of in-patients treated in the Government hospitals in 1935 was 3,251 as compared with 3,117 in 1934. The following table shows the details of work carried out at the hospital and dispensary of each district :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Dispensary.</i>	
	<i>In-Patients.</i>	<i>First Attendances.</i>	<i>Total Attendances.</i>
Maseru... ..	1,017	9,904	17,417
Leribe ... ..	713	8,903	12,010
Mafeteng ... ..	472	7,490	11,830
Mohales Hoek ... ..	444	4,827	6,827
Qachas Nek ... ..	283	4,237	5,840
Quthing ... ..	247	4,037	6,039
Teyateyaneng ... ..	75	6,056	7,353
Total ... ..	3,251	45,454	67,316

The following table indicates the prevalence of the more common infectious diseases in 1935 as compared with the year 1934.

<i>Disease.</i>	1934.	1935.
Influenza ... ..	969	1,550
Typhoid Fever ... ..	607	127
Dysentery ... ..	73	53
Typhus Fever ... ..	1,491	192
Whooping Cough ... ..	312	257
Measles ... ..	54	476
Smallpox ... ..	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	2	11
Diphtheria ... ..	2	11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	254	549

From this table it will be observed that influenza and measles assumed epidemic proportions, while typhoid fever and typhus fever show a very marked decline. The diminution in the number of typhus fever cases is attributed to an immunity acquired from the epidemics that occurred in 1933 and 1934, and to the energetic measures taken to deal with outbreaks by means of portable de-verminising plants.

Tropical diseases such as malaria do not occur in the territory.

Though no cases of human plague were observed in the territory, mortality occurred amongst the field rodent population from rodent plague in localized areas on the south-western borders adjacent to areas in neighbouring territories where human plague cases have occurred. An organization of trained personnel, European and native, has been created to destroy domestic and other rodents in and around the Government stations and to deal with outbreaks of human plague should such occur.

Pellagra, a disease which occurs among people whose staple diet is maize, has been more prevalent during 1935 than in any previous year. Cases have from time to time occurred in the territory since 1907 when it was first diagnosed in the Leribe district. In 1933 only three cases were reported. In 1934 there were 76 cases and in 1935 the number of cases increased to 147.

Venereal diseases, syphilis and gonorrhoea, are still very widespread throughout the territory notwithstanding the efforts made by the Government to reduce their incidence and the crippling effects they produce.

### **Leprosy and Leper Settlement.**

The population of the Leper Settlement on 31st December 1935, was 707 as compared with 728 in 1934 and 736 in 1933. One hundred and sixteen new cases of leprosy were admitted as compared with 138 cases in 1933 and 102 cases in 1934. The six native Leprosy Inspectors appointed in 1929 are stationed in different parts of the territory and tour from village to village for the purpose

of examining all persons showing any signs of leprosy. The value of this organization is shown by the fact that cases are now brought to the asylum while the disease is at an early stage and therefore much more likely to be cured by appropriate treatment. The following comparative table supports this statement.

Year.	<i>Duration of the disease in months on admission to the Settlement.</i>		
	<i>1-12 Months.</i>	<i>13-24 Months.</i>	<i>Over 2 Years.</i>
1924 ... ..	31 per cent.	37 per cent.	32 per cent.
1929 ... ..	41 "	24.5 "	34.5 "
1935 ... ..	59.8 "	22.4 "	17.8 "

An encouraging feature is that suspected cases are readily presented to the Inspectors for examination and if certified as lepers they willingly go to the Settlement because there is now a widespread feeling among the tribe that the institution is a place where their disease is cured and they no longer regard it as a form of imprisonment as they did for several years after compulsory segregation was first established in 1914. This confidence is due to the number of cases which, having been admitted at an early stage, are discharged with the disease cured or arrested after a comparatively short period of residence. Fifty-eight patients were discharged in 1935 with the disease cured or arrested as compared with 34 in 1934.

## V.—HOUSING.

There are no factories or industrial undertakings in Basutoland and the problem of the proper accommodation of workers has not arisen.

The Basuto live in villages under tribal authority and their huts are, on the whole, healthy, if primitive. These huts are built of sods or stone, with a mud floor and thatched roof; and the average number of persons to each hut occupied is 2.84.

The small European population consists of civil servants, missionaries and traders, and is, as a rule, well housed in buildings of cut stone or brick.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

There are no fisheries; and no mining operations are carried out in Basutoland.

Production is dealt with under two heads, Agricultural and Animal Husbandry.

### Agriculture.

No land in Basutoland is cultivated by Europeans with the exception of a few fields in the vicinity of mission stations; these are held under the same system of land tenure as those of the natives. Cultivation is, in the main, carried out by individual native agriculturists who are allotted lands by the chiefs. Until the crop is reaped the land is under the sole management of the individual, after which it falls back to the community for grazing. Generally, three pieces of land are given in this way to every married man—one each for wheat, maize and sorghum. It is estimated that approximately one-fifteenth of the country is under the plough.

The chief agricultural products of the territory are maize, sorghum and wheat. Peas, beans, barley, oats, pumpkins, potatoes, and other vegetables are also grown but not to any appreciable extent. Maize and sorghum form the staple diet of the people, and consequently only a very small percentage of these commodities is exported.

The approximate acreages planted under the different crops during the year 1935 and the results harvested are tabulated below:—

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Acreage sown.</i>	<i>Crop reaped. Bags of 200 lb.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Maize ... ..	249,941	518,663	A larger acreage than usual was ploughed in 1935 owing to good spring rains.
Wheat ... ..	100,000	194,498	
Sorghum ... ..	118,696	259,331	
Peas, beans and other crops including barley	31,242	64,833	

#### *General Agricultural Conditions and Rainfall for 1935.*

The rainfall for 1935 is indicated in Section I. During the early spring and summer months conditions were most favourable for the growth of maize, sorghum and wheat. The wheat crop was good over most of the lowland areas except in the Mafeteng and Mohales Hoek districts where it was destroyed by locusts. The crop reaped in the mountain districts was good.

The maize and sorghum crops suffered severely from drought in the middle of the growing season and from early frosts.

During the drought of 1932-3 the small stock-owner lost most of his cattle with the result that he has found difficulty in getting his lands ploughed. This fact is having an adverse effect on the agriculture of the country.

Under-stocking since the drought has resulted in a great improvement in grazing. The grass has had an opportunity of seeding and everywhere bare patches are filling in. "Bitter Karroo" bush, which was becoming a serious menace to grazing owing to grass burning and other causes, is disappearing and large tracts of country, where the grass was partially destroyed by overstocking thus giving the "Bitter Karroo" and other pioneer weeds the opportunity of spreading, are now becoming grassed in again.

*Wheat.*

The policy of introducing strong wheats is being continued and is meeting with considerable success. The Spring and Manitoba varieties are the most promising. Good baking and milling results have been obtained from samples sent to the Stellenbosch University for tests.

Experimental plots have been started for the purpose of carrying out tests on summer cereals and wheat. It is hoped that after a few years much useful information will be gathered about the yielding capacity of the best types of wheat, the best time for sowing, and the varieties showing the best milling and baking properties.

*Barley.*

This cereal is being grown to a much larger extent than before and the Basuto are beginning to use it more for human consumption, making of the grain a bread which is quite palatable.

A test of the suitability of Basuto-grown barley for malt-making will shortly be carried out.

*Peas.*

Peas are also being sown on a much larger scale than in previous years. Propaganda by the Agricultural Department has borne a certain amount of fruit and many of the natives now realize that peas are suitable for growing at the higher altitudes in rotation with wheat.

*Vegetable Growing.*

The Agricultural Department has not relaxed its efforts to induce the people to start small terraced gardens near their homes, and these efforts in many districts are meeting with success. A number of well-filled vegetable gardens were observed during the year. The addition of vegetables to the diet of the Basuto will have a very marked effect in the prevention of scurvy, especially during seasons of the year when milk is scarce.

*Locusts.*

As a result of the entry of swarms of brown locusts and red-wing locusts in the autumn and winter of 1934 and the deposit of eggs by these swarms, a fairly serious infestation of hoppers occurred early in the year. 5,315 major swarms of hoppers, besides many small swarms, were destroyed early in the year. No swarms reached the flying stage in Basutoland.

## AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Twenty-six native agricultural demonstrators and one agricultural foreman are employed. A great deal of useful work continues to be undertaken by these men.

During the year under review the demonstration plots were in most cases outstanding and the average results obtained from 21

acre plots which had received 200 lb. of superphosphate per acre was 6.49 bags per acre, while 21 acre plots unmanured produced 2.9 bags per acre.

It is realized that the low yield per acre of crops in Basutoland is largely due to the soil being depleted of plant food by constant planting over a long period without rotation, and the Government has inaugurated a scheme whereby natives can obtain superphosphate through the Agricultural Department at cost price. It is hoped that more natives will purchase manure for their exhausted lands thereby greatly increasing the production of food in the territory.

#### AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION.

Agricultural co-operation, in the form of Farmers Associations, Co-operative Societies and Native Women's Associations, has revived to a great extent during the past year. During the year following the serious drought of 1932-3 and the poverty which resulted, no interest was shown in any form of co-operation. Since then, however, many of the educated Basuto have realized that by co-operation their position can be improved. With the advice of the Department they are doing their best to revive the old societies and start fresh ones. There is a Co-operative Society at Morija with a capital of over £100 which is a successful concern.

There is a great future for the Native Women's Associations of which there are four. Those so far formed show great keenness for agricultural work, especially gardening. A comparatively large number of gardens has been started by members.

There are 20 agricultural associations in the territory. Some of them are doing good work and it is hoped that they will assist in the introduction of improved agricultural methods in the territory.

#### SOIL EROSION.

Up-to-date methods of anti-soil erosion work practiced in other countries are being used in the territory.

Works of this nature have been completed in the Qoaling valley on the Maseru reserve. Dams have been built to conserve the water and contour banks made in order to spread the storm water evenly over the grass land. The results obtained are most encouraging, bare sheet-eroded land having become grassed over and the grass improved so that a large part of the area has been cut for hay.

Similar works have been started at the Paramount Chief's village at Matsieng where over 700 acres have already been completed. The Paramount Chief is taking a great interest in the anti-soil erosion work which is being undertaken and his support is of very great value.

#### FORESTRY.

For economic reasons the tree nurseries have been closed down and exotic trees must now be bought from the Union through the District Commissioners at cost price.

The planting of willows along the banks of the rivers and of trees which spread by runners (e.g. white poplar and robinia pseudacacia) will be encouraged for anti-soil erosion works, fire-wood and hut building.

The natives in the north of the Territory have responded to the propaganda of the Department regarding tree planting and have planted more poplars than have natives in other parts of the country.

### **Livestock.**

The year 1935 was notable for the many progressive measures which were initiated in respect of animal husbandry.

These will be dealt with under the various headings. During the year, owing to favourable climatic conditions and abundance of grazing, all domesticated animals, with the exception of sheep and goats, have enjoyed excellent health.

### *Sheep and Goats.*

The territory still enjoys freedom from scab and the Veterinary Department's activities have been concentrated on sheep and wool improvement. This campaign has been rendered possible by the successful conclusion of the scab campaign and is aimed at producing more and better wool.

The market for mohair still lacks stability and there has in consequence been little encouragement for either the Government or the producer to do much in the way of developing the industry.

In regard to the production of more and better wool a great deal of work has been undertaken and a number of obstacles have been overcome. The effect of this work will be appreciated in later years, for it was based on the belief that to achieve success it was necessary to improve both the type and the health of the sheep.

For the former purpose the Government introduced 663 selected merino rams from prominent sheep breeders in the Union of South Africa. These rams were depastured on the Maseru Reserve for almost three months for acclimatisation purposes and will be available for distribution in January 1936.

A census taken at the beginning of 1935 shows a decrease over the previous year of some 400,000 small stock. The census showed a total of 1,285,596 sheep and 432,230 goats in the territory. This decrease was due principally to internal parasites. A dosing campaign was inaugurated during the year and 259,367 small stock were dosed. The policy of voluntary dosing did not meet with as much success as was hoped, and the Government was forced to introduce legislation for the compulsory monthly dosing of small stock. This campaign will start early in 1936.

During the year 3,718 undesirable rams were emasculated. The campaign to eliminate undesirable rams was successful chiefly owing to the whole-hearted support received from the Paramount Chief.

Statistics show that 7,317,226 lb. of wool and 851,083 lb. of mohair were exported during the year.

In order to demonstrate that the sorting of native wool pays, an experiment was conducted in the Quthing district. Before shearing was commenced the farmer was offered by the local trader 4d. per lb. for his wool in the mixed state. Twenty bales of the sorted wool were despatched to the coast and, after deducting all expenses, the owner received £36 8s. 3d. more than he would have received had he sold locally. Top lines realised 8½d. It is the Government's policy to encourage and promote the sorting of native wools by giving demonstrations and proving the economic value of this course.

As a result of a conference between Veterinary Officers of the High Commission Territories and representatives of the Union Veterinary Service, double dipping of slaughter sheep at certain ports of exit from Basutoland to the Union was abolished. This concession should be of material benefit as it will encourage the the slaughter sheep industry. The concession only applies to sheep consigned to abattoirs for immediate slaughter.

#### *Cattle.*

In order to bring Basutoland in line with other countries it was decided to adopt the block system of annual inoculation of all cattle in the territory against anthrax. Some 371,499 cattle were inoculated by the members of the Veterinary Division during 1935 and this operation will be repeated annually.

Practically no slaughter cattle were exported during the year, but there is a steady and growing demand in the Union for Basutoland oxen for draught purposes. The Basuto ox is famous for its docility, hardiness and stoutness of build.

The policy of eliminating undesirable bulls by emasculation was pursued and as a result of moral persuasive measures many weedy scrub animals were castrated.

The exportation of female cattle is prohibited excepting in certain cases. These measures have helped to consolidate our position as far as cattle improvement is concerned.

Basutoland has great natural advantages for cattle breeding.

#### *Horses.*

Despite all efforts in the past, the famous Basuto pony has lost its individuality and the old stocky type is rarely seen. This situation is causing the Administration much anxiety and steps are to be taken to rehabilitate our horse stock. Basutoland is very suitable for the breeding of horses although certain poisonous plants of the *Senecio* family have in recent years made inroads into the pastures in the highlands.

### **VII.—COMMERCE.**

The following is a comparative statement of the imports and exports by general traders during the last three years :—



Description.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Merchandise	—	£	—	£	—	£
Live Stock :—	No.		No.		No.	
Horses, Mules, &c.	40	98	6	18	76	297
Cattle	1,264	1,691	157	354	436	1,213
Sheep and Goats	783	210	24	21	77	43
Grain :—	Bags.		Bags.		Bags.	
Wheat and Wheat Meal	8,675	10,381	10,051	14,770	5,900	8,311
Maize and Maize Meal	356,158	217,007	138,779	97,105	101,531	51,476
Sorghum...	25,018	17,028	78,051	47,956	50,229	26,696
Other Produce	—	1,709	—	684	—	1,303
Total Imports	—	£611,110	—	£566,767	—	£588,331
Live Stock :—	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
Horses, Mules, &c.	52	144	191	844	100	521
Cattle	17,491	41,665	17,173	53,574	3,189	14,943
Sheep and Goats	3,831	1,423	2,971	1,542	1,138	730
Grain :—	Bags.		Bags.		Bags.	
Wheat and Wheat Meal	55,822	45,102	89,545	88,919	181,090	152,315
Maize and Maize Meal	107	71	1,675	1,048	8,105	2,574
Sorghum...	1,561	806	73	54	184	109
Barley	91	36	275	146	1,108	428
Beans and Peas...	603	361	262	273	4,582	3,727
Wool and Mohair :—	lb.		lb.		lb.	
Wool	9,864,043	196,146	5,093,858	118,744	6,410,589	131,198
Mohair	1,926,180	26,697	702,018	12,602	830,245	22,513
Hides and Skins :—						
Skins	167,615	1,577	180,757	1,850	49,596	462
Hides	1,193,759	15,551	352,524	4,755	104,753	1,459
Miscellaneous	—	578	—	171	—	166
Total Exports	—	£330,157	—	£284,522	—	£331,145

**Other Statistics, 1935.**

(1) Government Imports	...	...	£33,095
			No.
(2) Sheep and Goats exported	...	...	3,858
(3) Sheep and Goats imported	...	...	5,500
(4) Cattle exported	...	...	6,301
(5) Cattle imported	...	...	3,207
(6) Equines imported	...	...	756
		lb.	lb.
(7) Wool exported by Traders	6,410,589		
Wool exported by Hawkers and Individuals	...	906,637	
Total Wool exported			7,317,226
(8) Mohair exported by Traders	830,245		
Mohair exported by Hawkers and Individuals	...	20,838	
Total Mohair exported	...	...	851,083
Total Wool and Mohair exported	...	...	8,168,309

All exports are made to the Union of South Africa and imports are as a general rule made through the same channel. The past few years have been characterised by the low prices obtaining for wool and mohair, the staple products of the territory on the value of which the main purchasing power of the native depends. A gradual improvement is now evident. The principal articles of United Kingdom manufacture for which there exists definite possibility of further development in trade are blankets, native trade goods, and agricultural implements (including steam or motor driven machinery). The blanket factory, started some years ago at Harrismith in the Orange Free State, takes an increasingly large portion of the blanket trade which was formerly given to manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

The following table indicates the source or origin of motor vehicles registered in the territory during 1935 :—

<i>Country of Origin.</i>	<i>New Registrations.</i>	<i>Total Registrations.</i>
<i>Private Motor Vehicles and Taxis.</i>		
Great Britain	15	24
Canada	24	37
United States of America	127	346
Germany	—	1
Italy	1	1
France	1	2
	168	411

<i>Country of Origin.</i>	<i>New Registrations.</i>	<i>Total Registrations.</i>
<i>Commercial Vehicles.</i>		
Great Britain ... ..	7	15
Canada ... ..	19	22
United States of America ...	33	100
	<hr/> 59	<hr/> 137
<i>Motor Cycles.</i>		
Great Britain ... ..	5	15
United States of America ...	—	4
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 19

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

There are no factories or industrial undertakings in the territory, and there is only one mile of railway, which is owned and operated by the South African Railways Administration.

Salaries and wages earned by Europeans vary from £200 to £850 per annum in the case of Government servants and from £120 to £500 per annum in the case of employees of trading concerns.

Native wages vary from £24 to £204 per annum in the case of Government employees and from £15 to £48 per annum in the case of store boys, etc., employed by traders.

Natives proceeding to the gold mines in the Union of South Africa receive, on an average, a wage of £3 for every 30 shifts worked, with free food and housing.

The average cost of living for single natives is estimated at £1 *per mensem*, and for married natives £3 *per mensem*. The cost of living of Europeans varies considerably and is in a great measure dependent on the social or official position of the person concerned.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education in Basutoland presents most of the problems attending African education in other territories with the additional difficulty that the country is for the most part very mountainous with its "highlander" population settled somewhat sparsely in isolated valleys very difficult of access.

In spite of this it can be claimed that education of an elementary sort at least is accessible to practically all the people; while the voluntary school enrolment of about two-thirds of the children of school-going age is undoubtedly a very remarkable phenomenon for Africa, and striking evidence of the devotion and enterprise of the missionaries who, with grants-in-aid from the Government,

have brought it about. The three missions mainly concerned are the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, the Roman Catholic Mission and the English Church Mission. Of these the first named is the oldest, with over a century of work behind it in Basutoland, and it has reached a point in its development when it is no longer fairly described as a "mission", since as the result of the faith and foresight of its pioneers it has now in reality become an indigenous national Church, with its Basuto members in an overwhelming majority in its governing council. To this in great measure is to be attributed the fact that Basutoland is so much freer of mushroom and fancifully styled African sects than most other native areas of the sub-continent.

The main end of education policy in Basutoland has been to offer to as many as possible the opportunity of learning to read and write and make simple calculations. It is recognized that at the present time the greater numbers of pupils will attend school for three or four years only, and to achieve this end education in the lower classes is practically all in the native language and keeps the boys and girls in their own environment.

Of Elementary Vernacular Schools there are 519, which are aided from public funds, and 218 which the Missions maintain without aid. On a higher level there are 43 schools giving instruction up to Standard VI and introducing more English both into the curriculum and the teaching medium. Of these, three are purely Government schools, managed by local committees.

Education of a higher standard and of a vocational character is provided in one Government and ten Mission institutions. The former is a Trades School for boys, while of the latter, three train teachers to the standard of the Native Primary Lower Certificate of the Cape Province Education Department, three train girls as Infant School teachers, three are schools of domestic science for girls, and one offers industrial training for boys. Ordinary education up to the level of the Junior Certificate can be obtained in two of these Mission Institutions but beyond that it is necessary for students to proceed to colleges outside the territory, more especially the South African Native College at Fort Hare, which has been supported by the Basutoland Administration from its foundation and to which Government bursaries are available.

In 1935 the total enrolment in all schools in the territory was: Government schools 381, Government-aided Mission schools 64,000, Unaided Mission schools, 12,174, Training Institutions and Craft schools, 537.

The staff of the Education Department consists at present of a Director, two European Inspectors, and five Native Supervisors. Administrative expenses are met from the general revenue, while the grants-in-aid to Missions, the cost of the purely Government schools and certain other charges are taken from the Native Education Fund. This fund receives a quarter of the ordinary native tax

payments together with a special education levy of 3s. per taxpayer. It is estimated that £47,150 will be spent from this fund in 1936.

Education is free in all the elementary and intermediate schools, and attendance is not compulsory. There are the familiar difficulties of herding for the boys and home duties for the girls to make attendance irregular, but on the whole the eagerness to secure education is very remarkable.

There is discernible in Basutoland, as in all other South African native areas, a growing desire for education of a higher grade, and one of the urgent problems of the immediate future will be the consideration of how this is to be provided, and on what lines and with what amount of Government support.

The internal circumstances of the country are not such as to provide many openings for the more highly educated Basuto, except in the service of the Government.

Most of what is being done on the side of Vocational Education has to do with European rather than indigenous crafts, e.g., carpentry, saddlery, laundry, cooking, etc. In connexion with these the problem is often to find scope for their exercise in the life of a community which is not yet up to the standard required for the support of more than very few craftsmen. In regard to the domestic crafts of the girls there is, of course, ample scope, and a steady raising of the standard of homes and home-crafts is noticeable. But it will take some time for the ordinary life of the Basutoland countryside, which has a communal basis, to develop to the point of absorbing more than a very few skilled artisans. However, progress here is evident and an increasing number of tradesmen such as carpenters, blacksmiths, and cobblers are to be found doing reasonably well at their trades. Here, as in other spheres, it is energy that counts.

As regards indigenous crafts the range is not very great, perhaps in the main through the lack of the necessary materials such as wood, osiers, etc. An investigation conducted early in 1935 on behalf of the Administration by Mr. H. V. Meyerowitz has revealed how important in the life of the countryside is the pottery of the women, the grass and other weaving of both men and women, and how skilful in the clay modelling of animals, etc., are some of the children. These crafts are receiving attention in the handwork of some of the schools and there are possibilities of development.

Social welfare activities are mainly in the hands of the Churches, and much good work is being done. Useful training in home-making, needlework, etc., is a feature in many of the schools for girls who have ceased to attend the ordinary classes.

Recreative activities are noticeably on the increase, chiefly in the form of organized school games, and inter-school competitions in games, athletics, drill and singing are frequent and popular.

The Wayfarer-Guide and Pathfinder-Boy Scout Movements are developing in an encouraging fashion and cannot fail to exert a profound and beneficial influence on the life of the people.

*European Education.*—There are several small schools in the territory, managed by local committees and supported by the Government, which provide elementary education for the children in the European centres. For education beyond the elementary stage children are sent to schools in the Union. The Government provides annually one bursary (for children under 13 years of age) of £25 for two years; and for some time past, through the generosity of a local firm, another bursary of £50 per annum for two years (also for children under 13 years) has been instituted.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

### **Railways.**

The territory is linked with the railway system of the Union of South Africa by a short branch line from Maseru to Marseilles on the Bloemfontein-Natal main line. One mile of this line is in Basutoland. The South African Railway runs near the boundaries of the territory and goods are transported by road to the nearest railway station across the border.

### **Roads and Bridle Paths.**

The greater part of Basutoland is exceptionally mountainous and in this area all transport is effected by the use of pack animals. A few of the main bridle paths are maintained by the Government.

On the western side of Basutoland where there is a strip of agricultural country stretching from north to south, a fairly good road system has been developed. The main roads traverse the whole of this area with branches leading west to the principal points of exit. In nearly all cases the roads are gravelled and carry motor and ox-wagon traffic in all weather. There are, however, a number of unbridged rivers and streams which during flood periods may delay travelling for some hours.

From the main roads a number of feeder roads lead towards the interior. By-roads to trading centres and missions connect with these feeder roads, penetrating still further into the interior. but although several roads now cross the first range of mountains none has yet reached the second range. Feeder roads are maintained by the Government but are not of a high standard. During the year under review a few additional culverts have been constructed on them, and as funds are available further improvements will be carried out.

The by-roads are in many instances unsuitable for any type of traffic except ox-wagons. They are maintained by traders and others to whose stations they lead and annual Government grants are made towards their upkeep.

On the eastern side of Basutoland in the Qachas Nek district a short system of roads similar to that described above exists, and the standard reached is much the same as that obtaining on the western side of the territory.

The existing system of communications came under review by the Fim Commission which visited the territory in 1934. The conclusions reached in the Report may be summarized as follows: Any considerable expenditure on new developments is not to be recommended at the present time, but steps should be taken to improve the condition of the bridle paths, the remedying of road-side erosion should be advanced energetically, and a commencement made in necessary re-alignment of the roads and in the construction of permanent donga crossings and causeways.

The recommendations of the Commission are being carried out. During the year the expenditure on bridle paths has been increased materially, a causeway has been erected over the Hlotseanyane river, a small low-level bridge over the Qalaheng, while a new road has been constructed from the main road two miles south of Mhales Hoek to the site of the new bridge over the Maghaleen river.

During the year, work carried out by the Union Public Works Department has been commenced on two border bridges, one at Caledon Poort over the Caledon river on the north-west boundary of the territory and the other on the south-west boundary across the Maghaleen river. Basutoland will contribute one-half the cost of these bridges. It is anticipated that the Caledon Poort bridge will be open to traffic early in 1936.

The funds allocated during the past two years for the maintenance of roads, bridges and ferries together with the expenditure on new construction for the same period are tabulated below:—

				<i>New Construction.</i>	<i>Maintenance.</i>
1934	...	...	...	£5,520	£12,260
1935	...	...	...	£5,050*	£14,000*

\*Estimated expenditure.

The following is a classification of the roads in the territory:—

Gravel—320 miles main road and 62 miles feeder road.

Earth—40 miles main road and 70 miles feeder road.

In addition there are 290 miles of by-road which are chiefly earth roads.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks within the territory; but the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, has a branch office at Maseru.

A change in connexion with currency in Basutoland was effected during 1933 by Proclamation No. 2 of 1933, which made notes of the South African Reserve Bank legal tender for all purposes. The issue by the Standard Bank of gold coin was suspended as from

28th December 1932; and as a result of the Reserve Bank having been relieved of its obligation to redeem its notes in gold and the consequent increase in the price of gold, the Administration, in order to protect the natives of the territory, arranged to buy gold coin at the bank rates of exchange at all district offices.

The weights and measures in common use in the territory are the British Imperial.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

A small programme of construction work was carried out in 1935, in addition to the road work dealt with in Chapter X. The housing facilities at Mokhotlong, a Government camp which can only be reached by bridle paths, have long been inadequate and a start has been made on the building of quarters for the Officer-in-Charge. Additional accommodation for the Police is also being constructed.

In Maseru extensions have been made to the agricultural offices and the veterinary clinic transferred to a more suitable site.

The usual maintenance work on Government buildings accounts for the largest item of expenditure on buildings.

The water supplies of the various camps have been maintained during the year and the supply at Butha Buthe has been augmented by an additional bore-hole. A proposal to increase the supply at Quthing has had to be postponed as it was not possible to obtain a boring unit during the year.

## **XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.**

### **Justice.**

The laws in force in Basutoland include those of the Cape of Good Hope up to 18th March 1884, except where repealed or altered by proclamation of the High Commissioner, who is empowered to make by proclamation such laws as may be necessary for the peace, order and good government of the territory.

The Basutoland Courts of Law consist of :—

(a) *The Resident Commissioner's Court*, which constitutes the Supreme Court of Basutoland, and from which an appeal lies to the Privy Council. Under Proclamation No. 10 of 1928, as amended, the constitution of the Resident Commissioner's Court was altered and provision made for the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner. The Court is now constituted by the Resident Commissioner or, when deputed by him thereto, the Deputy Resident Commissioner or the Judicial Commissioner sitting alone or together; and there may be associated with the Court not more than two officers of the Administration, appointed by the Resident Commissioner for the purpose by notice in the *Gazette*. The Resident Commissioner when present and, in his absence, the Judicial Commissioner is President of the Court, and the judgment of the Court is the judgment pronounced or approved by the President.



The power conferred on the Resident Commissioner to review and correct the proceedings of Courts or officers may be exercised also by the Judicial Commissioner, and any decision recorded or action taken by the Judicial Commissioner in the course of such review or correction is of the same force and effect as if it had been recorded or taken by the Resident Commissioner.

(b) *Courts of District Commissioners*, who are empowered to impose sentences not exceeding two years imprisonment with hard labour or fines not exceeding £50, with jurisdiction in civil cases up to £500. These Courts have no jurisdiction to try, as Courts of the first instance, any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to commit rape, or sedition.

These Courts are situated in each of the seven districts and in the sub-district of Butha Buthe. A detached Court is also held in the sub-district of Mokhotlong, presided over by a Police Officer exercising minor jurisdiction.

(c) *Chiefs' Courts*.—Under Proclamation No. 2B of 1884 the Paramount Chief and other Native Chiefs of Basutoland were authorized to continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil and criminal cases within such limits as may be defined by any rules established by the authority of the Resident Commissioner, subject to a proviso that no suit, action or proceeding whatsoever to which any European shall be party, either as plaintiff or complainant, or as defendant, shall be adjudicated upon by any such Chief, save by the consent of all parties concerned. An appeal lies from a decision of any Chief to the Court of the District Commissioner of the district within which such Chief exercises jurisdiction.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences during the last five years :—

<i>Nature of Crime.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
<b>In Magisterial Courts—</b>					
Offences against the person ...	190	351	95	147	137
Offences against property ...	299	373	558	594	338
Offences against liquor laws ...	41	20	6	12	19
Other crimes ...	2,406	2,729	1,778	1,327	1,356
<b>In Resident Commissioner's Court—</b>					
Murder ...	11	10	6	11	2
Culpable homicide ...	14	62	68	145(a)	124(a)
Attempted murder ...	3	5	4	3	3
Rape ...	9	6	5	1	7
Other offences against the person ...	9	1	6	7	3
Offences against property with violence to the person.	50	214	94	3	—
Other offences against property...	17	33	45	62	32
Other crimes ...	1	1	3	2	1

(a) Includes cases of public violence resulting in culpable homicide.

**Police.**

*Constitution and Command.*—The Basutoland Mounted Police is maintained under Proclamation No. 12 of 1921. The Force is under the control of the Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, who is the Commandant, with a Staff Officer who is stationed in Maseru.

The Establishment of the Force provided for in the Estimates, and actual strength on the 31st of December 1935, was as follows :—

<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Establishment.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>
Staff Officer ... ..	1	1
Inspectors ... ..	5	5
Sub-Inspectors ... ..	6	5
Chief Constable ... ..	1	1
Assistant Superintendent... ..	—	1
Total ... ..	13	13
<i>Native Police.</i>		
Sergeant Major ... ..	1	1
Sergeants ... ..	14	14
Corporals ... ..	15	14*
Privates ... ..	260	259*

\*Vacancies to be filled.

In addition to the native strength there are two native saddlers attached to the Police.

Of the European personnel two Inspectors acted as District Commissioners, each for a period of six months. Two Sub-Inspectors were seconded for duties in the Secretariat and District Administration for the period under review, and one Sub-Inspector was acting as District Commissioner for three months. The Chief Constable during the year continued to perform the duties of District Police Officer, Maseru, with the rank of Acting Sub-Inspector.

*Depot.*—The Depot was open for the whole year and 59 men underwent the usual training. Twenty-seven of these were recruits recently joined; the remainder were men enrolled during the years (1931-4) the Depot was closed. Thirty-eight men were sent in from the districts for refresher courses. Owing to the fact that no European Drill Instructor was available the work at the Depot was again undertaken by the native Sergeant-Major and native Sergeant Drill Instructor under the supervision of the Staff Officer.

*Finger Print Bureau.*—From the 17th of April the Finger Print Bureau has been under the charge of an Assistant Superintendent. Previous to this a part-time officer was employed from another department, and the service could only be used for search of information required; no examination of exhibits or field work could be undertaken. During the year 1,201 prints were received for exam-

ination. This showed a decrease of 341 compared with the previous year. Field work in 14 storebreaking cases was undertaken by the Finger Print Officer. In six of these cases identification of the accused has been proved and the cases concluded. Four cases are still under investigation and in four cases there was no finger print evidence. Material evidence has also been supplied by the Bureau where exhibits were sent in for examination. The services of the Finger Print Officer have also been engaged on relief duties in Maseru District Office when shortage of staff demanded such relief.

*Health of the Force.*—Generally speaking the health of the Police throughout the year has been good. A senior officer had to be retired on the grounds of ill-health and one native non-commissioned officer died during the year.

*Medals and Commendations.*—During the year five claims for the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal were received for consideration. These, together with those considered in the previous year, resulted in the award of medals being made to ten non-commissioned officers and men. The presentation was made by the Resident Commissioner at the Police Barracks in Maseru.

One non-commissioned officer was specially commended for conspicuous ability in dealing with a theft case.

*Deportees.*—During the year 678 deportees and prohibited immigrants were accepted from the Union on their claims to Basutoland domicile being established. These figures show a decrease of 293 compared with the previous year.

*Extraneous Duties.*—During the year 462 Police were engaged for 11,759 days on duties for other departments. This work was chiefly in connexion with collection of revenue, provision of reliefs for the native staff in the Administrative, Postal and Agricultural Departments. An increase of 460 days is shown compared with last year's figures.

*Work of the Police.*—During the year 9,920 patrols were sent out. 12,257 men were engaged and the mileage covered by the patrols was 193,269, while the mileage performed by the men was 226,780. This shows a slight decrease on the number of patrols performed compared with the previous year.

2,756 cases were reported and dealt with, including 53 cases awaiting trial at the end of 1934. The cases were disposed of as follows: 1,715 cases were brought before the District Commissioners' Courts, 112 cases were sent to the native Courts, and 929 cases were not brought before the Courts. Included in this latter number there were 389 cases under investigation and 82 committals and awaiting trials at the 31st December, 1935. The remaining 458 cases were withdrawn, found false on enquiry, or dropped for lack of evidence.

The following table shows the increase or decrease in number of crimes reported and dealt with compared with the previous year :—

	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Cases reported to the Police ... ..	—	54
Cases brought before the magisterial Courts ... ..	—	91
Cases not proceeded with, handed to native Courts, etc. ... ..	37	—
Cases awaiting trial and under investigation ... ..	293	—

As a result of the above investigation 2,167 persons were proceeded against, which included 68 awaiting trial at the close of the year 1934. 116 of this number were females. 1,923 were arrested and 244 summoned to attend the Courts on charges of a criminal nature. 76 persons were arrested on behalf of the Union of South Africa for various crimes.

The following shows the increases and decreases in the number of persons dealt with as compared with the figures of the previous year :—

	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Persons proceeded against ... ..	—	490
Persons arrested ... ..	—	582
Persons summoned ... ..	92	—
Persons convicted summarily ... ..	—	232
Persons discharged ... ..	—	82
Persons committed for trial ... ..	—	208
Persons awaiting trial ... ..	—	46
Persons arrested on behalf of the Union ... ..	15	—

The following is a comparative table of crimes reported to the Police for the last four years :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Homicide ... ..	112	79	98	90
Other offences against the person	287	169	169	154
Offences against liquor laws ...	33	13	13	27
Offences against property ...	684	909	834	631
Other crimes ... ..	3,394	2,318	1,696	1,854
<i>Total</i> ...	<i>4,510</i>	<i>3,488</i>	<i>2,810</i>	<i>2,756</i>

Included under the heading " Other Crimes " are cases of Dagga (Indian hemp) smuggling. During the past year there were 66 prosecutions and 63 convictions for this offence as compared with 53 prosecutions and 52 convictions during the previous year.

It is gratifying to observe that there has been a general decrease in serious crimes during the year.

It is a pleasure to record that the relations with the Police in the Union of South Africa have been, as in the past, most cordial. Both forces have rendered valuable assistance to one another in the detection of crime.

### **Prisons.**

There are gaols at the headquarters of each of the seven districts into which the territory is divided and in the sub-districts of Butha Buthe and Mokhotlong.

*Buildings.*—All gaol buildings are of stone with iron roofs and cement floors; the inmates are supplied with bed-boards on which to sleep. The majority of cells are built to contain on the average eight to ten prisoners, but there are usually one or two smaller ones for violent or dangerous inmates, or for occasional European convicts. Attached to each prison is an exercise yard and cement baths with water laid on. The cook-house is in the yard, and a daily scale of ration as laid down by statute is provided. As no special accommodation exists in the district gaols for female or European prisoners, they are invariably transferred to Maseru.

*Health.*—The health of the prisoners during 1935 has been good, the daily average on the sick list being 10. Six deaths were recorded during the year. All prisoners are medically examined on admission, and the Medical Officers make regular visits to the gaols, apart from the weekly inspection when they accompany the District Administrative Officer in charge. Prisoners reporting sick are taken to the Government dispensary, and if necessary are admitted to hospital where they are put into the ordinary public wards and treated on similar lines to other patients.

*Discipline.*—During 1935 breaches of prison discipline were few and escapes of prisoners numbered only 10. Until 1929 the large majority of convicts were stock thieves, persons committed for public violence in connexion with land disputes and a large percentage of persons convicted for offences against the revenue laws. For the most part they were not the habitual criminal type, and gaol discipline was therefore more or less easy to maintain. Unfortunately, since then, there has been an influx of the more criminal type owing to the deportation of bad characters from the Union, and their influence has already made itself felt in the gaols throughout the territory to the detriment of discipline.

*Labour.*—The policy commenced in 1931 of utilizing convicts to a greater extent on road construction and maintenance in the vicinity of the various Camps has been maintained. Where possible convicts are trained to become useful members of society on release, by instruction in such trades as masonry, carpentry, building and other kinds of manual labour.

*Sentences.*—The majority of offenders are given the option of paying a fine in lieu of imprisonment with hard labour. Pro-

vision has been made under Proclamation No. 55 of 1921 for the punishment of offenders in certain cases under which the Court may in its discretion—

(a) postpone for a period not exceeding six months the passing of sentence, and release the offender on one or more conditions; or

(b) pass sentence but order the operation of the sentence to be suspended for a period not exceeding three years on such conditions as the Court may specify in the order; or

(c) pass sentence of a fine or, in default of payment, imprisonment, but suspend the issue of a warrant committing the offender to a gaol in default of payment until the expiry of such a period not exceeding twelve months as the Court may fix for payment, in instalments or otherwise, of the amount of the fine or until default has been made.

Suspended sentences are awarded in cases of default of payment of tax and similar offences against the revenue laws.

Good conduct remission up to one-fourth of the sentence is allowed on all sentences of imprisonment for six months or more.

*Statistics.*—During the year under review, 2,609 persons passed through the various gaols in the territory, and of these 1,678 were committed to penal imprisonment. The corresponding figures for 1934 were 3,004 and 1,977 respectively.

*Juvenile Offenders.*—All juvenile prisoners are transferred to Leribe where they are kept segregated from adult prisoners so far as possible. The daily average number of juveniles in prison during 1935 was 18.

#### **XIV.—LEGISLATION.**

The following is the more important legislation issued during 1935 by proclamation in the *Gazette* :—

- (1) No. 18—Amending the Basutoland Prisons Proclamation (No. 21 of 1917).
- (2) No. 19—The Basutoland Administration of Estates Proclamation, 1935.
- (3) No. 20—The Basutoland Death Duties Proclamation, 1935.
- (4) No. 24, No. 40 and No. 45—Amending the law relating to Stamp Duties in Basutoland.
- (5) No. 28—Providing for the establishment of the office of Attorney-General for the High Commission Territories.
- (6) No. 34—The Basutoland Trading Amendment Proclamation, 1935.
- (7) No. 62—Amending the Basutoland Motor Vehicle Proclamation, 1926.

**XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.****Revenue and Expenditure.**

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five financial years:—

REVENUE.					
<i>Head.</i>	1930-1.	1931-2.	1932-3.	1933-4.	1934-5.
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax ... ..	125,665	116,783	121,795	90,017	129,312
Customs and Excise ... ..	77,810	80,842	86,161	90,040	104,442
Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	8,883	9,964	9,172	12,906	11,437
Licences ... ..	8,068	7,821	7,855	8,466	8,615
Fees of Court or Office ... ..	810	1,042	810	773	361
Judicial Fines ... ..	1,445	976	783	424	739
Income Tax ... ..	5,929	3,957	4,040	4,115	5,608
Poll Tax ... ..	—	—	—	1,265	1,345
Fees for Services Rendered ... ..	1,105	1,165	1,020	1,023	1,017
Interest ... ..	4,033	3,997	2,473	1,963	1,408
Wool Export Duty ... ..	25,436	19,265	678	8,107	6,786
Miscellaneous ... ..	8,654	8,040	22,094	12,155	12,422
Education Levy ... ..	13,963	13,017	13,853	10,340	14,766
Civil Servants, Salary Deductions	—	—	4,676	4,550	2,689
Colonial Development Fund ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,543
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>£281,801</b>	<b>£266,869</b>	<b>£275,410</b>	<b>£246,144</b>	<b>£302,490</b>

EXPENDITURE.					
<i>Head.</i>	1930-1.	1931-2.	1932-3.	1933-4.	1934-5.
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner ... ..	12,783	12,789	13,280	13,163	13,018
District Administration ... ..	15,333	15,121	15,596	16,157	16,874
Police ... ..	37,600	35,455	33,908	33,386	34,188
Administration of Justice ... ..	13,306	13,255	10,683	13,923	13,674
Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	12,004	11,027	14,065	10,949	10,599
Public Works Department ... ..	5,322	5,761	5,166	5,308	5,476
Public Works Extraordinary ... ..	5,168	345	39	493	986
Public Works Recurrent ... ..	29,774	20,516	17,949	20,645	25,493
Medical ... ..	28,202	25,394	24,507	25,712	26,605
Education ... ..	53,235	49,734	51,587	39,352	53,357
Lerotholi Technical School ... ..	5,772	5,541	5,195	5,515	6,503
<b>Agriculture—</b>					
Veterinary ... ..	39,140	23,630	12,799	12,598	12,944
Agricultural ... ..	6,849	5,751	7,184	7,351	8,664
Allowances to Chiefs ... ..	13,754	11,628	11,472	11,145	9,413
National Council ... ..	1,634	1,613	1,786	736	1,697
Leper Settlement ... ..	21,601	20,317	19,820	19,671	19,138
Pensions ... ..	12,726	11,242	11,760	14,562	13,962
Miscellaneous ... ..	7,225	6,758	6,243	40,910	15,399
Capital Expenditure ... ..	1,090	4,312	585	538	5,440
Colonial Development Fund ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,543
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>£322,418</b>	<b>£280,189</b>	<b>£263,624</b>	<b>£292,114</b>	<b>£294,973</b>

**Liabilities and Assets.**

The surplus balance at the 31st March 1935 amounted to £40,725. £35,000 of the surplus balance is on loan to the Swaziland Government at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum. This loan is repayable by 1943.

The detailed statement of Liabilities and Assets at the 31st March 1935 is as follows:—

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
	£		£
Reserved Surplus (Fixed in terms of High Commissioner's telegram dated 13th March 1929) ...	70,000	Crown Agents, London, Deposit Account... ..	6,500
Crown Agents, London, Current Account ...	190	Standard Bank of S.A., Ltd., Current Account... ..	16,990
Guardian's Fund Deposit Account ... ..	14,385	Sub-Accountants' Balances	14,913
Sub-Accountants' Suspense Account ... ..	3,189	Advances recoverable ...	6,894
Stores Imprest Account ...	13,486	South African Railways and Harbours ... ..	56
Wool and Mohair Fund (a)	2,296	Swaziland Administration Loan ... ..	35,000
Basutoland Education Fund (b) ... ..	3,048	Stores Suspense Stock ...	7,753
Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Tax Account ... ..	646	Bloemfontein Board of Executors and Trust Company, Ltd. (under Judicial Management) ... ..	233
Colonial Development Fund Account ... ..	207		88,389
Deposits (c) ... ..	10,217	Balance Liabilities over Assets ... ..	29,275
	<u>£117,664</u>		<u>£117,664</u>

(a) The Wool and Mohair Fund was established under Proclamation No. 39 of 1931 with funds received from the Union Government under Notice No. 1493 dated the 15th August 1930 in respect of wool and mohair exported from Basutoland together with amounts recovered from persons to whom live-stock or other articles have been supplied from moneys provided by the Fund. The proceeds of this Fund are devoted to the promotion of the future production of wool and mohair. During the year 1935, 663 pedigree rams were purchased for distribution amongst the Basuto at £2 each.

(b) *Basutoland Education Fund.*—The Government advanced an amount of £4,022 during the financial year 1933-4 in order to pay the grants to the Missionary Societies and the other annual commitments of the Fund. The receipts of the Fund for the 12 months ending the 31st March 1935 were £47,110 and, in addition to the usual grants, etc., permitted the repayment of the advance made by the Government, leaving a balance of £3,048 in hand. The revenue of the Fund is made up of a quarter of the Native Tax and 3s. contributed by every adult male native.

(c) *Deposits.*—An amount of £10,000 was donated by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines for welfare, etc., services in the High Commission Territories. £5,000 of this amount has been allocated to Basutoland, and the remaining £5,000 has been distributed between the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. The capital sum was placed at interest during the year. A scheme is now under consideration to utilize the share allotted to Basutoland on the training of native nurse-aids and on welfare work in the territory.



*Estimated Financial Position at the 31st March 1936.*—It is anticipated that there will be a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure for the financial year 1935-6 of £20,000 and that the available surplus balances will amount to £60,725 at that date.

### **Description of Main Heads of Taxation.**

#### *Native Tax.*

The rate of tax is 25s. for every adult male native domiciled in Basutoland and in addition 25s. for each wife after the first, but no native is liable for more than £3 15s. 0d. in any one year for himself and his wives.

The collection was £39,295 10s. 0d. more than in 1933-4 and was made up of £49,246 5s. 0d. Arrear, £79,400 Current (1934-5) and Advance (1935-6) Tax £666 5s. 0d. The drought and depression years account for the large amount of the Arrear Tax.

#### *Customs and Excise.*

An amount of £102,685 16s. 1d. was received from the Union Government under the Customs Agreement and represents .88575 per cent. of the gross customs revenue of the Union of South Africa for the twelve months ended the 31st March 1935. Local collections on Union manufactured spirits and beer amount to £1,755 19s. 9d.

#### *Licences.*

There was no change in the rates paid for the various classes of licences during the year under review.

#### *Income Tax.*

The rates fixed for the Tax year ended the 30th June 1934 were the same as those for the previous year and were :—

##### (1) Normal Tax :

(a) In the case of companies, for each pound of the taxable amount, two shillings and sixpence.

(b) In the case of persons other than companies, for each pound of the taxable amount, one shilling and as many two-thousandths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount, subject to a maximum rate of two shillings in every pound.

##### (2) Super Tax :

(a) When the amount subject to super tax does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, one shilling and as many five-hundredths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount.

(b) When the amount subject to super tax exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, five shillings.

The following abatements were deducted from the taxable income of any person, other than a company, for the purpose of determining the taxable amount :

*Abatements :*

(a) Primary £400.

(b) Life Insurance and similar Allowances. A deduction not exceeding £50 is made in respect of premiums paid during the period of assessment on policies under which the tax-payer, his wife or minor children are insured against death, accident or sickness.

(c) A deduction not exceeding £10 is allowed for fees or subscriptions paid during the period of assessment to any friendly or benefit society.

(d) £75 for each unmarried child or step-child who was alive during any portion of the year of assessment and was or would have been under the age of 21 years on the last day of the year of assessment.

(e) A sum of £30 for each dependant of the taxpayer.

The total of the abatements and allowances is reduced :—

(1) In the case of every such taxpayer (i) who during any portion of the period in respect of which the assessment is made was married ; or (ii) who during the whole or any portion of the period in respect of which the assessment was made was divorced, but maintained during any portion of that period a child of his own or a step-child who was or would have been had he lived under the age of twenty-one years on the last day of the year of assessment in respect of which, or portion of which, the assessment is made, the reduction shall be by one pound for every completed ten pounds by which the taxable income of such person exceeds six hundred pounds or when the period assessed is less than twelve months, by which it exceeds so much of six hundred pounds as is proportionate to the period assessed : Provided that for the purpose of this paragraph any person who was a widow or widower during the whole or any portion of the period in respect of which the assessment is made shall be assessed as though he had been married throughout that period and any person who has been separated under a judicial order or written agreement throughout that period shall be assessed as though he had been divorced throughout that period.

(2) In the case of all other persons to whom paragraph (1) of this sub-section does not apply, the reduction shall be by one pound for every completed pound by which the taxable income of any such person exceeds three hundred pounds or, when the period assessed is less than twelve months by which it exceeds so much of three hundred pounds as is proportionate to the period assessed.

*Companies.*—In the case of Companies an abatement of £300, which is subject to reductions in accordance with paragraph (2) above.

*Super Tax* is payable (other than by a public company) on a taxable income exceeding in the aggregate £2,500 in any year of assessment. The taxable income of any person determined for normal tax purposes is the amount upon which the super tax is assessed.

There is an abatement of £2,500 and this is diminished by £1 for every £1 by which the income, subject to super tax, exceeds £2,500.

Dividends accruing to non-residents are exempt from super tax provided such dividends are not paid nor payable within the territory.

The sources from which taxable incomes were derived and the amount of tax paid for the tax years 1933 and 1934 are as follows :—

<i>Source.</i>	1933.	1934.
	£	£
General Traders ... ..	837	4,077
Civil Servants ... ..	1,557	786
Employed Persons ... ..	565	58
Others ... ..	560	597
Non-residents ... ..	596	90
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£4,115	£5,608
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The numbers of incomes assessed for current tax and the total amount of taxable incomes in the categories shown are :—

<i>Numbers.</i>	<i>Categories.</i>	<i>Total of taxable Incomes.</i>
	£	£
14	500 and under	6,524
31	501-750	19,902
24	751-1,000	21,208
16	1,001-1,500	17,880
6	1,501-2,000	10,074
10	Over 2,000	37,111
		<hr/>
101		£112,699
		<hr/>

The following changes have been made in respect of the Tax Year ended the 30th June 1935 :—

The 'abatement has been increased' from £75 to £100 for each child or step-child and by the deduction of 20 per cent. on the Tax assessed.

*Stamp Duties and Fees on Documents Payable by Means of Stamps.*

The duties and fees payable are specified in the Schedule to Proclamation No. 16 of 1907 as amended and are classified under the following heads :—

Arbitrations and Awards.

Bonds.

Courts of Law (District Commissioners' Courts).

Civil Cases (Resident Commissioner's Court).

Acts or Deeds of Donations.

Leases.

Master's Office : (a) Insolvency.

(b) Orphan Chamber.

Office Fees and Transfers and Miscellaneous.

Estate Duty is payable in terms of the Basutoland Death Duties Proclamation of 1935 at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon the first £2,000 and up to 17 per cent. on £75,000 and over, and the rates of Succession Duty vary from 2 to 10 per cent.

*Wool and Mohair Export Duty.*

This duty was fixed at  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. for the period 1st April 1934 to 31st March 1935. The decreased collection as compared with the previous year's total is due to the large mortality in sheep and goats.

*Poll Tax.*

The rate is fixed at £2 per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st January and the 1st July by all adult males domiciled in Basutoland who are not liable to pay Native Tax. In the case of failure to pay any one instalment of the Tax within the period provided, a further sum of 2s. for each month or part of a month is payable.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**

The revenue amounted to £11,437 during the financial year ended 31st March 1935, and the expenditure to £10,599.

During the financial year 1934-5 postal and money orders to the value of £23,680 were issued and £31,845 paid.

The Union Post Office Savings Bank System is in operation in Basutoland and the following deposits and withdrawals at post offices in the territory were made during the financial year 1934-5 :—

						£
Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	26,635
Withdrawals	...	...	...	...	...	19,847

Basutoland has its own postage and revenue stamps. There are 11 denominations ranged in the following order, the first ten being postage and revenue stamps :— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and for revenue purposes only £1. The respective colours are green, red, purple, blue, grey, light brown, orange, dark brown, blue-purple, olive and black. One design only is used, which contains a pleasing vignette of His Majesty the King, placed above a scene depicting the Maluti mountains and the Orange River, while in the foreground is a representation of a crocodile—the emblem of the ruling house of Moshesh.

A special issue of stamps was made during the year to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the reign of His Majesty, the late King George V.

### Civil Servants' Salary Deductions.

The rate of deduction from the emoluments of European officers, less certain abatements, was reduced from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. from the 1st July 1934, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in the case of the native staff, when the amount involved is one shilling or more for each month.

### Johannesburg Agency.

The Report on the Financial and Economic position of Basutoland dated January 1935 recommended the permanent establishment of this Agency (page 58) and all three High Commission Territories now participate and contribute towards the cost of maintenance.

Revenue is collected from the Basuto, Bechuana and Swazis working in the Transvaal industrial and mining areas, and the functions of the Agency are now extended to general welfare work. (A fuller report of the work of this Agency will be found under Section XVI, Labour.)

The total Revenue collections were :—

	£	s.	d.
Basutoland ... ..	38,162	18	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate ... ..	4,253	3	6
Swaziland ... ..	1,442	12	0
	<hr/>		
	43,858	13	6
	<hr/>		

The collections on behalf of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration commenced in May 1934 and in June 1934 for Swaziland.

**XVI.—LABOUR.**

The following table shows the number of passes issued during the past three years to enable natives to leave the territory to take up or seek employment in the Union of South Africa :—

			1933.	1934.	1935.
Mines :—Gold ...	...	...	25,731	22,994	29,502
Coal ...	...	...	72	156	472
Diamonds ...	...	...	—	220	83
<b>Total Mines</b> ...	...	...	<b>25,803</b>	<b>23,370</b>	<b>30,057</b>
Agriculture ...	...	...	15,237	6,700	5,584
Miscellaneous Labour ...	...	...	10,816	8,372	9,852
<b>Totals</b> ...	...	...	<b>51,856</b>	<b>38,442</b>	<b>45,493</b>

The gold mines play a large part in the economic position of the territory, employing annually large numbers of Basuto. At the close of the year 1935 over 41,000 Basuto were employed on these mines.

In addition to Basuto employed on the gold mines, there is a fairly large number in industrial employment in the Witwatersrand area. The number at the close of the year was approximately 10,000.

Many of the Basuto on the Witwatersrand remit money to their families in Basutoland through the Native Recruiting Corporation, Limited, and the Native Deposit and Remittance Agency, and a large percentage of the natives recruited for the mines defer a portion of their earnings for payment to them on their return to Basutoland. Many of them also make remittances through the post and it is estimated that an amount at least equal to the amount remitted through other channels is remitted in this way, though statistics cannot be obtained. During the year under review a sum of £90,875 was remitted by Basuto to their families through the Native Recruiting Corporation and a sum of £7,383 through the Native Deposit and Remittance Agency, whilst a total sum of £75,118 was paid out as deferred wages.

During the year 1932 an office was opened temporarily in Johannesburg for the purpose of collecting tax from Basutoland natives employed on the Witwatersrand. At the beginning of 1933 the Agency was re-opened and it has been maintained ever since. The Agency at first dealt only with the collection of revenue, but its functions were soon extended in the direction of dealing with the domestic affairs of the Basuto on the Witwatersrand, encouraging them to save money, giving them home news, counteracting as far as possible the demoralizing influence of their environment, repatriating those who are indigent and, generally, giving advice and assistance to them whenever required.

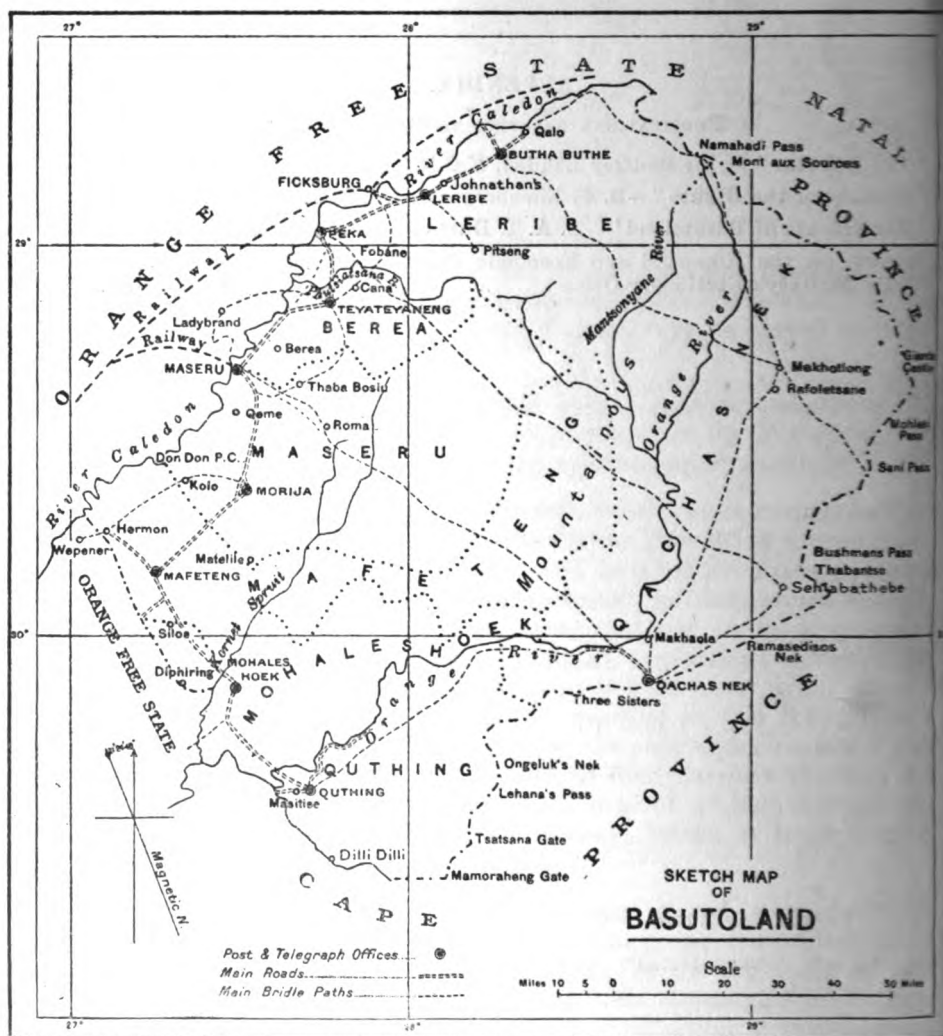
The Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland now share in the Agency which thus deals with natives from all three High Commission Territories, both in regard to the collection of taxes and in general welfare work.

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**APPENDIX.**

**PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO BASUTOLAND.**

- "The Basutos" by Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G., 2 vols.—Hutchinson.
- "History of the Basuto"—D. F. Ellenberger and J. C. Macgregor.
- "The Basuto of Basutoland"—E. A. T. Dutton—Jonathan Cape.
- Report on the Financial and Economic Position of Basutoland (Cmd. 4907)  
His Majesty's Stationery Office      ...      ...      ...      ...      3s. 6d.





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## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

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# COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1761

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of

## ST. LUCIA, 1935

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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SAINT LUCIA FOR THE YEAR 1935

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## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The island of St. Lucia is situated in latitude 13° 54' North and longitude 60° 59' West, at a distance of 24 miles to the south-east of Martinique and 21 miles to the north-east of St. Vincent.

It is 27 miles in length and 14 at its greatest breadth ; its circumference is 150 miles and its area 233 square miles, rather less than Middlesex.

Castries, the capital, is situated at the north-western end of the island. Castries and district have an estimated population of 19,915.

The port of Castries is one of the best harbours in the West Indies. It is land-locked and provides facilities for coaling and watering ships and for loading and discharging cargo which are unequalled in these islands.

The town of next importance is Soufriere, which lies about 12 miles to the south of Castries. The town and district contain a population of 7,146. Just below Soufriere Bay stand the remarkable twin peaks known as "The Pitons," rising sheer from the sea to a height of 2,619 feet in the case of the Gros Piton and to 2,461 feet in that of the Petit Piton. The boiling sulphur springs from which Soufriere gets its name are situate at Ventine, two and a-half miles south-east of the town.

### **Climate.**

The climate and general health of the island compare favourably with any of the other West Indian islands.

The mean noon temperature recorded at the Botanic Station, Castries, for the year 1935 was  $82.5^{\circ}$  F. in the shade. The maximum was  $91^{\circ}$  F. and the minimum  $62^{\circ}$  F., a range of  $29^{\circ}$  F. The hot season extended from April to October, and the cool season from November to March. The hurricane season was bare of incident, and as usual over a long period of years, the periodical revolving storms had no serious local effect.

The total rainfall recorded at the Botanic Gardens, Castries, for the year 1935, was 81.79 inches. This was 15.44 inches above that of the previous year which was the lowest on record, and 8.93 inches below the average rainfall for 46 years (1890-1935), the average now being 90.74 inches per annum.

The maximum precipitation for Castries occurred on 17th August when a relatively low fall of 2.24 inches was recorded, being the same maximum as for the previous year. The highest maximum precipitation for the Colony in general was 8 inches recorded on 11th January. Otherwise the distribution of rain was more generally normal than for the previous year.

### **History.**

At the period of its discovery St. Lucia was inhabited by the Caribs, and continued in their possession till 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to MM. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1642 the King of France, still claiming a right of sovereignty over the island, ceded it to the French West India Company, who in 1650 sold it for £1,600 to MM. Honel and Du Parquet. After repeated attempts by the Caribs to expel the French, the latter concluded a Treaty of Peace with them in 1660.

In 1663, Thomas Warner, the natural son of the Governor of St. Christopher, made a descent on St. Lucia. The English continued in possession till the Peace of Breda in 1667, when the island was restored to the French. In 1674 it was reannexed to the Crown of France, and made a dependency of Martinique.

After the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the rival pretensions of England and France to the possession of St. Lucia resulted in open hostility. In 1718 the Regent, D'Orleans, made a grant of the island to Marshal d'Estrees, and in 1722 the King of England made a grant of it to the Duke of Montague. In the following year, however, a body of troops, despatched to St. Lucia by the Governor of Martinique, compelled the English settlers to evacuate the island, and it was declared neutral.

In 1744, the French took advantage of the declaration of war to resume possession of St. Lucia, which they retained till the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, when it was again declared neutral. In 1756, on the renewal of hostilities, the French put the island in a state of defence ; but in 1762 it surrendered to the joint operations of Admiral Rodney and General Monckton. In the following year, by the Treaty of Paris, it was assigned to France.

St. Lucia continued in the peaceable possession of the French till 1778, when effective measures were taken by the British for its conquest. In the early part of 1782, Rodney took up his station in Gros Islet Bay, in St. Lucia, with a fleet of 36 sail of the line, and it was from thence that he pursued Count de Grasse, when he gained the memorable battle of 12th April in that year. This event was followed by the Peace of Versailles, and St. Lucia was once more restored to France.

In 1793, on the declaration of war against revolutionary France, the West Indies became the scene of a series of naval and military operations which resulted in the surrender of St. Lucia to the British arms on 4th April 1794.

In 1796 the British Government despatched to the relief of their West Indian possessions a body of troops, 12,000 strong, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, supported by a squadron under Admiral Sir Hugh Christian. On 26th April these forces appeared off St. Lucia, and after an obstinate and sanguinary contest, which lasted till 26th May, the Republican party, which had been aided by insurgent slaves under Victor Hughes, laid down their arms, and surrendered as prisoners of war.

The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens ; but on the renewal of hostilities it surrendered by capitulation to General Greenfield on 22nd June 1803, since which period it has continued under British rule.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is conducted by an Administrator (who is subordinate to the Governor of the Windward Islands), aided by an Executive Council. By an Order in Council dated 21st March 1924, which came into operation on 1st December 1924, a partly elective Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of six *ex-officio* members, three nominated unofficial members, and three elected members. On 12th February 1931 that Order in Council was



amended to provide that the Council should consist of three *ex-officio* members, three nominated official members, three nominated unofficial members, and three elected members. This island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one elected member. The first election under this Constitution was held in March, 1925.

Arising out of the Report of the Closer Union Commission important constitutional changes are contemplated and will probably take place during 1936.

### III.—POPULATION.

On 31st December 1934 the resident population of the Colony was computed at 63,804—males 30,572; females 33,232. By 31st December, 1935, the figure had increased to 64,959—males 31,132; females 33,827. The natural increase during 1935 was 1,040. The number of persons arriving in the Colony exceeded the number of departures by 115. The net increase in population was therefore 1,155.

The number of inhabitants of the Colony per square mile was 278.

The births (including still-births, which numbered 113) totalled 2,185—males 1,108; females 1,077. The birth-rate (excluding still-births) was 31·8 per thousand of the population—a decrease of 1·0 per thousand as compared with the previous year.

The deaths (including still-births) numbered 1,145—males 548; females 597. The death-rate (excluding still-births) was 15·8 per thousand of the population—an increase of 1·4 per thousand as compared with the previous year.

The principal causes of death (other than still-births) were:—malaria, 82; syphilis, 36; diseases of the heart, 30; bronchitis, 36; pneumonia, 21; gastro-enteritis, 54; infantile debility, 60; senile decay, 100; accidental drowning, 45 (owing to the *St. George* disaster off the coast of Laborie on 23rd February 1935, when she capsized and 42 people lost their lives); heart failure, 92; debility, 32.

### IV.—HEALTH.

The general health of the Colony was satisfactory throughout the year. There were eighteen cases of enteric fever and none of dysentery notified.

In the country districts there was an increase in the incidence of malarial fever during the year. In Castries, however, and its surroundings, comparatively few cases of this disease were seen. Throughout the year the sanitary staff carried out repeated oiling of ravines and pools and a large swamp in the Dennerly district was obliterated by drainage.

There was a small outbreak of measles among school children during the early part of the year, but this epidemic was localized in two country villages.

The medical staff consists of the Senior Medical Officer, who is the administrative and executive head of the Medical and Sanitary Departments ; the Resident Surgeon of the Victoria Hospital and five District Medical Officers. The Medical Officer of District I is also Port Health Officer. The Sanitary Department is carried on by the Senior Sanitary Inspector and five Sanitary Inspectors.

The medical institutions comprise the Victoria Hospital situated in close proximity to the town of Castries ; small casualty hospitals at Soufriere, Vieux-Fort and Dennery ; a mental home at La Toc, near Castries ; a leper asylum at Malgretoute, near Soufriere ; and a pauper asylum near Soufriere. The staff of the Victoria Hospital consists of the Resident Surgeon, a European Matron, a Steward-Dispenser, an Assistant Dispenser, and nurses recruited locally. At this hospital there are six rooms available for private paying patients.

There is a quarantine station at Rat Island, a short distance from the mainland.

## V.—HOUSING.

Several additions have been made to the number of new stores and general shops which have been erected since 1933, mainly in concrete, or concrete and wood. These have much improved the appearance of the business section of the town of Castries. The installation of electric light by the Castries Town Board has ameliorated living conditions considerably. Thirty-seven model cottages have been erected on the reclamation land in Castries and this has led to a marked improvement in the locality. This is increasingly reflected in the better type of private cottage now replacing the earlier wooden hut usually erected in the town area.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

The staple crops of St. Lucia are sugar, cocoa, copra, and limes ; but increased attention is being given to the production of fruit, i.e. bananas, oranges, grapefruit, mangoes, avocado pears, and pineapples, for the Bermuda, American, Canadian and English markets.

*Sugar.*—In addition to the production of sugar by the large estates there are systems of sugar production by small proprietors known as the metayer and contributor systems.

In the metayer system the metayer is given as much land as he cares to cultivate ; this area may vary from a quarter of an acre to as much as five acres. The metayer is provided with cane plants free of cost and is financed during the production of the crop ; no interest is charged for the advances so made. When the crop is ready for harvesting the factory claims one-third of the canes and purchases the remaining two-thirds at the current market rate which is approximately 5 per cent. of the market price for sugar.

The contributor system is a variant of the metayer system. In this system the cultivator uses his own land, frequently of considerable area, and sells the whole of his cane to the factory, at current rates. Advances for cultivation are made by the factory, usually free of interest, but the cultivator is not under the same obligation to sell his canes to the factory as is the metayer.

Of the sugar produced in St. Lucia about 500 tons is retained for the local market while the balance is exported to Great Britain and Canada.

The total crop production for 1935 was 7,285·9 tons of first and second sugars, of which 6,080 tons were exported. This compares very favourably with production for the previous year as given below, and constitutes a record. The production of molasses and syrup was also increased considerably, 256,900 gallons being made as against 194,000 gallons in 1934. There was again some difficulty in disposing of these products. A proportion of the molasses was utilized for the manufacture of rum for local use, and a considerable quantity still remained unsold at the end of the year. There was also no export trade in rum.

The weather was generally favourable throughout the year, and no serious floods occurred. The crop for 1936 is in a very promising condition.

The total cane area is now approximately 4,600 acres, due to some re-establishment of the Dennery cane fields.

The average price for sugar showed a reduction of 7s. per ton on last year's prices and ranged from 8s. 0½d. in February to 8s. 10¼d. per cwt. c.i.f. raw preferential 96° in December.

The following figures show the quantity and value of sugar products exported during the last five years :—

#### Sugar (Vacuum Pan).

Year.					Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1931	...	...	...	...	3,973	35,554
1932	...	...	...	...	4,990	46,466
1933	...	...	...	...	4,940	46,493
1934	...	...	...	...	4,730	39,396
1935	...	...	...	...	6,080	48,377

#### Molasses and Syrup.

Year.					Quantity. Gal.	Value. £
1931	...	...	...	...	24,837	1,194
1932	...	...	...	...	32,988	1,453
1933	...	...	...	...	43,260	1,417
1934	...	...	...	...	23,080	1,431
1935	...	...	...	...	169,003	2,401

*Cacao.*—The cacao market remained depressed generally throughout the year, and a reduction in area further accounts for the continued restriction, and the loss of importance of this once valuable crop. Exports were reduced to 5,603 cwt. valued at £6,042, consigned to Canada, the United Kingdom and Trinidad. More interest was shown by the Canadian market. Quotations ranged from 30s. 4d. to 34s. 4d. per cwt. c.i.f. London, the Canadian price being approximately 26s. c.i.f.

The quantity and value of cacao exported during the last five years are as follows :—

Year.					Quantity. Cwt.	Value. £
1931	...	...	...	...	10,419	14,125
1932	...	...	...	...	8,188	9,091
1933	...	...	...	...	6,056	6,778
1934	...	...	...	...	6,349	6,032
1935	...	...	...	...	5,603	6,042

*Limes.*—The exported lime crop of the Colony from January to December 1935, estimated in barrels of limes, amounted to 38,189 barrels valued at £21,124 as compared with 43,705 barrels valued at £21,582 in 1934. This decrease is to some extent due to spells of wet weather, the destructive effects of red-root disease, and die-back brought about by the citrus weevil *Diaprepes*. To this estimate of crop has to be added a quantity of lime oils which has not yet been shipped.

The export of concentrated juice decreased owing to low prices for this product. A large volume of trade was done in raw lime juice. 29,613 gallons valued at £854 being exported. The production of distilled lime oil was again the principal feature of the crop, the quantity made being 10,261 lb. valued at £9,673, as against 12,618 lb. for the previous year valued at £12,275. The market prices were stable, due largely to the co-operative shipments of oils, and remained at 22s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Hand-pressed oil was in demand, 1,501 lb. being exported, valued at £2,517, as compared with 1,251 lb. in 1934 valued at £1,868. Quotations ranged from 32s. 6d. to 40s. per lb. c.i.f.

The crops for the last five years in barrels of limes are :—

Year.					Quantity. Barrels.
1931	...	...	...	...	50,339
1932	...	...	...	...	44,762
1933	...	...	...	...	44,019
1934	...	...	...	...	45,000
1935	...	...	...	...	38,189

*Coconuts.*—This crop has now assumed the position of third staple industry, largely through the increased value of nuts shipped, the total quantity exported being 2,814,965 nuts valued at £7,632, as against 2,616,175 nuts valued at £7,298 in 1934.

The copra trade was concurrently less active, quotations being low until September onwards, when there was a marked improvement from £9 per ton to £14 12s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. The copra exported amounted to 215 tons valued at £1,871.

The following figures show the quantity and value of coconut and coconut products exported during the last five years :—

## Coconuts.

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Number.	£
1931	...	...	...	...	367,350	1,178
1932	...	...	...	...	650,240	2,430
1933	...	...	...	...	1,199,808	3,527
1934	...	...	...	...	2,616,175	7,298
1935	...	...	...	...	2,814,965	7,632

## Copra.

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Tons.	£
1931	...	...	...	...	498	5,869
1932	...	...	...	...	432	5,389
1933	...	...	...	...	542	5,167
1934	...	...	...	...	302	2,592
1935	...	...	...	...	215	1,871

*Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.*—The cultivation of choice vegetables and salads such as cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce and carrots has continued mainly for local supply, and there has been no export trade in these commodities.

The fresh fruit trade has, however, maintained its position and in several respects has markedly improved, the principal exports being green limes in crates and barrels, crated mangoes, crated avocado pears, and bananas.

The exports of bananas increased from 18,377 bunches valued at £1,499 to 60,439 bunches valued at £5,209. The Banana Association continued to function satisfactorily, and paid 50c. per count bunch at the wharf.

There was also some improvement in the mango export trade, and experimental shipments in cold storage were made to London. These gave a satisfactory return.

The total value of exports under this head amounted to £17,426 as compared with £12,308 in 1934 and is shown in detail below :—

Article.	Quantity exported to						Value.	
	Canada.	Ber- muda.	U.K.	U.S.A.	Other places.	Total.	1934.	1935.
Green limes Brls.	452	915	131	5,113	8	6,619	£ 7,010	£ 8,035
Grapefruit Crates	71	45	1	—	5	122	13	35
Oranges "	12	90	—	—	161	263	92	91
Mangoes "	334	3,372	465	—	2,385	6,556	1,372	1,567
Avocado pears,,	2	3,850	1	2	2	3,857	389	709
Pineapples "	—	13	—	—	—	13	16	3
Bananas Bunches	59,894	—	—	—	545	60,439	1,499	5,209
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,917	1,777
Total... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,308	17,426

A total of 75,142 packages of fruit, including 59,894 bunches of bananas, was inspected for export by the Fruit Inspectors under the Fruit Ordinance, as compared with 39,521 in 1934.

Under the Colonial Development Fund Act, 1929, a grant of £1,480 was made in 1930 for the supply of planting material to peasants, the topworking of common mangoes to produce choice fruit, and the purchase of farm animals for breeding. This work has been completed.

*Farm Stock.*—Extensive use has been made of the Government breeding bulls and boars for services, and interest in better breeds of cattle and small animals is being stimulated. Continued importations of day-old chicks has resulted in the introduction and establishment of the more important laying and table breeds for domestic and market purposes.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The state of the trade of the Colony, as reflected by the values and quantities of imports and exports during the year 1935, and as compared with 1934, was as follows :—

	Imports.	
	1935.	1934.
	£	£
I. Food, drink, and tobacco ...	58,319	57,770
II. Raw material and articles mainly unmanufactured.	41,881	23,637
III. Materials wholly or mainly manufactured.	95,873	88,029
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified articles.	55	3
Totals ... ..	£196,128	£169,439

The above table shows an increase of £26,689 in the total value of imports for 1935 as compared with the previous year, made up as follows :—Class I, £549, Class II, £18,244, Class III, £7,844 and Class IV, £52.

The values of imports for 1935 and 1934, classified according to country of origin, were as follows :—

	1935.	1934.
	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	120,337	93,059
Other parts of the British Empire	46,980	48,864
Foreign Countries ... ..	28,811	27,516
Totals ... ..	<u>£196,128</u>	<u>£169,439</u>

The value of imports from the United Kingdom increased by £27,278, whereas that from other parts of the British Empire suffered a setback of £1,884.

Imports from foreign countries increased by £1,295.

The value of imports of articles amounting to £5,000 or more during 1935 and 1934 was as follows :—

Article.	1935.	1934.
	£	£
Coal, bituminous ... ..	38,934	21,251
Cotton piece-goods ... ..	16,070	14,320
Fish, salted and pickled ... ..	6,695	4,702
Flour, wheaten ... ..	16,795	19,798
Machinery, sugar ... ..	7,750	3,000
Oil, edible ... ..	5,611	4,766
Totals ... ..	<u>£91,855</u>	<u>£67,837</u>

### Exports.

The values of exports in 1935, classified under five main divisions, were as follows :—

	1935.	1934.
	£	£
I. Food, drink, and tobacco ...	83,905	68,502
II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	8,104	8,171
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	17,157	18,553
IV. Miscellaneous ... ..	250	509
V. Bullion and Specie ... ..	2,330	6,324
Totals ... ..	<u>£111,746</u>	<u>£102,059</u>

There was an increase of £9,687 in the total value of exports for 1935 as compared with the previous year. An increase occurred in Class I only.

The following table shows the character and individual values of the main exports :—

<i>Article.</i>	1935. £	1934. £
Cocoa ... ..	6,042	6,032
Limes and lime products ...	21,124	21,852
Fancy syrup and molasses ...	1,380	1,431
Sugar ... ..	48,377	39,396
Copra ... ..	1,871	2,592
Charcoal... ..	3,367	4,486
Coconuts ... ..	7,632	7,298
Bananas ... ..	5,209	1,499
Other fresh fruits ... ..	4,104	3,802

The values of the exports, domestic and other, classified according to destination, were as follows :—

#### EXPORTS (MERCHANDISE).

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Total.</i> 1935. £	<i>Total.</i> 1934. £
<i>United Kingdom—</i>		
Domestic exports ... ..	21,146	
Re-exports (not including bullion and specie). ———	499	
	21,645	30,375
<i>Other parts of the British Empire—</i>		
Domestic exports ... ..	64,322	
Re-exports (not including bullion and specie). ———	5,260	
	69,582	43,128
<i>Foreign countries—</i>		
Domestic exports ... ..	17,764	
Re-exports (not including bullion and specie). ———	425	
	18,189	22,232
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>£109,416</b>	<b>£95,735</b>

The values of supplies to ships during the last two years were as follows :—

	1935. £	1934. £
Bunker coal ... ..	41,590	30,885
Ships' stores ... ..	1,457	1,042
	<b>£43,047</b>	<b>£31,927</b>



*Coaling.*—The coaling trade, for which exceptional facilities exist for quick despatch to steamers calling for bunkers, showed an increase over that of 1934; 149 steamers took 35,142 tons of coal, as compared with 25,670 tons taken by 76 steamers in 1934.

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The standard rates of wages for the labouring classes—agricultural, manual and artisan—have been maintained during 1934, though, owing to the low prices obtained for staple products, estates have been compelled to curtail working expenses by reducing the numbers employed and the number of days employment per week.

Ruling daily rates are—

			<i>For Men.</i>	<i>For Women.</i>
Agricultural ...	...	...	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Manual ...	...	...	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Semi-skilled ...	...	...	1s. to 3s.	1s. 2d.
Skilled ...	...	...	3s. to 5s.	2s. to 3s.

In domestic service the monthly wage, which usually includes board and lodging, varies between 10s. and 16s. for housemaids and yard boys, 15s. to 20s. for cooks, and £3 to £4 for chauffeurs. Where board and lodging are not given, the rate of wages is increased by about 10s. per month.

The cost of living is moderate and has varied little during the year. The average prices of the main articles of food during the year were as follows:—

Beef, fresh	...	...	...	7d. per lb.
Mutton, fresh	...	...	...	8d. per lb.
Pork, fresh...	...	...	...	8d. per lb.
Chicken	...	...	...	6d. per lb.
Fish, fresh	...	...	...	5d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	...	9d. per dozen.
Milk	...	...	...	2d. per bottle.
Potatoes	...	...	...	2d. per lb.
Rice	...	...	...	2½d. per lb.
Butter	...	...	...	1s. 10d. per lb.
Sugar	...	...	...	2d. per lb.
Bread	...	...	...	2d. per lb.
Flour	...	...	...	2½d. per lb.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

#### Primary Education.

There are 47 recognized Primary Schools in the Colony. None of these are Government schools, the organization of education being on a denominational basis. The Government fixes the salary of head teachers, based on the personal qualifications and the average attendance of the school. Assistant teachers are paid by the school manager, to whom the Government makes a grant-in-aid, though in most cases the managers are unable to supplement such grant.

During 1935, the Government paid a total of £5,095 6s. to the school managers for salaries; to this sum the total amount added by the managers was £40 7s. 10d. The school buildings (the estimated annual rental value of which is £1,511 7s. 6d.) are the property of the churches, who spent, during 1935, £675 15s. 9d. on repairs and furniture for them, Government making building grants-in-aid of £25.

Elementary agriculture is taught, and gardens are attached to most schools. The Agricultural Department supervises this work and the standard is reasonably high. The Government distributed garden implements to the value of £25 to the schools during the year.

### Secondary Education.

There are two secondary schools, St. Mary's College for boys, under the direction of the Curé of Castries, who is assisted by an Advisory Committee to which the Government nominates three of the five members; and St. Joseph's Convent for girls, managed and staffed by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny.

Up to 12 scholarships at St. Mary's College are awarded by the Government to boys from the primary schools, and five for the girls at St. Joseph's Convent.

Both these schools are in receipt of an annual grant from the Government. In 1935, St. Mary's College received £450, and St. Joseph's Convent £175. In addition the Government makes maintenance and book grants to scholarship holders, amounting in 1935 to £38 8s. 10d.

The syllabus in each case is that of a normal secondary school, the London Matriculation and Cambridge University Local Examinations being taken by the pupils.

The Government offers a scholarship, of the annual value of £175 and tenable at a British University, in every alternate year. This is awarded on the results of the London Matriculation Examination (First Division).

Government scholarships at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad are also available, but owing to the lack of facilities for the study of science in the secondary schools, these scholarships are seldom sought.

### Child Welfare.

As in previous years the Child Welfare Association carried on its much appreciated work with Mrs. Baynes as President, and Mrs. F. Floissac, M.B.E., as Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, assisted by a number of ladies.

The Association, which is not subsidized by the Government, is maintained by contributions of money and kind by the public.

The Government, however, provides medicines, etc., free of charge, and during the year appointed a trained nurse to help the clinic.

Medical Officers give their services voluntarily to the clinics which are held twice weekly.

**Various.**

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are established in St. Lucia ; there are troops of both of these organizations in Castries and in the other towns and villages of the Colony.

Football and cricket are the favourite games but regular competition is confined entirely to the capital, though there are cricket matches at rare intervals between the districts.

There are several social clubs in the Colony and in this respect the community is well provided.

There is a cinema in Castries which is equipped with talking pictures. The cinema building is built in concrete and is very commodious. There is a stage fitted, and the hall is occasionally used for public dances and amateur theatricals and also by itinerant entertainers.

**X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

*Shipping.*—The number of ships entered and cleared during the year was 1,458, of a total tonnage of 2,236,007 tons. Of this number 843 were steamships and 615 sailing vessels.

Mail communication is maintained by the following means :—

(1) A regular fortnightly service to and from Canada, the United States of America, and the British West Indian Colonies, by the Canadian National Steamships.

(2) A regular fortnightly service via Martinique to and from Europe and via Barbados and Trinidad to and from the Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia, and Colon, by the steamers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

(3) A fortnightly service to and from the United States of America and some of the West Indian Islands by the steamers of the Furness Withy Company.

(4) Communication with Canada, the United States of America and most of the West Indian Islands by the steamers of the Ocean Dominion Steamship Company and the American Caribbean Line, respectively.

(5) A four-weekly service direct to London by steamers of the Harrison Line and by the Booker Line, respectively.

(6) The former seaplane service to and from North and South America, touching at various British and foreign ports *en route*, by the planes of Pan-American Airways Incorporated was discontinued in November 1935.

*Post Office.*—In addition to the General Post Office there are nine sub post offices in the country districts, four of which are also money order offices. Inland mails are regularly despatched by land and sea routes. Mails are sent by all the steamers of the lines mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

**Roads.**

The internal communications of the island are maintained by a system of roads, pack roads and tracks, which are divided into three classes as follows :—

Main roads ... .. 128 miles.

By-ways :—

Maintained by the Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	...	33	}	148	..
Maintained by Road Boards	...	...	...	...	...	115			
Unclassified roads	...	...	...	...	...	75			..

*Main Roads.*—Of the total mileage of main roads only about 92 miles are motorable, the remainder being only suitable for horses and pedestrians.

*By-ways.*—Some 60 miles of these can be negotiated by motor vehicles.

*Unclassified Roads.*—Some 40 miles of these can be used by motor vehicles.

The classification of roads was drawn up many years ago and is now obsolete.

The reclassification of the Island's internal communication is now under consideration.

**Motor-boat Service.**

There is a coastal motor-boat service along the western, or leeward, coast of the Island. This service is operated by private concerns.

**Telegraphs.**

Telegraphic communication is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited, associated companies of Cable and Wireless Limited.

**Telephones.**

The telephone system is maintained entirely by the Government and consists of nine exchanges situated in towns and villages. One hundred and sixteen miles of trunk lines connect these exchanges, and 434 miles of branch lines serve subscribers.

**XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.****Banks.**

A branch of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) is maintained in the Colony. It conducts all classes of banking business, including savings bank. There is also a Government Savings Bank with branches in the out-districts.

**Currency.**

British sterling is the currency of the Island. Barclays Bank, referred to above, issues currency notes which are covered by deposits with Government.

**Weights and Measures.**

Imperial weights and measures are in use in St. Lucia, but land quantities are frequently expressed in a local unit of measurement known as a *carré* equal to about three acres, 32 perches.

**XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

The Public Works Department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, public buildings, wharves and jetties, the dredging of the harbour, the telephone system and the control of the Crown lands. The Government unallocated stores are also attached to this Department. The Government Workshop in which artisans of most trades are employed, is also a useful adjunct.

The expenditure for the year was :—

	£
Personal emoluments and other charges ... ..	3,405
Annually recurrent ... ..	9,378
Extraordinary ... ..	1,204

No new construction work of any magnitude was carried out.

A few minor items were, the construction of the nurses' quarters at the Pauper Asylum, £229 ; two bridges, £400 ; part construction of a wharf in ferro-concrete, £156 ; electrifying Victoria Hospital, £111.

**XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

The Chief Justice presides over the Royal Court which has an original civil and criminal jurisdiction. Appeals from the Royal Court are heard and determined by the West Indian Court of Appeal constituted under the West Indian Court of Appeal Act, 1919, of the Imperial Parliament.

In criminal cases tried in the Royal Court facts are decided upon by a jury of 12 as in England.

For magisterial cases the Island is divided into three judicial districts. The Chief Justice is also the Magistrate and Coroner of the First District and presides over Courts at Castries and Dennery.

The Magistrate and Coroner of the Second and Third Districts presides over Courts at Soufriere, Choiseul, Vieux-Fort, Micoud, and Anse-la-Raye.

The Chief Justice hears appeals from the Magistrate of the Second and Third Districts. A Commissioner for appeals, who is also Assistant Magistrate, hears appeals from the First District Court and conducts preliminary inquiries into indictable cases that arise in this District.

A code of Civil Law, the authors of which were Sir G. W. Des Voeux, G.C.M.G., and Mr. James Armstrong, C.M.G., became law in October 1879. This code was framed upon the principles of the ancient law of the Island, with such modifications as are required by existing circumstances. The Statute Law of the Colony was consolidated to 1916 by Mr. F. H. Collier, Chief Justice, who also edited the Commercial Code, 1916.

The revising and editing of the Criminal Law and Procedure of the Colony by Mr. J. E. M. Salmon was completed during 1920 and proclaimed as the Criminal Code, 1920. It came into force on 1st January, 1921.

An adequate Police Force is maintained to enforce the decisions of the Courts and to provide generally for the peace of the Colony and the security of life and property. Besides ordinary police duties, this force assists in the administration of poor relief, and provides the main portion of the Castries Fire Brigade.

There is one gaol, the Royal Gaol, situated in Castries, which contains separate prisons for male and female convicts. The institution has its own bakery, which supplies excellent bread to all the public institutions and, in addition to stone breaking and carrying out useful work outside the walls, certain of the prisoners are taught carpentry, tailoring, and shoemaking.

The total number of cases heard and of persons convicted of various crimes in the Colony over a period of five years is as follows :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Magistrate's Courts					
(Cases heard)	1,807	1,657	1,826	1,755	1,551
Magistrate's Courts					
(Convictions)	1,287	1,132	1,326	1,239	1,154
Royal Court					
(Convictions)	14	22	14	13	6

The following table shows the number of offences dealt with by the Magistrates in 1935 as compared with 1934. It is satisfactory to note that there were 204 less cases than in 1934.

	1934.	1935.
Offences against the person, including homicide...	292	362
Praedial larceny ... ..	206	147
Offences against property other than praedial ...	203	215
Other offences ... ..	1,054	827
Total number of offences reported...	1,755	1,551

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The Legislative Council passed 17 Ordinances including two Appropriation Ordinances. The more important Ordinances were as follows :—

The Customs Duties Amendment Ordinance, 1935, providing, *inter alia*, for an extension of duty free privilege in the case of Boy Scouts;

The Animal Disease Ordinance, 1934, providing against the importation of diseased animals into the Colony; The Criminal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935, providing when intoxication shall be a defence in criminal charges; The Labour (Minimum Wage) Ordinance, 1935, empowering the Governor in Council to fix a minimum wage for particular industries in the Colony; The Colonial Currency Note (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1935, providing for the winding up of the Government note issue circulating in the Colony; The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935, limiting the time during which claims for relief from double income tax taxation may be established, and providing for exemption in certain circumstances; The Legislative Council (Elected Members) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935, enabling preparation of new register at any time; The Banana Cess Ordinance, 1935, providing for the collection of a cess of 1d. per bunch or part thereof on bananas exported; The British Colonial and Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Ordinance, 1935, setting up a procedure for the enforcement of Imperial and foreign judgments in the Colony; The Castries Town Board (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935, providing for equal electoral and representative rights to women and giving a right of appeal against assessments.

There were a number of Statutory Rules and Orders issued dealing chiefly with administrative routine and the carrying out of the details of the provisions of various statutes. Royal Orders in Council were issued including, *inter alia*, Royal Orders relating to the extension of the duration of the Legislative Council of the Colony; the imposition of sanctions against Italy.

### XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony during the last five years were as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Local Revenue.</i>	<i>Total Revenue including Imperial Grants.</i>	<i>Local Expenditure.</i>	<i>Total Expenditure including Development Scheme.</i>
	£	£	£	£
1931	70,740	98,902	87,867	103,893
1932	79,713	130,207	79,626	96,278
1933	72,569	92,816	81,002	94,732
1934	75,229	85,079	84,532	90,953
1935	79,872	96,146	86,000	87,959

The Public Debt of the Colony (including Guaranteed Loans) stood at £118,609 10s. 5d. at the close of the year while the accumulated sinking fund towards its redemption amounted to £13,354 4s.

The Imperial grants received have been as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>In aid of Administration.</i>	<i>For Colonial Development.</i>	<i>Reparation Receipt.</i>
	£	£	£
1931	7,700	20,462	—
1932	35,300	15,194	3,956
1933	2,500	17,747	—
1934	8,000	1,850	—
1935	14,000	2,274	—

The assets of the Colony at 31st December 1935, amounting to £37,565 0s. 7d., were made up as follows:—

ASSETS.				
<i>Cash—</i>				
	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
In hands of Treasurer ... ..	209	8	4	
"    "    Sub-Accountants... ..	307	10	2	
"    "    Crown Agents ... ..	438	3	8	
At Barclays Bank (Current Account)... ..	2,396	18	0	
				3,352 0 2
<i>Investments—</i>				
On account of Savings Bank ... ..	18,810	1	3	
"    "    Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	1,633	0	7	
"    "    Baron Trust Fund ... ..	108	0	2	
"    "    Soufriere Waterworks Reserve				
Fund ... ..	104	4	4	
"    "    Dennery Waterworks Reserve				
Fund ... ..	148	6	2	
"    "    Castries Waterworks Reserve				
Fund ... ..	896	7	8	
"    "    Castries Town Board Building				
Fund ... ..	286	2	10	
				21,986 3 0
<i>Loans—</i>				
Castries Town Board for Streets (from Public				
Buildings Insurance Fund)	2,250	0	0	
"    "    "    for Cemetery ... ..	67	14	5	
"    Water Authority for Waterworks ...	200	0	0	
Village of Dennery for Waterworks ... ..	160	0	0	
"    Choiseul for Market, etc. ... ..	15	0	0	
"    Canaries for River-wall ... ..	48	0	0	
Town of Soufriere for Market, etc. ... ..	192	0	0	
"    Vieux-fort for Sea-wall ... ..	176	0	0	
				3,108 14 5
<i>Advances—</i>				
Micoud Village Fund ... ..	236	15	3	
Anse-la-Raye Village Fund ... ..	101	17	3	
Choiseul Village Fund ... ..	95	11	3	
Packing and Crate Suspense Account ... ..	156	1	1	
Post Office Account ... ..	1,354	19	6	
Colonial Development Fund Grants, etc.,				
Account ... ..	219	9	8	
Other Advances ... ..	1,103	6	10	
				3,268 0 10
<i>Joint Colonial Fund</i> ... ..				2,500 0 0
<i>Stores—</i>				
Public Works Materials and Stores ... ..	2,768	14	10	
Colony Drug Store ... ..	581	7	4	
				3,350 2 2
Total Assets ... ..				£37,565 0 7



The liabilities of the Colony at 31st December 1935, amounting to £31,041 4s. 8d., were as follows :—

<i>Deposits—</i>				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Savings Bank Depositors	...	...	...	20,057	0	9			
Interest, Baron Trust Money Account	...	...	...	140	9	5			
Sundry Deposits Account	...	...	...	489	6	4			
Castries Waterworks Reserve Fund	...	...	...	1,130	6	4			
Soufriere Waterworks Reserve Fund	...	...	...	104	4	4			
Dennery Waterworks Reserve Fund	...	...	...	148	6	2			
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	...	...	...	1,759	9	7			
Police Recreation Fund	...	...	...	12	4	5			
Police Fines Fund	...	...	...	7	13	4			
Distressed Emigrants' Fund	...	...	...	160	18	6			
Model Cottages Fund	...	...	...	241	14	6			
Note Guarantee Fund	...	...	...	126	10	0			
Castries Town Board Building Fund	...	...	...	286	2	10			
Purchase of " Old " Barclays Bank Building...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0			
Deposit on account of Savings Bank at Barclays Bank	...	...	...		2	0	0		
Castries Electric Lights Fund	...	...	...	32	11	0			
							26,198	17	6
<i>Special Funds—</i>									
Towns and Villages	...	...	...	935	17	6			
Castries Fire Relief Loan Account	...	...	...	288	6	2			
Castries Waterworks Reconstruction Loan Account	...	...	...	144	7	7			
Castries Town Fund	...	...	...	2,871	5	9			
Castries Town Board Electric Light Loan Account...	...	...	...	11	4	11			
							4,251	1	11
St. Vincent Intercolonial Account	...	...	...		122	15	4		
Grenada Intercolonial Account	...	...	...		406	0	11		
Drafts and Remittances Account	...	...	...		62	9	0		
Total Liabilities							£31,041	4	8

Taxation in St. Lucia is both direct and indirect. The main source of the former is Income-tax. Incomes under £100 per annum are free of tax, while the first £100 of incomes exceeding £100 is free from taxation; the remainder being taxed according to the following Schedule :—

For every pound of the first £100	...	...	...	4d.
" " " " next £200	...	...	...	6d.
" " " " £300	...	...	...	1s.
" " " " £400	...	...	...	1s. 6d.
" " " " £500	...	...	...	2s. 3d.
" " " " £500	...	...	...	3s.
" " " " £500	...	...	...	3s. 9d.
" " " " £500	...	...	...	4s. 6d.
" " " " £500	...	...	...	5s. 6d.
" " " of the rest of the chargeable income				5s. 6d.

A temporary surcharge of 12½ per cent. imposed is still in force.

Another source of direct taxation is a House Tax. This tax in the towns and villages is assessed and collected for the benefit of the particular town or village fund. In the rural districts the tax

is assessed and collected by Government for the benefit of general revenue. In the case of the Rural House Tax, houses of a rental value of £5 and under are exempt; the remainder are taxed as follows :—

Of an annual rental of :

Over £5 and not over £7 10s.	...	...	...	7s. 6d.
„ £7 10s. and not over £10	...	...	...	10s.
„ £10 and not over £12 10s.	...	...	...	15s.
„ £12 10s. and not over £15	...	...	...	20s.
„ £15 and not over £20	...	...	...	28s.
„ £20—£7 per cent. of the assessed rental value.				

In the case of towns and villages it is provided by Ordinance that the House Tax shall not exceed 8 per cent. of the assessed annual value of the house.

The principal source of indirect taxation is import duty. There is a preferential tariff on goods of Empire origin amounting to 50 per cent. Household goods to the value of £250 which have been in the possession of the importer for at least one year and which are imported for his personal use are admitted free. There are certain other specific exemptions, and the Governor in Council may exempt anything from duty upon good cause being shown.

There is an excise duty on rum, and a Stamp Duty Ordinance which provides for the stamping of the usual documents, etc.

There is an export duty on certain agricultural products, graded according to the f.o.b. value of the several commodities.

The yield from taxation in the years 1934 and 1935 was as follows :—

	1934.	1935.
	£	£
Import duties ... ..	40,925	42,281
Export duties ... ..	1,936	1,880
Port, harbour, etc., dues ... ..	1,903	2,665
Spirit licences ... ..	801	805
Distillery licences ... ..	162	163
Animals, vehicles and guns ... ..	678	770
Petroleum, cocoa, boats, etc. ... ..	713	791
Excise duty on rum ... ..	6,338	6,899
Trade duty on spirits ... ..	3,004	3,314
Stamp duty ... ..	1,140	1,713
Income tax ... ..	2,994	2,732
Succession duty ... ..	1,426	88
Rural house tax ... ..	794	1,015

The following temporary taxes remain in force :—

(1) the imposition of a temporary levy according to the subjoined schedule upon the emoluments of every public officer provided that such emoluments are not less than £50

per annum and provided that the total amount of the levy does not exceed 10 per cent. of the annual emoluments :—

On every pound of the first £50 or part thereof	...	1½d.
“ “ “ next £50	“ “	3d.
“ “ “ “ £50	“ “	4½d.
“ “ “ “ £50	“ “	6d.
“ “ “ “ £100	“ “	9d.
“ “ “ “ £100	“ “	1s.
“ “ “ “ £100	“ “	1s. 3d.
“ “ “ “ £500	... ..	1s. 6d.

(Ordinance No. 2 of 1934) ; and

(2) an increase of the income-tax by 12½ per cent., exempting from income-tax the amount of any levy made on the emoluments of Government officials and exempting from such increase of income-tax the balance of such emoluments after deduction of levy (Ordinance No. 4 of 1934).

## XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

His Excellency Sir Selwyn McGregor Grier, C.M.G., arrived at Grenada on 20th February 1935, and that day assumed the administration of the Government of the Windward Islands. His Excellency visited the Colony on 22nd February 1935.

Sir Charles W. Doorly, C.B.E., Administrator of the Colony left on vacation leave of absence on the 20th February 1935, prior to retirement, and Mr. G. H. Frith, Treasurer, assumed the administration of the Government of the Colony pending the arrival in July 1935 of Mr. E. W. Baynes, C.B.E., late Colonial Secretary, Leeward Islands, who was appointed to succeed Sir C. Doorly.

The Jubilee of His late Majesty King George the Fifth was celebrated throughout the Colony on 6th May 1935 with great loyalty and enthusiasm.

The Governor visited the Colony on three occasions during the year.

The following British ships of war visited the Colony during the year :—

H.M.S. *York* and *Guardian* in January.

H.M.S. *Achilles*, *Valiant*, *Neptune*, *Echo*, *Eclipse*, *Encounter*, *Escapade*, *Guardian*, *Escort*, *Esk*, *Scarborough* and *Frobisher* in February.

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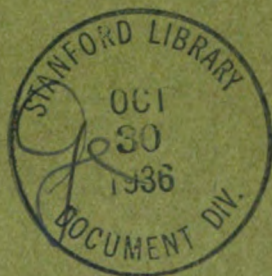
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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BARBADOS FOR 1935-36

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## I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Barbados, the most easterly of the West Indian Islands, is situated in latitude 13° 4' North and longitude 59° 37' West. In latitude it compares with Madras or the Gambia, but the climate differs from both. The Island is triangular in shape and is 21 miles long by 14 miles across the widest part. It contains approximately 166 square miles, with a population at the end of 1935 of 184,912. It is approximately the size of the Isle of Wight and is said to resemble it in some respects.

Several theories, some extremely fantastic, to account for the name of Barbados have been put forward from time to time, but the one generally accepted is that the name—Los Barbados—was given by a Portuguese mariner who was the first European to visit the Island, the name being derived from the bearded fig trees which he observed on the Island in great numbers.

The first visit of Englishmen to Barbados is alleged to have taken place in 1605, when the *Olive Blossom* put in there on its way to Guiana, and the crew, finding that it was uninhabited, erected a cross and took possession of the Island in the name of King James.

The first settlement took place in February 1627. A London merchant, Sir William Courteen, fitted out a colonizing expedition, which landed 80 settlers and founded Holetown in that year.

Letters Patent issued by King Charles I granted to the Earl of Carlisle proprietary rights over all the "Caribbee Islands" in which Barbados appears to have been included.

Later Letters Patent granted Barbados and three other islands to the Earl of Pembroke, in trust for Courteen, and a grant from King James I was also claimed by the Earl of Marlborough.

The disputes which followed were finally decided in 1629 in favour of the Earl of Carlisle, who had already taken forcible steps to secure possession of the Island.

In 1636 Lord Carlisle died, leaving his rights in Barbados and the Caribbee Islands in trust for the payment of his debts with remainder to his son, who in 1647 leased his rights to Lord Willoughby of Parham for 21 years. In 1650 Lord Willoughby assumed the Government of Barbados in the name of the King and caused an Act to be passed recognizing the rights of the King, Lord Carlisle and himself, but in 1652 the Island capitulated to a force despatched by the Commonwealth on terms providing for government by a Governor appointed by the Commonwealth and consequently the extinction of proprietary rule.

At the Restoration the various claims based or secured on the Carlisle Patent revived, but a return to the proprietary system was strongly opposed by the planters, whose titles to land were in many cases defective. After lengthy negotiations a settlement was arrived at based on the surrender of the Carlisle Patent to the Crown and the compensation of the various claims out of a fixed revenue provided by the Colony in return for the confirmation of local land titles. The financial terms of the settlement were laid down by an Order in Council allocating the future revenue of the Caribbee Islands, that is to say, Barbados and the Leeward Islands, to the satisfaction of the claims, after which it was to revert to the Crown. The revenue itself was provided by a  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty on exports which was imposed by Acts passed by the Barbados Legislature in 1663, and by the Leeward Islands in 1664. This duty continued in force and was a constant source of grievance to the Colonies until 1838 when it was abolished by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Natural and climatic conditions give justification to the claim of Barbados to be the healthiest of all the West Indian Islands. The Island is much patronized by residents in the neighbouring

Colonies, while visitors from northern climates, in considerable numbers, find it an agreeable change. There is little variation in temperature, the range being generally from 76° to 86° Fahr. and in the cool months—December to May—as low occasionally as 64°. The Island during this time gets the full benefit of the cool north-east trade winds. The hot and rainy season extends from June to November. Sir Charles Lucas in his "Historical Geography of the British Colonies" has this to say about Barbados:—

"Lying far out to sea, its climate was better suited to Englishmen than that of the other parts of the western tropics. . . . The history of the Island with its long generations of English inhabitants is the most striking exception to the rule that the tropics must be peopled by others than natives of Northern Europe."

Unlike most of the other West Indian Islands, Barbados has never been out of British possession.

The Island lies almost out of the track of hurricanes, although it is a matter of history that these have swept over the Island at far intervals, notably in 1780, 1831 and 1898, doing considerable damage. Earth tremors have been occasionally felt, but severe shocks of earthquake have not occurred.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

Barbados possesses a representative Legislature but not full responsible government. The Crown retains only the right of veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the appointment and control of the public officers, except the Colonial Treasurer who is nominated annually by the House of Assembly and his appointment confirmed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee.

The Legislature consists of the Governor, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the King, and a House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The House of Assembly was constituted as far back as 1639, being first summoned in that year by Governor Hawley, and the names of the members are on record in the Minutes. The Barbados House of Assembly is consequently, with the exception of the British House of Commons and the House of Assembly of Bermuda, the oldest legislative body in the Empire.

For electoral purposes the Island is divided into 12 constituencies, viz., the city of Bridgetown, and the 11 parishes of Saint Michael, Saint George, Christ Church, Saint Philip, Saint John, Saint Joseph, Saint Thomas, Saint Andrew, Saint James, Saint Peter and Saint Lucy, each of which returns two members to the General Assembly. The qualifications of members and electors are regulated by the Representation of the People Act, 1901 (No. 2).

Qualification of members is set out in section 2 of this Act and is briefly as follows :—

(1) Ownership of 30 acres of land, with a dwelling-house of the value of not less than £300.

(2) Ownership of any real property of the absolute value of £1,500.

(3) Beneficial interest in a property the rental value of which is not less than £120 per annum.

(4) Receipt either personally or by one's wife of an annual income of not less than £200.

Qualification of voters is set out in section 3 of the Act and is, briefly, as follows :—

(1) Possession of land or freehold property of the annual value of not less than £5 or receipt of rents and profits in respect of such property for at least 12 months prior to claim to be registered.

(2) Possession of land, house or place of business parochially assessed at £15 per annum.

(3) Payment of taxes of not less than £2 per annum in respect of Bridgetown, and of not less than £1 per annum in respect of the Parochial Constituencies.

(4) Receipt of salary or income of not less than £50 per annum.

(5) Recognition as a barrister, solicitor, physician or surgeon; or the holding of a degree of any university of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or a testamur from Codrington College.

(6) Occupation of a house rated at not less than £50 per annum and payment of rent of not less than £15 per annum.

The Ballot Act, 1931 (No. 9), regulates the procedure at elections of members to serve in the General Assembly and in the several Vestries of the Island.

The total number of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls at the present time is 5,721 and is made up as follows :—

Bridgetown, 894; Saint Michael, 1,851; Christ Church, 839; Saint George, 329; Saint Philip, 279; Saint John, 118; Saint Joseph, 205; Saint Andrew, 232; Saint Peter, 224; Saint Lucy, 261; Saint James, 205; Saint Thomas, 284.

The total at the time of the last election—December, 1935—was 5,564. It is now over the number included in 1931 which was 5,155. A portion of this increase is due to the inclusion of the police in the electoral rolls.

The number of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls bears a ratio of 6.8 per cent. to the total male population, or approximately 19.6 per cent. to the adult male population as shown by the last (1921) census returns.

The executive part of the Government is vested in the Executive Council appointed by the Crown, and consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, *ex-officio*, and two other members. The Executive Committee—appointed under the provisions of the Executive Committee Act, 1891 (No. 24)—consists of the members of the Executive Council, *ex-officio*, one member of the Legislative Council and four members of the House of Assembly, nominated annually by the Governor. This body introduces all money votes, prepares the Estimates and initiates all Government measures.

Local government is in the hands of 11 Parish Boards or Vestries. The Vestry is elected annually under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1901 (No. 2), and the Ballot Act, 1931 (No. 9). The Rector of the parish is *ex officio* Chairman of the Vestry. The functions of the Vestry include the appointment of Guardians for the care of the sick and poor, of Commissioners of Health for the control of sanitation, and of Highways Commissioners for the upkeep of roads. To provide funds for these purposes the Vestries levy rates on lands and houses, and taxes on trade, vehicles, draught animals, etc.

### III.—POPULATION.

The population on the 31st of December 1935, was estimated to be 184,912, 83,078 being males and 101,834 females. The increase over the estimated total for 1934 is 2,472 or 1.4 per cent., and is made up as follows:—

Natural increase, births exceeding deaths by	...	1,613
and immigration exceeding emigration by	...	859
		<hr/>
		2,472
		<hr/>

Estimates of population so calculated have usually been found to be exaggerated when a census is taken.

Based on the returns given in the last census (1921) the population is made up as follows:—

	Per cent.
White ... ..	7
Black ... ..	71
Mixed ... ..	22

The last census was taken in 1921; therefore the figures given in the last paragraph, as well as this, are only approximations. The tendency for large numbers of the urban population to drift into the metropolitan parish of Saint Michael is very pronounced, and has been much encouraged during the last two decades by the

indiscriminate dividing and selling or letting of land lots which was not controlled until 1928. The following shows, with as reasonable a degree of accuracy as is expected in such approximations, the estimated numbers in each parish :—

<i>Parish.</i>					<i>Estimated population.</i>
Saint Michael	...	...	...	...	67,000
Christ Church	...	...	...	...	24,000
Saint George	...	...	...	...	14,500
Saint Philip	...	...	...	...	15,500
Saint John	...	...	...	...	10,500
Saint James	...	...	...	...	11,000
Saint Thomas	...	...	...	...	8,000
Saint Peter	...	...	...	...	9,500
Saint Lucy	...	...	...	...	8,500
Saint Joseph	...	...	...	...	8,000
Saint Andrew	...	...	...	...	8,500

The density per square mile for the Island is 1,114.

### Marriages.

There were 831 marriages performed during 1935, 615 by the Church of England, 77 by the Methodists, 23 by the Moravians, 13 by the Roman Catholics, 22 were civil, and the remainder divided among 16 other denominations.

The rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is 9.06.

The illiterate percentage among those married during the year is 12.7 as against 13.8 last year.

### Births and Deaths.

The following are the figures for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Births</i>			<i>Deaths.</i>		
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate per M.</i>	<i>Illegitimate percentage.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate per M.</i>	<i>Percentage uncertified.</i>
1931 ...	4,853	28.06	60.46	4,488	25.95	2.0
1932 ...	5,391	30.76	59.69	3,325	18.97	2.2
1933 ...	5,316	29.79	59.91	3,593	20.13	2.6
1934 ...	5,380	29.44	57.42	4,176	23.04	2.8
1935 ...	5,315	28.94	59.00	3,702	20.16	1.2

### Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate has decreased from 256 last year to 220.

### Immigration and Emigration.

Each year of the past decade, with the exception of 1928, shows an increase of immigration over emigration. This increase in 1935 amounted to 859. The average net increase for each of the past five years was approximately 980. During 1935 there were 9,312 immigrants as compared with 8,461 emigrants.

# IV.—HEALTH.

## General, Principal Causes of Death, etc.

The climate is salubrious and semi-tropical. The maximum temperature varies between 82° Fahr. in the cool months and 90° Fahr. in the hot season, the minimum being between 69° Fahr. and 73° Fahr. The Island is a natural health resort.

Malaria made its appearance in the Island in October, 1927; but since the 17th October, 1929, no new case has occurred, and no anopheline mosquito larvae have been found since January, 1930.

The causes of death are classified in accordance with the Intermediate International List of Causes of Deaths as adopted for use in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, some being further sub-divided to meet local requirements.

The following are the principal diseases or groups of diseases responsible for the mortality :—

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>
Syphilis ... ..	350*
Diarrhoea and enteritis ... ..	526†
Diseases of the heart ... ..	322
Old age ... ..	174
Nephritis ... ..	270‡
Pneumonia ... ..	225
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc. ... ..	264
Diseases of arteries and veins ... ..	122
Congenital debility ... ..	175‡
Cancer ... ..	139
Other diseases of early infancy ... ..	124
Tuberculosis ... ..	89
Bronchitis ... ..	90
Pellagra ... ..	109‡

\* Of these 269 were under the age of 5 years.

† " " 461 " " " 5 "

‡ Possibly related to diet deficiencies.

## Treatment of the Sick, Medical Assistance, etc.

The General Hospital with an X-ray department is maintained by the Government and controlled by a Board of Directors. The surgical wards are excellently equipped and work of a very high order is done. Patients from any parish, sent in accordance with very liberal rules, are received and treated free. There are also pay wards of two grades attached. The resident staff consists of three surgeons, a matron, an assistant matron, a tutor sister, a theatre sister, a pay ward sister and 74 local nurses. The visiting staff consists of three visiting surgeons, three assistant visiting surgeons, one ophthalmic surgeon, one assistant ophthalmic surgeon, one dental surgeon, one radiologist and a masseuse.



The Government also maintains a well organized Mental Hospital and a Leper Hospital. Treatment on recognized up-to-date lines is carried out at both institutions. Persons who were inmates of the Leper Hospital and have been discharged as cured are assisted from Government funds if found to be in need.

Each parish maintains an almshouse. These 11 almshouses, besides being places of refuge for the destitute poor, are in most, if not all, instances practically cottage hospitals. Isolation hospitals are also provided by each parish and would be available in time of epidemic disease.

In each parish there is a parochial medical officer (in Saint Michael, two) whose duty it is to attend the sick poor, either in their homes or at the almshouse, free or at reduced fees. Dispensaries for the cheap supply of medicine are maintained in seven of the 11 parishes; in the other four the parochial medical officer or a local druggist is paid to supply medicine free.

A baby welfare clinic is conducted voluntarily by a committee of ladies, assisted by a medical practitioner, and does very good work, but is greatly hampered by lack of funds. The Government and Vestry of Saint Michael each grant the organization £150 per annum. Any expenditure beyond this has to be made up from donations and subscriptions by private individuals, etc. The number of "new" babies entered for treatment was 438, and 1,300 pints of milk and 1,250 lb. of barley were distributed free.

During 1935 a new building was erected on the ground very kindly given by Mr. George Browne, C.M.G., in memory of his mother, first President of the League, who for several years most generously placed her house at their disposal. The building was opened early in 1936.

Venereal disease clinics have been established at the General Hospital by the Government, and by the parochial authorities, with certain assistance from the Government clinic, in Saint George, Saint John, Saint James, Saint Thomas, Saint Peter, Saint Lucy, Saint Joseph and Saint Andrew.

The names of 395 persons appeared on the Roll and Register kept under the Midwives and Nurses Registration Act, 89 as midwives and nurses, 227 as midwives only, and 79 as nurses only.

The Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratory has been re-equipped and re-arranged from funds placed at the disposal of the Governor of Barbados in 1919 by the British Red Cross Society for use on medical or relief work. This laboratory is maintained by the Government and is efficient and well-equipped, and it should now be possible to increase the amount of bacteriological enquiry into public health problems, a sphere of work much neglected in the past.

When a sanitation officer is appointed it will be possible to obtain the full benefit from this laboratory.

There is no systematic inspection of school children. This is one of the desirable measures which it may be possible to initiate when a sanitation officer is appointed.

### **Organization.**

The organization for public health work consists of a Chief Medical Officer, the General Board of Health, and eleven Boards of Commissioners of Health (one for each parish). The Boards are appointed annually. The Port Health Officer and his assistant are responsible for all quarantine measures.

The General Board of Health employs six inspectors for general work throughout the Island, and the Boards of Commissioners of Health employ 75, of whom 26 are in the parish of Saint Michael and 15 in Christ Church.

Public health measures are carried out by 11 independent Boards of Commissioners of Health, none of which has an expert adviser equivalent to a Medical Officer of Health. Their activities can be co-ordinated by the General Board of Health to a minimal extent, and that only by invitation.

Barbados is a party to the West Indian Inter-colonial Sanitary Convention which regulates quarantine procedure among the British West Indies, excluding Jamaica and British Guiana. Some of these colonies also adhere to the International Sanitary Convention (Paris), but although recommended as advisable by the Quarantine Board and the Quarantine Officers, Barbados cannot adhere as the port of Bridgetown has not the necessary organization or equipment.

At the examinations of the British West Indian Centre of the Royal Sanitary Institute held in British Guiana in 1935, one of the 15 men in Barbados who are qualified to hold the post of Sanitary Inspector sat for and obtained the Certificate in "Tropical Hygiene for Sanitary Inspectors."

### **Drainage Works, etc.**

There are very few swampy places in Barbados, and it has not been necessary for the Government or parishes to undertake drainage works.

## **V.—HOUSING.**

### **Wage-earners.**

The general standard of sanitary arrangements of the cottages of the wage-earning population and peasant proprietors is very low. These cottages, which are almost invariably constructed of wood with shingled roofs, are small, and generally much overcrowded.

About 68 per cent. of the entire population of the Island lives in cottages of less than three rooms, the kitchen, if there is one, or other arrangements for cooking, being separate. Very few are provided with sanitary arrangements which can be considered even

moderately satisfactory. The letting separately of rooms in a building is not extensively practised except in certain parts of Bridgetown. Labourers on plantations and in factories live near the estates in small detached cottages often owned by themselves but on rented land. Frequent inspections and the enforcement of the sanitary laws are the means relied on for dealing with the primitive sanitary arrangements in slum areas. About 75 per cent. of the occupants own the cottages or houses in which they live, but few own the land on which the buildings stand.

### **Better class of houses, etc.**

The better class of house is well constructed and is usually supplied with a water-borne system of sewage disposal with which little, if any, fault can be found. These houses are also in almost every case connected with the Government waterworks system which furnishes a pure and continuous piped supply. There are 589 standposts at which good drinking water can be obtained free of charge. Except in a few localities which are difficult of access, it is rare that any dwelling is situated farther than half-a-mile from a stand-post.

## **VI.—PRODUCTION.**

An exceptionally well-distributed rainfall between May and mid-December 1935, has resulted in a record crop of approximately 128,000 tons of sugar being reaped.

The new sugar-cane seedling B 2935 has more than justified its existence and must have added at least 20,000 tons of sugar to the crop.

The sugar industry of the Colony continues to keep its head above water. In the last five years four crops of between one hundred and one hundred and twenty-eight thousand tons have been reaped, and in the fifth the demand for fancy molasses was such that an unusually large proportion of the small crop was manufactured in that commodity, with the result that the special preference paid by the British Government was divided amongst the producers of a correspondingly low proportion of the crop produced as dark crystal sugar, so that the short crop was somewhat balanced by the greater price.

Unfortunately the demand for fancy molasses was greatly overestimated by the merchants in Barbados during 1935, with the result that approximately 12,000 puncheons were left unsold in Barbados and it is understood that an even greater quantity remained unsold in Canada.

To avoid repetition of such an unfortunate situation, legislation has been passed which, it is anticipated, will effectively control the output of fancy molasses by transferring a sufficient part of the extra price paid for it compared with that obtained for dark crystal

sugar to non-molasses producers, so that all producers of sugar-cane may receive approximately the same price for their canes.

Although the market for sea-island cotton has considerably improved, it is regretted that practically the whole island crop was destroyed towards the end of 1935 by the ravages of pink boll-worm. This is especially unfortunate as the value of cotton as an alternative for sugar in the black soils which are liable to attack by the root borer of sugar cane (*Diaprepes abbreviatus*) is too well-known to need reiteration.

As a result of recent legislation, a Peasants' Agricultural Instructor has been appointed. This, it is hoped, will mark a new era for peasant agriculture in the Colony. It has not yet been found possible to bring into effect the projected Peasants' Loan Bank.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The value of the total trade of the Colony and of imports and exports for the last five years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Imports. £	Exports. £	Total trade. £
1931 ... ..	1,491,644	1,064,051	2,555,695
1932 ... ..	1,656,876	1,379,006	3,035,882
1933 ... ..	1,740,161	1,378,705	3,118,866
1934 ... ..	1,914,554	1,479,277	3,393,831
1935 ... ..	1,840,783	1,135,136	2,975,919

The particulars of goods imported and entered for transshipment during the last five years is shown below. Values are no longer kept, but only the number of packages.

Year.	£	No. of packages.
1931 ... ..	154,608	—
1932 ... ..	185,413	—
1933 ... ..	—	182,007
1934 ... ..	—	199,512
1935 ... ..	—	230,212

Imports during 1935 as compared with 1934 show a decrease of £73,771. The principal increases of imports are seen in the following:—Sulphate of ammonia, £16,217; fish, dried, salted or smoked, £14,097; staves and shooks, £9,209; beef, salted, £8,066; pork, salted, £7,113; meat, canned, £6,410; crude oil, £8,243; chemical manures, other kinds (including potash), £5,147; copra, £4,125; electrical apparatus (including radios and parts), £3,586; rice, £3,544; coal, coke and patent fuel, £3,075; cotton seed, £3,052; motor car tyres, £2,782; fish, canned, £2,369; medicines and drugs, £2,291; iron and steel bars, hoops and rods, £2,183; cigars and cigarettes, £2,133. The principal decreases occurred in:—Machinery, other kinds, £49,707; boots, shoes and slippers, all kinds, £12,710; wood unmanufactured—pitch pine, £12,031; wood, other kinds (including Douglas Fir), £10,724; oil, edible, £11,552:

other cotton manufactures except apparel, £10,360; oilmeal and oilcake, £8,345; motor cars and trucks, £7,888; shingles, £7,782; hosiery, all kinds, £6,131; bags and sacks, empty, £4,669; wool and wool manufactures, £4,062; flour wheaten or rye, £3,827; oats, £3,128; hats and bonnets, £3,752; motor spirits, £2,923; paints and colours, £2,022; mules, £2,483.

For the five years prior to 1935 the average quantity of coal taken by steamers as bunkers was 3,967 tons. In 1935 the number of tons taken was 15. The following figures relate to the export of coal as bunkers during the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Steamships.</i>	<i>Tons of Coal.</i>
1931	...	...	...	...	33	7,143
1932	...	...	...	...	12	1,390
1933	...	...	...	...	10	1,126
1934	...	...	...	...	16	956
1935	...	...	...	...	1	15

The United Kingdom continues to be the country of origin of the largest proportion of imports into the Colony. The following figures show the distribution of the Colony's import trade for the last five years:—

	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom ... ..	34·7	45·6	48·0	42·3	40·9
Canada ... ..	17·7	15·1	11·8	14·4	14·1
Other parts of the British Empire	18·2	18·1	17·5	18·0	18·9
United States of America ...	18·8	10·2	10·4	12·9	11·7
Other foreign countries ...	10·6	11·0	12·3	12·4	14·4

The value of imports from the above-named places for 1935, exclusive of bullion and specie, was as follows:—

	<i>£</i>
United Kingdom ... ..	752,831
Canada ... ..	258,520
Other parts of the British Empire	348,029
United States of America ...	215,160
Other foreign countries ...	265,017

Total imports are classified as follows:—

	<i>£</i>
Food, drink, etc. ... ..	697,219
Raw materials ... ..	204,031
Manufactured articles ... ..	889,203
Animals not for food ... ..	8,183
	<hr/>
	£1,798,636
Specie, parcel post ... ..	42,147
	<hr/>
	£1,840,783

Imports of bullion and specie amounted to £1,226.

The value of the principal articles imported from Canada as compared with the United States of America is as follows :—

	Canada.	U.S.A.
	£	£
Boots and shoes ... ..	2,548	134
Butter ... ..	363	—
Oilmeal (cattle food) ... ..	941	34,369
Cornmeal ... ..	473	9,998
Fish (salted) ... ..	10,717	—
Flour ... ..	32,583	45
Oats ... ..	18,047	—
Manures ... ..	17,583	5,848
Salt beef ... ..	3	360
Salt pork ... ..	18,421	6,909
Wood (various) (manufactured and unmanufactured) ... ..	73,548	50,236

The total value of exports was £1,135,136 of which £999,726 represents the value of the produce and manufactures of the Colony and £135,410 the value of items re-exported. As compared with the four previous years, the quantity and value of the principal articles of local produce exported are as follows :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<b>Sugar—</b>					
Tons ... ..	34,422	74,710	78,994	87,459	39,392
Value £ ... ..	360,639	732,948	788,183	774,714	330,550
<b>Molasses—</b>					
Gal. ... ..	7,790,451	8,541,078	9,003,274	11,626,180	10,785,568
Value £ ... ..	426,073	423,175	436,812	536,679	637,096
<b>Cotton—</b>					
Lb. ... ..	336,899	21,561	69,605	1,670	41,277
Value £ ... ..	21,056	963	3,149	90	2,775
<b>Rum—</b>					
Gal. ... ..	56,683	47,137	41,926	58,024	77,892
Value £ ... ..	5,314	4,517	4,018	5,561	6,491

In addition to the rum exported, the quantity consumed locally during the year amounted to 192,878 gallons.

The value of minor exports locally produced or manufactured was as follows :—

	£
Bay Rum ... ..	474
Biscuits ... ..	7,349
Cotton Seed Meal ... ..	303
Fruit (tamarind) ... ..	3,222
Hides and Skins ... ..	2,956
Lime, " Building " ... ..	3,946
Manjak ... ..	556
Vegetables, fresh ... ..	2,141

The following table gives the value of the domestic exports to the various countries for the past five years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	43,183	324,807	442,309	171,646	32,103
Canada ... ..	619,359	707,533	702,916	1,021,123	790,182
Other parts of the British Empire	67,116	73,951	71,580	76,882	76,533
United States of America ...	113,680	82,260	37,000	66,684	92,800
Other foreign countries ...	8,403	6,717	3,712	6,310	7,446
Stores (ships) ... ..	347	440	676	341	662
	852,088	1,195,708	1,258,193	1,342,986	999,726

The percentage of increases and decreases of the domestic exports to the above places as compared with 1934 are :—

	<i>Increase per cent.</i>	<i>Decrease per cent.</i>
United Kingdom ... ..	—	9.6
Canada ... ..	3.0	—
Other parts of the British Empire ...	1.9	—
United States of America ... ..	4.4	—
Other foreign countries ... ..	0.2	—

Canada remains the largest purchaser of the principal domestic products of the Island, namely, sugar and molasses.

## VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

### Wages.

The average rates of wages paid to estate labourers are :—Men, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day ; women, 10d. to 1s. 3d. per day ; children, 6d. to 8d. per day. These labourers generally live in houses which they own, but on land belonging to the estates. In the purchase and repair of their houses they receive assistance from their employers who deduct the amounts advanced in instalments from their wages. They pay a small weekly rent for the plots on which their houses are situated.

The activities of the port of Bridgetown furnish employment for a large number of casual labourers. The average wages are as follows :—a lighter crew of four men receive from \$4.15 to \$6.35 per trip, according to the size of the lighter, when handling general cargo, and from \$5.40 to \$7.15 per trip when handling a cargo of coal. Overtime rates are double the ordinary rates. Ships' labourers are paid \$1.50 each per day for general cargo and from \$1.50 to \$2.40 per day for a cargo of coal, according to the nature of the duties, e.g., guymen are paid \$1.50 per day and spaders \$2.40. Overtime is at the rate of 18 cents per hour. In steamers' warehouses permanent labourers are paid from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per week, casual labourers \$1.20 per day. They receive overtime at the

rate of 18 cents per hour. Boatmen engaged in attending on the loading or discharging of steamers are paid at the rate of \$1.00 per day with overtime at the rate of 18 cents per hour.

The wages of artisans are as follows :—Carpenters, masons and mechanics : foremen from 3s. to 5s. per day, others from 1s. 9d. to 4s. 2d. per day.

Domestic servants in the employ of persons of the upper class are paid wages at the following rates per week :—

Butler	...	...	10s. to 15s.
Housemaid	...	...	6s. to 8s.
Nurse	...	...	6s. to 10s.
Cook	...	...	10s. to 12s. 6d.
Chauffeur	...	...	20s. to 30s.
Gardener	...	...	8s. to 10s.
Laundress	...	...	6s. to 8s.

In the homes of the respectable middle class, domestic servants are paid at an average of 12s. 6d. to £1 5s. per month with or without food as the case may be.

Fishermen are recruited from the agricultural class. Some fishermen own their boats, while others use the boats of private owners and are given a percentage of the catch.

In the Government clerical service, salaries range from £50 per annum for junior cadets to £400 for chief clerks. Heads of departments, magistrates and judges receive salaries varying from £500 to £600, while higher legal and other posts are paid at the rate of £1,000 to £1,200.

Police constables are paid from £70 for third-class constables to £135 for sergeants; prison warders from £75 to £200, and matrons from £45 to £150; attendants at the Government Industrial Schools, Mental Hospital and Leper Asylum from £40 to £100 for males and from £30 to £70 for females; postmen from £35 to £55 per annum.

In the Public Works Department the following scales of wages are paid :—

I. General Works.—Artisans, 3s. to 4s. 2d. per day; labourers, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per day.

II. Waterworks.—Plumbers, 18s. to 35s. per week; jointers, 15s. per week; tap repairers, 10s. to 17s. per week; district foremen, 16s. 8d. to £1 5s. per week; engine drivers, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per day; firemen, 2s. 6d. per day; labourers, men, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per day, women, 1s. per day.

Railway employees are paid as follows :—Locomotive drivers, £1 15s. per week; firemen, 18s. per week; cleaners, £1 per week; artisans, 3s. per day; guards, £1 10s. per week; platelayers, etc., 1s. to 2s. 4d. per day; porters, messengers, etc., 6s. to 16s. 3d. per week.



### Cost of Living.

The ordinary prices of necessary commodities are as follows:—

Cornmeal ... ..	1½d. per lb.
Sugar ... ..	1½d. per lb.
Firewood ... ..	2s. per 100 lb.
Milk (condensed) ... ..	4½d. per tin.
Milk (fresh) ... ..	2d. to 2½d. per pint.
Rice ... ..	1½d. per lb.
Beef (salt) ... ..	6d. to 7d. per lb.
Beef (fresh) ... ..	6d. to 9d. per lb.
Pork (salt) ... ..	8d. per lb.
Pork (fresh) ... ..	6d. to 9d. per lb.
Mutton (fresh) ... ..	1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.
Flour ... ..	1½d. per lb.
Salmon (canned) ... ..	6d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.
Fish (salted) ... ..	4d. to 8d. per lb.
Fish (fresh) ... ..	6d. to 1s. per lb.
Grain (whole peas) ... ..	2d. to 3d. per pint.
Grain (split peas) ... ..	2d. per pint.
Tea ... ..	1s. 6d. to 3s. 4d. per lb.
Margarine ... ..	8d. per lb.
Coffee ... ..	6d. to 1s. per lb.
Kerosene oil ... ..	1½d. to 2d. per pint.
Soap (household) ... ..	7d. to 9d. per bar.
Cocoa ... ..	6d. to 8d. per lb.
Bread (white) ... ..	4d. per lb.
Butter (fresh) ... ..	1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb.
Cheese ... ..	1s. 6d. per lb.
Eggs ... ..	1s. 3d. per dozen.

In the case of Government officials, quarters, partly furnished, are provided for the Colonial Secretary (on payment of rent), and unfurnished quarters (free of rent) for the Director of Agriculture, the Inspector-General of Police, and a few other officials. Head teachers at the principal schools are provided with quarters and, in some instances, unmarried teachers are also provided with quarters. The cost of accommodation including meals at the two principal hotels is from 12s. 6d. a day upwards. Private board and lodging is sometimes obtainable at about £12 per month. Laundry charges in the case of an unmarried officer amount to about £1 10s. a month, and transport to about £5 a month. These figures apply in the case of an officer appointed from abroad; local officers can, of course, live more cheaply. Unfurnished or furnished houses in residential districts are obtained only with difficulty; the normal rent in the case of the former is about £100 a year and in the case of the latter about £150 a year.

The cost of living for the labouring classes is moderate. The price of clothing has decreased considerably during recent years. The staple diet of the labourers is rice, flour, sugar, cornmeal, local

crops such as sweet potatoes, yams, cassava and eddoes, fresh and salt fish, pickled pork, beef, margarine, cotton seed oil, milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit.

The following comparison between the staple foodstuffs of the average labourer and his wages is recorded :—

1 lb. Flour = 1½d. ...	2s. per day = 16 lb.
1 lb. Rice = 1½d. ...	2s. per day = 16 lb.
1 lb. Cornmeal = 1½d. ...	2s. per day = 16 lb.
1 lb. Fresh beef = 6d. ...	2s. per day = 4 lb.
1 lb. Bread = 4d. ...	2s. per day = 6 lb.

## IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

### Education.

The schools of the Island, though largely assisted and, in the case of elementary schools, entirely maintained by Government grants, are not Government schools in the ordinary sense. They are, however, controlled by a Board of Education consisting of nine persons appointed by the Governor, of whom seven must be members of the Legislature. The Inspectors of Schools and office staff are appointed by the Board. Each elementary school is under the direction of a local committee consisting of the clergyman of the district and two others nominated by the Board, but all appointments to the staff must be approved by the Education Board. Contributions towards the maintenance of elementary school buildings are made from parochial funds.

There are three grades of schools recognized by the Board, viz., elementary, of which there were 126 in 1935; second-grade, eight in number, five for boys and three for girls; and three first-grade schools. Second-grade schools differ from first-grade by their lower scale of fees and by the fact that the teaching does not aim higher than the standard of the Cambridge Local School Certificate Examination. In the first-grade schools the scope of teaching is of a standard sufficient to enable boys to sit for open scholarships at English universities. The Cambridge Junior Local Certificate Examination is also taken by pupils of both second-grade and first-grade schools, merely as a test of the work of the schools.

In the elementary schools the average enrolment for 1935 was 25,437 and the average attendance 18,220, an increase of 549 and a decrease of 37 respectively as compared with the figures for 1934.

To the number of second-grade schools no additions have been made during the year. The average total attendance at the five boys' second-grade schools for 1935 was 444 and at the three girls' second-grade schools 247.

The three first-grade schools are Harrison College and the Lodge School for boys, and Queen's College for girls. The attendance at Harrison and Queen's Colleges for 1935 was 269 and 159 respectively. The Lodge School, in Saint John's Parish, with an attendance of 135, is the only school coming within the scope of the

education system at which boarders are accommodated. There is, however, at Saint John also a school for girls, the Codrington High School, which accommodates boarders. This school is attended by a number of girls from the various islands of the West Indies. It is a well-conducted private institution.

Codrington College, founded in 1710 under the will of General Christopher Codrington, who was born in Barbados, is under the control of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and is affiliated to the University of Durham. Its students are admissible to all Degrees, Licences, and Academical ranks in the several faculties of that University. The College staff consists of a Principal and two Professors, who lecture to a number of students varying from 15 to 20. The Government provides at the College two scholarships annually to the value of £40 per annum and tenable for three years. Most of the College buildings were destroyed by fire in April 1926, but they have been restored and were re-opened in June 1931. Towards the cost of restoration of the College the Legislature voted a sum of £5,000.

The total grant for education purposes, exclusive of the cost of the Government Industrial School for boys and the Reformatory for girls, in 1935 was £57,008, of which £1,300 was the cost of office staff, etc., £9,410 grants to first-grade and second grade schools, £1,035 for university education and £43,813 for elementary schools, the remainder being for incidental expenses.

School gardens are cultivated at some of the elementary schools, and at the Local Agricultural Exhibition, held annually by the Department of Agriculture for peasant proprietors and school children, there is generally a large display of exhibits from these schools. Carpentry classes are under instruction in eight schools, while 40 schools provide instruction in other forms of handwork, such as basketry, fibre-work and brush-making. There are cooking classes at five girls' schools, as well as a class for the instruction of teachers in domestic science. Needlework is taught in all girls' schools.

Under the trade apprenticeship bursaries system, prescribed by the Apprenticeship Bursaries Act, 1924 (No. 31), nine apprentices completed their apprenticeship period of five years and the Education Board have issued to them certificates of competence as journey-men tradesmen. The course of training lasts from three to five years according to the trade chosen. Under the bursaries system the training of apprentices is confined to placing them where they can assist men who are engaged in work themselves, and it is not as yet supplemented by special instruction in theory and drawing, etc. Masters and apprentices are paid allowances varying from £4 to £8 15s. a year from public funds.

The Colony was visited in January 1932, by a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to report on and submit recommendations for the improvement of the educational

system. The Commission's Report was published simultaneously in the British West Indies on the 19th of April 1933, and the recommendations of the Education Board in connection therewith have received the consideration of the Government, and are being acted upon.

An Education Loan Act has been passed by the Legislature authorizing the raising of a loan of £80,000 to be expended on erecting new school buildings and a training college for teachers, and on enlarging existing buildings, for primary and secondary education. Work on this scheme has been begun.

The Rawle Training Institute for training elementary teachers is carried on in conjunction with Codrington College. There were six male and six female teachers undergoing training during the year, and since its establishment in 1912, 135 teachers, 76 male and 59 female, have passed through the Institute. Of these, 105 (52 male and 53 female) are serving in the Colony. The Institute receives an annual grant of £600 from the Government. The question of creating more ample means for the training of teachers is occupying the attention of the Board of Education.

There are 76 boys and 15 girls at the Industrial Schools. The regular elementary school curriculum is adhered to and, in addition, boys are instructed in carpentry, masonry, tailoring, horticulture, the care of animals and general agriculture, and the girls are taught sewing, laundry work, cooking, simple gardening and fancy needlework (optional). There is also a brass band at the boy's school. The usual school games are encouraged. Generally speaking the boys and girls enjoy excellent health. The staffs of the schools are responsible for the after-care of discharged boys and girls.

### **Welfare Institutions.**

As regards provision for the public welfare, it is the special duty of the Parish Vestries to provide for the aged, sick and poor. All the almshouses are maintained to the standard of cottage hospitals.

There is in existence a Women's Social Welfare League which continues to do good work in the Colony. The Baby Welfare League and the Family Welfare League are subsidiary organizations of the first-named League. The Girls' Industrial Union provides useful training for its members in the following crafts:—Cookery, sewing, basket-making, fancy-work, as well as the arts—music drawing and painting.

There are well-organized branches of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Girls' Friendly Society. The Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides organizations play an important part in the life of the youth of the Colony.

There were 200 Friendly Societies on the Register on the 31st of December 1935. These Societies provide their members with a Christmas bonus, relief in sickness, and assist in the payment of the funeral expenses of members and their dependants. The number of members in all Societies at the 30th of June 1935, was

47,638; the number of dependants of the above members was 111,252; the total contributions paid by members for the year ended the 31st of December 1935, was £59,548.

The principal outdoor games are cricket, football and tennis. Hockey is played at one or two schools and there is an up-to-date golf club. There is also a chess club. There are three cinematograph theatres.

Ample facilities for sea-bathing exist along the southern and western coasts of the Island as well as on isolated spots along the eastern and northern coasts. There are two aquatic clubs and a Royal yacht club.

The Barbados Rifle Association composed of military and civilian members is allowed to use the Government rifle range (up to 600 yards), and encourages rifle shooting under Bisley and Service conditions. Visiting inter-colonial rifle shooting competitions with Trinidad and British Guiana are also carried out annually.

A Naval Welfare League exists under the auspices of the Women's Social Welfare League. It was formed to entertain the warrant officers, petty officers and men of warships visiting this Island, and fulfils a very useful purpose.

There is a Carnegie Free Library, which is supported from public funds. To this is attached a lecture hall which is occasionally used for musical recitals. Within recent years a juvenile branch has been established at the Public Library and the original building is now proving inadequate for its various functions. The Forum Club is still doing useful work.

The Barbados Choral Society gave their usual programme of Christmas music at the Cathedral, and organ recitals were given during the year. The Police band also rendered its usual programmes at the Hastings Rocks, Queen's Park, the Bay Street Esplanade and the Garrison Savannah.

Radio Distribution (Barbados) Limited distributes by means of wires radio programmes daily to about 500 subscribers. The service was inaugurated in May 1935 and relays chiefly programmes from the Empire Station at Daventry.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

### **Roads.**

The Island has a network of roads which lead in all directions. Their maintenance in the past has been vested in the hands of 11 Boards of Highway Commissioners.

As stated elsewhere in this Report the Island contains approximately 166 square miles of land, all of which is closely cultivated and occupied; and this comparatively small area is served by no less than 268½ miles of main roads and approximately 269¾ miles of cross-roads in more or less constant use. It must be borne in mind that, with a population of over 1,000 to the square mile, the problem of maintaining communications has to be approached rather from the aspect of urban than rural conditions.

Before the advent of self-propelled vehicles Barbados was no doubt justly proud of its roads, but the advent of modern methods of transport, together with insufficiency of funds, led to their rapid deterioration.

The first definite step towards improving and preserving them was the passing by the Legislature, in 1926, of an Act constituting a Central Road Board, with power, under certain prescribed conditions, to assume control of, and reconstruct the arterial roads radiating from Bridgetown. It was estimated that the roads classified as arterial roads could be put in good order at a cost of £165,000, equal to about £1,580 per mile, and that £17,000 should be provided to be spent on other roads in the City of Bridgetown.

In 1927, responsibility for repair of the roads of the parish of Saint Michael was transferred to the Central Road Board. The work of repairing these roads has now made considerable progress.

Beginning operations at the close of the financial year 1926-7, and including the amount voted by the Legislature up to the close of the financial year 1935-6, the sum of £235,699 has been spent on 120 miles of seven arterial roads, plus £115,571 from Government grants and parochial funds on the roads of Saint Michael's parish.

### Railways.

A light railway, 24 miles long, runs through the southern parishes and along the east coast. This railway, which was formerly operated by a company, was acquired by the Government in 1916 and is now conducted by a Board of Management whose funds are derived from the Central Government. Provision made for the working of the railway during the year amounted to £10,000. The actual expenditure was £7,001 and the actual revenue £1,568.

The passenger service has been suspended since January 1934. A bill to amend the law with regard to the railway is under consideration by the Legislature.

The following comparative statement shows the number of passengers, animals, and quantity of goods carried by the railway during the last three years:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Passengers ... ..	58,982	—	—
Live Stock ... ..	93	22	9
Goods :—			
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Sugar, Syrup and Molasses ...	16,486	16,309	9,300
Canes ... ..	11,061	4,944	2,264
Fuel ... ..	65	37	14
Sundries ... ..	7,098	3,364	229
	<hr/> 34,692	<hr/> 24,654	<hr/> 11,807

### Omnibuses.

Owing to the configuration of the land and the improved condition of the roads, practically the whole of the Island is accessible to motor vehicles. The city of Bridgetown and its suburbs are supplied with a well-equipped motor omnibus service which is run by the General Motor Omnibus Company, a company whose advent was responsible for the closing down of the Bridgetown Tramways Company a few years ago. Omnibuses leave the terminus in Trafalgar Square every quarter of an hour for the seaside districts of Hastings, Rockley, Saint Lawrence and Fontabelle, as well as the popular inland residential districts. There is a regular daily service from the country districts in the mornings and back in the evenings.

Fares are down to the very low level of 1½d. per section, which in some cases extends over two miles.

### Posts.

There is an excellent mail service in operation between Barbados and Great Britain, Canada, the West Indian Colonies and the United States of America by steamers of the undermentioned steamship lines :—

Between Europe and West Indies, and Central America :—

Royal Netherlands Line.

Harrison Line.

Hamburg-Amerika Line.

Copagnie Generale Transatlantique.

Between Canada, Boston and British West India Colonies including British Guiana :—

Canadian National Steamship Company.

Between the United States of America, West Indies and British Guiana :—

Aluminum Line.

Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Company.

Booth Line. (South America, West Indies and United States of America.)

Ocean Dominion Line.

American Caribbean Steamship Company.

The McCormick Steamship Company.

The number of ships bringing and taking mails, and other particulars are given below :—

	<i>Steamers.</i>		<i>Sailing Ships.</i>		<i>H.M. Ships.</i>	
	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
Mails for Barbados ...	582	535	2	—	40	42
Mails from Barbados...	571	505	37	42	—	2

### **Telegraphs.**

External telegraphic communication is provided by Cable and Wireless Limited (formerly Imperial and International Communications, Limited), and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

### **Telephones.**

The Barbados Telephone Company, Limited, controls the telephone system in the Colony with the exception of a private branch exchange attached to the Police Department. The system extends throughout the Island, the total wire mileage being 6,500.

### **Wireless Telegraphy.**

Wireless communication is maintained by the station of Cable and Wireless Limited at Bridgetown.

In September 1934, a licence was granted to a private individual for the establishment of a Radio Distribution Station for a period of five years with the possible extension of the licence at the expiration of that time for a further period of five years. The licence has been transferred to a company styled Radio Distribution (Barbados) Limited.

### **Shipping.**

The number of vessels which entered the port during the year was 1,083, with a net tonnage of 2,150,549, as compared with 1,120 vessels with a tonnage of 2,344,442 during the previous year. In addition 33 ships of war, one Royal Fleet Auxiliary, seven yachts, and two seaplanes visited the port.

The number of seamen engaged at the port during the year was 530, while 501 were discharged.

The central position of Barbados secures ample sea communications. Vessels proceeding from England to Trinidad, British Guiana, Jamaica and mainland ports of the north coast of South America, and the Panama Canal, call at Barbados en route and again on their return journey to England. The steamship lines serving the Colony are :—

The Harrison Line from Glasgow monthly and from Liverpool and London fortnightly.

The Fyffes Line (Elders and Fyffes, Limited) until May 1935, made fortnightly sailings from Avonmouth calling at Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Cristobal, Port Limon, Jamaica, thence to Avonmouth. This company also carried out a fortnightly service to the West Indies sailing from Avonmouth thence to Jamaica, Santa Marta, La Guaira, Trinidad, Barbados, thence to Avonmouth. The duration of the voyage Avonmouth-Barbados is 13 days and from Barbados-Avonmouth 11 days. This Line ceased to call here in May 1935.

The Royal Netherlands Steamship Company (Colon Line) runs a regular fortnightly service from Amsterdam to Barbados, Central American ports and (occasionally) Jamaica, calling at Boulogne and Dover on the outward journey and at Plymouth and Havre on



the return. At certain times during the year these vessels call at Madeira outward bound and at St. Michaels, Azores, or Madeira when homeward bound.

The Hamburg-Amerika Line operates a monthly service sailing from Hamburg via Antwerp, Dover, Cherbourg, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curacao, Puerto Colombia, Cartagena, Cristobal to Port Limon. On the return journey these vessels call at Santander, Plymouth and Amsterdam.

The Campagnie Generale Transatlantique provides a monthly service from Havre via Plymouth, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, The Spanish Main and return. This company also furnishes an inter-colonial service from Martinique, calling at Saint Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, the Guianas and return.

The Canadian National Steamship Company operates a fortnightly freight and passenger service from Halifax via Boston, Bermuda, the Leeward Islands, Saint Lucia, Barbados, Saint Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and British Guiana, touching at the same ports on the north-bound trip. Freight steamers of the same line arrive fortnightly from Canadian and West Indian ports. The sum of £29,000 per annum is contributed by the Colonies affected towards this steamship service. Of this sum £5,000 is paid by Barbados.

The Ocean and Dominion Steamship Corporation (Dominion Service) also provides a fortnightly freight service from Canadian ports. Freighters chartered by the Canadian Transport Company call here once a month from Vancouver B.C.

The McCormick Steamship Corporation operates a monthly freight and passenger service sailing from British Columbia, San Francisco, via the Panama Canal to Porto Rico, thence to Barbados, Trinidad and South American ports.

Communication between New York and Barbados is provided by vessels of the Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Company (Furness Withy), the Ocean and Dominion Steamship Corporation (New York Service) and the American Caribbean Line.

Ships of the Aluminum Line sail fortnightly from New Orleans and call at Barbados en route to British and Dutch Guiana.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

Three private banks are operating in the Colony—Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The paid-up capital of the first-named bank is £4,975,500, while in the case of the other banks the figures are \$35,000,000 and \$30,000,000 respectively.

### **The Government Savings Bank.**

In addition there is a Government Savings Bank, in which, at the end of the year under review, there were 13,578 depositors, the total sum to their credit being £744,886. The value of the invested funds was £865,353. The figures for 1934 were, deposits

£693,569, invested funds £841,578, and number of depositors 12,777. The number of depositors shows an increase of 801 and the total amount to their credit an increase of £51,317. The rate of interest paid on deposits is 3 per cent., but since the 30th of April, 1933, a limit of £300 was placed on new deposits in order to avoid a rush consequent on the reduction by the commercial banks of their rate of interest from 3 per cent. to 2 per cent. from the 1st of May, 1933. The Commercial Banks have made a further reduction to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in their rate of interest from the 1st of December, 1935.

### **The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank.**

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank was established in 1907 and founded on a grant of £80,000 made by the Imperial Treasury in 1902 in order to assist the sugar industry of the Colony. From the year 1902 to the year 1907 the grant was administered by the Governor-in-Executive Committee assisted by an Advisory Board appointed by the Governor. The Bank is now controlled by a Board consisting of seven members appointed as follows:—The Colonial Secretary, Chairman *ex-officio*, one member appointed sessionally by the Legislative Council, four members appointed sessionally by the House of Assembly, and one member appointed by the Agricultural Society of the Colony. The Bank's Auditor is appointed by, and reports annually to, the House of Assembly. The staff, which consists of a manager and one clerk, is appointed by the Board. The net profit of the Bank for the year ended 31st May, 1935, after paying income tax, trade tax, government fees for recording and cancelling certificates of loan and salaries, etc., amounted to £7,643 17s. 2d.

The capital of the Bank at the end of May, 1935, was £232,236 as compared with £224,593 at the end of the previous financial year.

The expenditure for the year was £3,087 as compared with £2,960 for the previous year.

Loan and interest due thereon are a first lien and charge against the plantation in respect of which the loan is made.

### **Currency.**

No changes have occurred in currency during the year but a Government currency note issue was under consideration. Accounts are kept in sterling by Government Departments and in dollars and cents by banking and commercial houses. British coin is legal tender and the chief medium of circulation. The banks issue five-dollar notes equivalent to £1 0s. 10d., the exchange value being fixed at \$4.80 to the pound sterling.

### **Weights and Measures.**

The standard as to weights and superficial measure is the same as in the United Kingdom, but the standard measure of capacity is less than the standard measure of capacity in the United Kingdom, the local standard being 231 cubic inches to the gallon.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

The Public Works Department is responsible for waterworks and for all Government constructional work and the upkeep of all Government buildings, including the military properties in the Garrison, bridges, wharves and lighthouses.

The roads and railways are each under separate control and are worked apart from the Public Works Department.

Works of importance in process of being carried out by the Department during the year were:—

(1) The building of an engine and boiler house and installation of a pumping plant at Bowmanston which was completed during the year 1935-6.

(2) Work on the improvement of the public market, the estimated cost of which is £16,300, which was completed during the year 1935-6, with the exception of the abattoir which will be completed during the year 1936-7.

(3) Work on the improvement of the water supply, the estimated cost of which is £142,000, is proceeding by the laying of mains, erection of public standpipes, and the building of a reservoir of one million gallons capacity; this reservoir will be completed during the year 1936-7.

(4) The building of a new twelve-roomed pay ward at the Mental Hospital was completed during the year 1935-6.

## **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.**

### **Justice.**

The Superior Courts of the Island are presided over by a Chief Justice. Inferior jurisdiction (not exceeding £50 at Common Law and £500 in Equity) is vested in two judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal. These judges are also judges of the Petty Debt Court of Bridgetown. There are six police magistrates, four of whom in rural districts are also judges of the Petty Debt Courts of those districts. From the decisions and judgments of police magistrates and judges of Petty Debt Courts there is a right of appeal to the Assistant Court of Appeal, the Registrar of the Island sitting with a judge of that Court to hear appeals from the other judge in his capacity as judge of the Petty Debt Court at Bridgetown.

The Juvenile Offenders Act, 1932 (No. 22), which came into force on the 1st of September 1932, establishes courts for dealing with juvenile offenders.

The cost of maintaining legal departments during the year was £13,705.

Under the authority of Act No. 6 of 1929, Police Magistrates are authorized to allow time for the payment of fines or to allow payment of fines by instalments. Except in special cases, as, for instance, those against seamen in transit, the general practice is to allow time for the payment of fines.

**Police.**

The Police Force is composed of an Inspector-General, a Deputy Inspector-General, a Senior and a Junior Inspector, and 466 non-commissioned officers and men. Of these, 44 including four supernumeraries are attached to the Harbour Police and perform regular harbour duties.

An efficient band is attached to the Force.

The Inspector-General is Commandant of the Local Forces and is charged also with the control of the Fire Brigade consisting of 25 men.

**Prisons.**

Glendairy Prison, in the parish of Saint Michael, is the only prison in the Colony and has accommodation for 275 males and 128 females. Instruction is given in carpentry, tailoring, baking and other crafts. The estimated value of work done in the carpenter's shop during 1935 for Government Departments, Schools, etc., was £189. The bakery supplied approximately 32½ tons of bread to the Mental and Leper Hospitals during the same period. Clothes-washing and cooking are done by the female prisoners.

Juvenile adult prisoners are segregated as far as possible from adults and are instructed in one of the above-named trades.

The Medical Officer attends the prison daily, examining and prescribing for the sick when necessary; his orders are carefully carried out by male and female hospital attendants on the staff. The health of all the prisoners during 1935 was good.

The following is a comparative statement for the last three years :—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Total number of persons committed to prison ... ..	956	1,053	1,124
Sentenced to terms of one year or more ... ..	24	37	28
Daily average in prison (males) ... ..	133	138	136
Daily average in prison (females) ... ..	28	24	29
Police Court convictions ... ..	9,411	9,941	9,931
Police Court convictions for praedial larceny ... ..	224	344	345
Convictions by Superior Court ... ..	54	65	63

**XIV.—LEGISLATION.****Acts.**

The Legislative Session 1935-6 opened on the 10th of December 1935, the previous Session having ended on the 15th of October 1935. The following is a list of the most important Acts passed during the period 1st April 1935, to 31st March 1936 :—

**1935.**

No. 10. *The Police (Amendment) Act, 1935*, which provides for an increase in the establishment of the Police Force.

No. 22. *The Statute Laws (New Edition) Act, 1935*, an Act for printing a new edition of all the Acts of this Island.

No. 31. *The Commercial Travellers and Transient Traders Act*, 1935, providing for the licensing in certain cases of traders who are not domiciled in Barbados.

No. 33. *The Real Property (Devolution) Act*, 1935, establishing a Real Representative.

No. 34. *The Cinematograph (British Films) Act*, 1935, which requires the exhibition of a certain proportion of British films.

No. 35. *The Cotton Levy Export Act*, 1935; which imposes a levy on all cotton exported from the Island for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Sea Island cotton industry.

No. 49. *The Public Employees Leave Regulation Act*, 1935; which puts on a proper footing the grant of leave to whole time employees of Government who are not members of the Civil Service.

No. 52. *The General Loan and Inscribed Stock Act*, 1935; which declares the terms and conditions applicable to loans authorized to be raised by the Government, and provides for the creation of Inscribed Stock.

No. 56. *The Matrimonial Causes Act*, 1935; relating to Divorce and Matrimonial causes.

No. 59. *The Waterworks Loan Act*, 1935; whereby authority is given for the raising of a loan of £152,000 to meet the cost of improving and extending the water supply.

No. 63. *The Education Loan Act*, 1935; which authorizes the raising of a loan of £80,000 for the erection of new school buildings and enlargement of existing schools.

No. 68. *The Department of Science and Agriculture (Amendment) Act*, 1935; providing new nomenclature for officers of the Department, and adding to the staff a Lecturer in Botany, Chemistry and Physics, and a Peasants Agricultural Instructor.

#### 1936.

No. 12. *The Fancy and Extra-Fancy Molasses Stabilization Act*, 1936; which imposes a tax on molasses the proceeds of which are to be distributed among the growers of cane from which sugar is made.

### Subsidiary Legislation.

Of the subsidiary legislation passed during the year, the following is considered to be of importance :—

#### Proclamations :

1. Appointing a day of supplication to Almighty God for deliverance from storm and other calamities.
2. Fixing date of operation of Cinematograph (British Films) Act, 1935.
3. Prohibiting exportation of certain warlike stores to Italy.

*Orders:*

1. Fixing the levy upon all cotton exported at three-quarters of a halfpenny per pound.
2. Textile (Quotas) Order, 1935.
3. Order under authority of paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935.
4. Order under authority of paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, and paragraph 4 of Article 1 of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) No. 2 Order, 1935.

*Regulations:*

1. Colonial Police and Fire Brigade Long Service Medal.
2. Wireless Telegraphy (Experimental) Regulations, 1935.
3. The Efficiency Medal, Barbados.
4. The Efficiency Decoration, Barbados.
5. Tariff Regulations, 1935.

**XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.****Revenue and Expenditure.**

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years:—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1931-2 ... ..	415,645	424,088
1932-3 ... ..	457,843	425,875
1933-4 ... ..	510,270	490,909
1934-5 ... ..	479,960	414,109
1935-6 ... ..	530,644	463,147

Included in the figures are several items of capital expenditure which it is proposed in due course to transfer to loan account. The balance in the Treasury, apart from the reserve fund set out hereunder, on the 31st of March, 1936, was £185,775.

*Special Funds.*

	£	s.	d.
Public Buildings Insurance Fund ... ..	69,988	0	11
Water Boat Renewal Fund ... ..	15,370	15	2
Red Cross Fund ... ..	935	14	9
Public Officers Security Fund ... ..	12,263	2	11½
Special Reserve Fund ... ..	100,000	0	0
Pension Act, 1925 ... ..	38,685	19	6
Reparation Payments Fund ... ..	4,604	16	0
	<hr/>		
	£241,848	9	3½

### Revenue.

The Revenue for 1935-6 shows an increase of £50,684 over that of the previous year, the principal head showing an increase being "Reimbursements in Aid" £48,475. The increase under all heads was £74,481, while the decrease totalled £23,796. The increase is due to abnormal revenue from Loan Funds in the last financial year.

### Expenditure.

The expenditure for 1935-6 was £463,147, an increase of £49,038 as compared with the previous year. The largest departmental expenditure occurs under the heads "Police", "Education", "Medical", "Public Works" and "Charges of Debt". The expenditure under these heads was as follows.

*Compared with 1934-5.*

	£	£
Police ... ..	48,903	an increase of 4,717
Education ... ..	57,037	an increase of 2,336
Medical ... ..	42,625	a decrease of 2,925
Public Works ... ..	37,280	a decrease of 3,995
Charges of Debt ... ..	14,271	an increase of 53
	<hr/>	
	£200,116	
	<hr/>	

The total expenditure on these five departments, £200,116, represents 46 per cent. of the total administration expenses, excluding special charges.

Special expenditure on restoration of roads amounted to £26,940.

### Public Debt.

The Public Debt at the 31st of March 1936 was £423,420, the Sinking Fund on that date being £50,128, as compared with £267,920 and £45,905 respectively in 1935. The loan position and the operation of sinking funds at the end of March 1936 were as follows :—

<i>Name of Loan.</i>	<i>Amount of Loan.</i>		<i>Amount outstanding.</i>		<i>Sinking Fund.</i>		<i>Date Redeemable.</i>
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Public Loan Act, 1914, and Reimbursement Acts, 1914 and 1916	37,000	0 0	37,000	0 0	13,137	13 9	{ £11,000 November, 1961. £6,000 July, 1963. £20,000 February, 1964.
Public Loan Act, 1928	90,000	0 0	90,000	0 0	5,118	4 7	{ £25,000 October, 1975. £65,000 7th October, 1978.
General Local Loan Act, 1933 (No. 25) and Redemption Acts, 1933 (Nos. 26 and 46)	140,920	0 0	140,920	0 0	31,872	9 5	2nd January, 1963.
Water Works Loan Act, 1935	155,500	0 0	155,500	0 0	—	—	15th February, 1961.
	<u>£423,420</u>	<u>0 0</u>	<u>£423,420</u>	<u>0 0</u>	<u>£50,128</u>	<u>7 9</u>	



The revenue derived from the main heads of taxation during the year was as follows:—Customs, £249,335; Excise Duty on Rum and Distillers' Licences, £58,318; and Income Tax, £39,586. The Stamp Act 1916 (No. 17), and the amendments thereto impose duties for the use of the Island upon the several instruments specified in the Schedules to the said Act. Revenue derived from this source during the year was:—embossing cheques, £790 10s. 0d.; licences on note issue of banks, £225; and sale of stamps for revenue purposes under the Stamp Act, £3,250 10s. 0d.

*Customs Tariff (summarized).*—The Customs Tariff Act at present in force is Act No. 20 of the year 1921 as amended by Act No. 25 of the year 1926, which substituted a new tariff of duties. Further amendments were effected by Act No. 10 of 1927, Act No. 10 of 1930, Act No. 35 of 1932, Act No. 10 of 1933, Act No. 1 of 1934, Act No. 3 of 1935, Act No. 12 of 1935, Act No. 19 of 1935 and Act No. 50 of 1935.

These Acts provide for preferential and general rates of duty, the former rates applying to all articles of British Empire origin, the latter to goods from foreign sources.

The revenue derived from specific duties is approximately twice that received from *ad valorem* duties, high rates of specific duties being imposed on luxury articles such as spirits, wines and tobacco while *ad valorem* duties are generally fixed at 10 per cent. preferential and 20 per cent. general rate, the general being usually twice the preferential rate.

In addition to the duties levied under the Acts mentioned above there is a 10 per cent. surtax imposed by Act No. 16 of 1929.

There are no export duties.

Agricultural implements and machinery for the manufacture of sugar and its products, including rum, and for other local manufacturers are on the list of goods exempted from payment of duty.

There is no hut or poll tax in force in the Colony.

## XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The 25th Anniversary of the Accession to the Throne of His Majesty King George V was celebrated for a week commencing on Monday, the 6th of May 1935. The Legislature has agreed to a permanent memorial to commemorate the occasion to take the form of a Maternity Ward and Ante-natal Clinic at the General Hospital. Private enterprise has resulted in the establishment of a park in the parish of Saint Philip called The King George V Play Field Memorial which it is proposed to open to the public on Empire Day 1936.

In September 1935 the House of Assembly passed an Address to the Governor drawing attention to the serious condition of the sugar industry and asking that a delegation might be sent to present the position to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. A

Joint Select Committee of both Houses of the Legislature prepared a report on the present condition and future outlook of the sugar industry of the Colony for presentation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Two delegates were appointed, one being nominated by the Legislative Council and one by the House of Assembly. The delegates and their advisers were received by the Secretary of State on the 22nd of October 1935.

News of the illness of His Majesty King George V was received in the Colony with great anxiety. A service of intercession for His Majesty's recovery was held in the Cathedral on Monday afternoon, the 20th of January. The announcement of His Majesty's death was made by the Governor to both Houses of the Legislature who attended in the Legislative Council on the 21st of January. Seventy minute guns were fired in H.M.S. *Dundee* which was in harbour at the time, and all business was suspended in Bridgetown.

The proclamation of His Majesty King Edward VIII was made on Wednesday, the 22nd January. A naval detachment from H.M.S. *Dundee* attended the ceremony with the Local Forces and a Royal Salute of 21 guns was fired by that ship. After the ceremony, the Oath of Allegiance was administered to members of the Legislature in the Council Chamber and Joint Addresses were passed by the Legislature. These were transmitted to the Secretary of State along with other resolutions of sympathy and loyalty which were passed by various local bodies.

A Memorial Service was held in the Saint Michael's Cathedral on the 28th January 1936, the date of the funeral of His late Majesty King George the Fifth. Seventy minute guns were fired in H.M.S. *Dundee*.

Ships of His Majesty's Home Fleet did not visit the Colony during the spring of 1936. The Cadet Training Cruiser H.M.S. *Frobisher* made its usual annual visit in February 1936.

Other visiting ships were the Brazilian Training Ship *Almirante Saldanha* in June 1935, the United States Ships *Trenton*, *Claron* and *Taylor* in July and August 1935, H.M.S. *Ajax* in August and September 1935, and H.M.S. *Dundee* in January 1936.

## APPENDIX.

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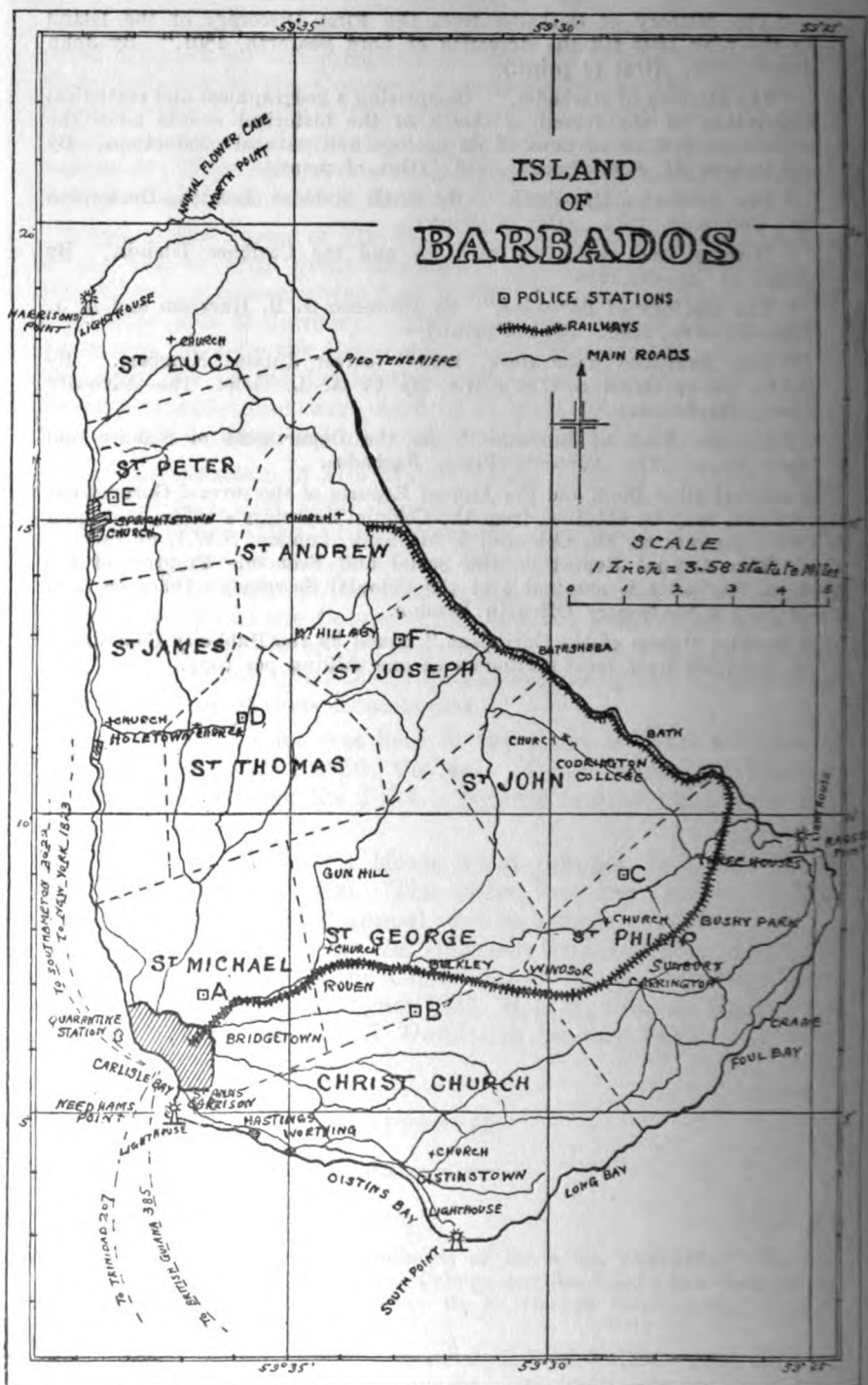
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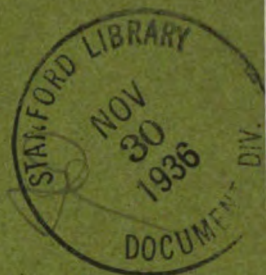
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# NIGERIA

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## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA, 1935.

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# NIGERIA

## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA FOR 1935.

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### CHAPTER I.

#### GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

1. The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shore of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French Territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a Mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (34,081 square miles) which for purposes of administration has been placed under the Nigerian Government. As the remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French also under a Mandate, for practical purposes all the Nigerian frontiers march with the French.

2. The area of Nigeria including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 372,674 square miles (the Southern Provinces and the Colony covering 90,896, and the Northern Provinces 281,778 square miles). With the exception of the Mandated Tanganyika Territory it is the largest British Dependency in Africa. Along the entire coast line runs a belt, from ten to sixty miles in width of mangrove swamp forest intersected by the branches of the Niger Delta and other rivers which are interconnected by innumerable creeks. The whole constitutes a continuous waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. This region is succeeded by a belt from fifty to 100 miles wide of tropical "rain forest" and oil palm bush which covers the greater part of the central and eastern provinces of the South. Beyond this the vegetation passes, as the elevation rises, from open woodland to grass savannah interspersed with scrubby fire-resisting trees which covers the greater part of the Northern Provinces until desert conditions are reached in the extreme north. Nigeria possesses few mountains except along the Eastern boundary, though points on the central Plateau are over 6,000 feet above sea level. In addition to the Niger and Benue which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad in the extreme north-east there are no large lakes.

3. Although Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics the climate of northern Nigeria would be more accurately described as sub-tropical than tropical; for there is a long dry season from November to April when there is considerable diurnal and seasonal variation in temperature and the harmattan wind blows from the desert laden with fine particles of dust. The climate of southern Nigeria approximates more to the typical tropical climate; the rainy season there is long, and the relative humidity and the temperature are both rather uniform throughout the year. In 1935 77.71 inches of rain were recorded in Lagos. The average in Katsina is twenty-eight inches and in Forcados 145.

4. The West Coast of Africa first became known to Europe at the end of the fifteenth century through the discoveries of the Portuguese, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth the development of the slave trade with America made it the scene of great commercial activity. The endeavour of the British to suppress what remained of this trade in the early part of the nineteenth century led, amongst other events, to the foundation of the Colony of Lagos in 1862.

5. The northern part of Nigeria although vaguely known to Arab geographers of the fourteenth century who were acquainted with the Negro kingdoms of the Western Sudan remained unknown to Europe until, at the latter end of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, the explorations of Mungo Park, Clapperton, the Landers, Barth and others made known the true course of the Niger and the existence of the organised states of the interior. This led to attempts to open up trade which despite very heavy mortality in the earlier years resulted in the establishment of trading posts along the banks of the Niger and Benue by 1860. In 1879 the various British firms were amalgamated and in 1887 granted a Royal Charter and became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited.

6. In 1885 the Berlin conference had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories or the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under the Foreign Office and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. By 1900 the Chartered Company had passed its period of usefulness and its Charter was revoked on 1st of January, 1900. The northern part of its territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, the southern were combined with the Niger Coast Protectorate under the name of the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, both being placed under the Colonial Office.

8. In 1906 the Colony of Lagos and its protected territories were combined with the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and designated the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria with Lagos as the seat of Government, and on the 1st of January, 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated to form the present Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

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## CHAPTER II. GOVERNMENT.

9. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Chief Commissioners of the Southern and Northern Provinces are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council dated the 21st of November, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the (Colony) Legislative Council were abolished and a larger Legislative Council was substituted for them. This enlarged Legislative Council consists of:—The Governor, as President; thirty Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the Local Council of the Nigerian Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members selected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

10. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

11. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-three provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident. The Colony is administered by the Governor through the Commissioner of the Colony.

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## NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

### Northern Provinces.

12. The Northern Provinces are administered under the system known as "Indirect Rule", whereby the functions of Government are for the most part carried out through the Native Chiefs or Councils, with the assistance and advice of the British Administrative staff. Certain essential services are also undertaken by the Native Administrations and are maintained and paid for out of the revenue obtained from a share (ranging from fifty to sixty-five per cent) of the taxes collected by them, the whole of their Native Court receipts and various minor fees. The technical branches of these services are supervised by European experts seconded to and paid by the wealthier Native Administrations: elsewhere advice and assistance is given by officials paid by the Central Government. Among the chief services maintained by the Native Administrations are medical, motor transport, education, engineering and communications, and in one of the larger Emirates the Native Administration has undertaken survey, printing and water and electricity supplies. In matters concerning the maintenance of railways and trunk roads, Government Troops and Police, the close survey of the Minesfield, central hospitals, the various works in Townships and similar services, representatives of the Central Government Departments are in direct control.

13. The Native Authorities are responsible, through the Administrative staff, to Government for the peace and good order of their respective areas in so far as persons legally subject to their jurisdiction are concerned. This is secured through a chain of District and Village heads, with a system of Native Courts, Police and Prisons under their own control and paid for from their Treasuries. The revenue of each Treasury, derived from the sources mentioned above, is shown in annual Estimates together with the expenditure for the year, drawn up with the advice of the Administrative staff and approved by the Governor but not subject to the control of the Legislative Council. In the areas occupied by the more primitive tribes the Native Administrations are naturally not so far advanced and more assistance or direct control by the Administrative staff is required.



14. The prototype of this system of administration through District Heads and Village Heads was found in the Northern Emirates at the time of the British occupation and from expediency was adopted as a model throughout the Northern Provinces, in Pagan and Moslem areas alike, in the early days of the British Administration. It has proved successful in many parts, but in pagan areas it has frequently had the effect of covering with a veneer the traditional forms of government, without utilising which little progress can be expected. During the last two years endeavours have been made to penetrate this veneer and to discover the true forms of government amongst the numerous pagan tribes.

15. During the year under review detailed investigations have been continued and reorganisations have been carried out with a view to recreating and developing the basic tribal forms of local self-government. Proposals for change have been made only after close consultation with the people concerned and repeated discussion with them has been considered necessary before any adoption of such of the indigenous institutions as might remain was regarded as desirable.

16. In the Bauchi Province the administration of Dass, an independent pagan area, has been revised and strengthened by the election of a representative council for the three main tribes to assist the Chief of Dass. Reorganisations have taken place in the Ningi (Independent) District of Bauchi Division and the Tangale-Waja (Independent) Districts of Gombe Division. In the Misau Emirate the Kare Kare of Jalam were restored to the status of a District.

17. In the Benue Province further satisfactory progress has been made in the reorganisation of the Native Administrations of the primitive tribes. In the Tiv Division the replacement of elected Tiv Village and District Headmen by councils has been effected in twenty-two of the thirty-four districts. The new system conforms with traditional Tiv sociological principles and is working satisfactorily in both its administrative and its judicial aspects. It is evident that there is now an increasing readiness on the part of the elders to co-operate as part of the machinery of Government. In Idoma Division eight units have been reorganised, with the consequent recognition of the traditional Idoma system of government, which has fortunately survived the superimposition of the alien "District Head" system. Investigations in connection with administrative development are proceeding in other parts of the province. In Ilorin Province the development of Village councils in the Emirates of Ilorin, Lafiagi and Pategi continues to make progress.

18. In the Niger Province the Gwari-Kamuku federation has not proved as successful as had been hoped and after careful investigation proposals have been approved to establish instead

two independent councils of chiefs with separate machinery for the administration of their people. Within the Kontagora Division further examination has been made of the tribal organisations.

19. In the Plateau Province the eleven Birom-speaking Independent Districts of the Jos Division have been fused into the Birom Tribal Area with seventeen tribal courts. The Wana District has been reconstituted as the Eggon Tribal Area. Other investigations are proceeding.

20. Visits were paid by many chiefs to other centres of Native Administration and these journeys, undertaken for the most part without the company of an Administrative Officer, have proved extremely valuable both in broadening the outlook of the chiefs themselves, in affording opportunity for the exchange of ideas, and in increasing a spirit of co-operation amongst the native rulers.

### Southern Provinces.

21. The policy of Native Administration was first applied to the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces and to parts of Benin Province between the years 1919 and 1921. It was introduced into the Cameroons Province in 1921 but it was not of general application in the Southern Provinces until 1928. On this account and on account of the different origins and stages of development of the various tribes the constitution and operation of the Native Administrations are markedly dissimilar. It is possible, however, to divide them into two major groups, one of which comprises the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces inhabited by the various clans of the Yoruba tribe and parts of Benin Province, while the other covers the remaining areas of the Southern Provinces.

22. The first category contains comparatively well organised African states which had, up to the time of the introduction of Native Administration, maintained, to a large degree, their indigenous forms of organisation, and had been ruled through their chiefs, such as the Alafin of Oyo and the Oni of Ife. The Native Administrations are, therefore, constituted under the control of such chiefs or of confederations of chiefs who utilise their subordinate indigenous organisations in the administration of their respective areas. The autocratic powers of these chiefs are limited by the provision of a council and, in order to enlist the support of the literate classes these councils have, in certain cases, been strengthened by co-opting persons in virtue of their educational attainments rather than their traditional prerogatives. These Native Administrations exercise a very considerable degree of control over the Native Treasuries and, although Government Ordinances continue to apply, responsibility for enforcing many

provisions of the laws is, at the request of the chiefs and councils concerned, being assumed by the Native Authorities. Minor legislation is also carried out by these authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance by means of rules designed, for example, to control markets or to protect particular trades. Public Works of varying degrees of magnitude are undertaken and maintained under the control of these Administrations. Briefly, therefore, it may be said that gradually with increased experience, efficiency and confidence these Native Administrations are assuming part of the responsibility which has hitherto been borne entirely by Government. In the Ondo and Ijebu Provinces and in the Ilaro Division of the Abeokuta Province researches into the indigenous customs of the people, begun in 1933, have continued. As a result of these researches in certain areas smaller and more democratic units of Native Administration have been formed. That the changes effected are popular is shown by an increased interest of the people in their Native Administration and greater ease in the collection of taxes.

23. In the second category are comprised tribes of varying degrees of development, none of which has reached the stage achieved by those of the first division. The constitution of the Native Administrations in many areas has not yet been finally determined and every effort is now being made to find satisfactory solutions to the many problems which arise in the attempt to evolve a system of Native Administration based on the indigenous organisations. The problem is rendered none the less difficult by the fact that all these people have already experienced a considerable period of direct European rule. One of the chief tasks of Government in these areas is to increase the administrative experience, efficiency and confidence of the indigenous institutions, which were in many cases called into existence by social rather than administrative requirements as we understand them to-day. It follows therefore that the training of the reorganised Councils and their officials will be a slow and lengthy process.

24. Steady progress in reorganisation has been maintained during the year. Of the intelligence reports on individual tribes and clans, which contain the recommendations for their organisation, sixty have received the final approval of Government and a further thirty-four are under consideration. The popularity of the changes is undoubted, and even in the Benin Province where reorganisation was formerly viewed with disfavour by the chiefs it can now be said to have gained their support. The newly organised clan and tribal councils continue to gain confidence and to take upon themselves more of the duties which have hitherto been carried out under direct European supervision.

25. Previous reorganisation schemes in certain areas, notably in the Warri Province, have now been in operation for a considerable period, and it has been possible for the people to find

out by experience the strength and the weakness of their organisation, and to formulate schemes for development and improvement. The result has generally been a reaction from the early system of very small administrative and judicial units each with its council and court consisting of many members. There has been a marked tendency towards a reduction of the numbers of representatives composing these administrative and judicial bodies, and an amalgamation of the small units into larger ones which can be given a higher degree of responsibility. In the Benin Province, other than Benin itself, where reorganisation is yet young and the people have not experience of the weakness of small units, reorganisation has resulted rather in decentralisation than unification. In the Owerri Province development has been rather on democratic lines, and the councils now include all sorts and conditions of men, chosen frequently for their personality and progressive ideas from classes which formerly had no say in the direction of affairs.

26. A feature of the year has been the delegation to many of the smaller Native Administrations of increased financial responsibility. This has not only extended the interest of the people in their native administration generally, but has encouraged smaller units to co-operate in forming units large enough to be given some degree of control of their own finances. Progress in this direction has been most marked in the Calabar Province where three new separate clan Treasuries have been instituted and four more will soon come into being. Two other clans have their own safes in which to keep enough money to cover their current expenses. In all eleven new Native Treasuries have been approved during the year.

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## CHAPTER III.

### POPULATION.

#### Tribal Distribution.

27. Physically the people of Nigeria belong in the south to the West Coast Negro type; in the north this is still the predominant element but in places has been mixed with Eurafrian (Hamitic) and in some places Nilotic Negro types, in varying degrees. Some groups of people, e.g., the Cattle Fulani are said to be predominantly Eurafrian with but little negro admixture. It is more customary however to regard the inhabitants as a number of tribes each bound together by linguistic and cultural affinities. In the 1931 Census ten main tribes or tribal groups have been distinguished whose total population is as follows:—

Hausa	...	...	...	...	3,604,016
Ibo	...	...	...	...	3,172,789
Yoruba	...	...	...	...	3,166,154
Fulani	...	...	...	...	2,025,189
Kanuri (or Beri-Beri)	...	...	...	...	930,917
Ibibio	...	...	...	...	749,645
Tiv (or Munshi)	...	...	...	...	573,605
Edo	...	...	...	...	507,810
Nupe	...	...	...	...	326,017
Ijaw	...	...	...	...	156,324

Of the above the Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri, Munshi and Nupe tribes are found in the Northern Provinces, the Ibo, Ibibio, Edo and Ijaw in the Southern Provinces. The Yoruba is found in both but the bulk of the tribe is in the Southern Provinces. There is also a great number of other smaller tribes or remnants of tribes, too numerous to enumerate separately—whose combined population amounts to 4,683,044. With the exception of the Cameroons Province and part of the Ogoja and Calabar Provinces these are mainly confined to the Northern Provinces. Those of them who have adopted Islam generally employ the Hausa language which, like Swahili in East Africa, but to a much more limited extent, is tending to become the *lingua franca* of the Northern Provinces.

### General.

28. The population of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, as found from the Census of April, 1931, was 19,928,171 persons, inclusive of Natives of Nigeria, Native Foreigners and Non-Natives.(1) The parts of the population residing in the different Administrative areas of Nigeria are as follows:—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Northern Provinces (including Mandated and Non-Mandated Territory) ...	281,778	11,434,924
Northern Provinces (excluding Mandated Territory) ... ..	261,278	11,012,484
Northern Provinces Mandated Territory only ... ..	17,500	422,410
Southern Provinces (including Mandated and Non-Mandated Territory) ...	90,896	8,493,247
Southern Provinces (excluding Mandated Territory) ... ..	74,315	8,118,375
Southern Provinces Mandated Territory only ... ..	16,581	374,872

(1) This figure must be taken as the 'official' population. The actual population almost certainly exceeds 20 millions. The figures of the Southern Provinces, where (apart from Lagos) no Census proper was held, must be regarded as only rough approximations.

Thus the total population of Nigeria, excluding Mandated Territory, is 19,130,859, while Mandated Territory alone comprises 797,312 persons.

29. The total area of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, is 372,674 square miles, giving an average density of population of 53.5 persons per square mile. The density for Nigeria, excluding Mandated Territory, is 56.5, while for Mandated Territory only it falls to 16.4 persons per square mile. Particulars of the population and density for each province are given in Table I at the end of this chapter.

30. Table II gives the percentage composition of the whole population by sex and adolescence for each province. For the whole of Nigeria there are, according to the Census figures, 1,115 adult females and 1,291 children per 1,000 adult males.

31. The excess of adult females over adult males is almost identical in the Northern and Southern Provinces; in spite of the marked difference in their climatic and economic conditions.<sup>(1)</sup> The number of children under 15, per 1,000 adult males is 1,154 in the Northern Provinces, while the reported figures for the Southern Provinces give 1,496 children to a 1,000 adult males. The latter figure may be an excessive estimate, as a few counts in limited areas of the Southern Provinces show only 1,232 children per 1,000 adult males, and the most reasonable estimate for the Southern Provinces (*vide* Volume I, page 21 of the Census of Nigeria, 1931) would appear to be 1,300 children per 1,000 adult males. The difference in the proportion of children in the Northern and Southern Provinces, if these figures are correct, suggests that there is either a greater adult mortality in the South, or that the birth-rate in the South is tending to rise. The latter contingency is unlikely in view of the general fall of the birth-rate all over the world and in the only parts of Nigeria for which adequate vital registration exists.

### Birth and Death Rates.

32. The registration of vital statistics has been in existence in Lagos since 1867, and has during the present century reached a very fair standard of accuracy. Outside Lagos registration is compulsory in the townships of Calabar, Kano and Port Harcourt and registration is also carried out in certain of the better organised Emirates in Northern Provinces. The Emir of Katsina introduced registration in Katsina Town in 1911 and since then a number of other Northern Provinces Emirates has followed suit; so that at the present time returns are received from various Emirates in the provinces of Adamawa, Benue, Bornu, Kano, Niger and the Plateau, while data are also available for several individual towns, since 1928 or 1929. Except in a few

---

(1) In India, for example, there is a marked excess of males in the dry and sub-humid areas of the North, replaced by something approaching equality in the humid parts of Southern India.

cases the registration is defective, but is clearly improving, and in a few cases the resultant crude birth and death-rates probably provide some indication of the facts. The more reliable Northern Provinces vital registration areas show the following figures for 1930 :—

Province.	Place.	Population 1931.	Crude Rates per Mille.	
			Birth.	Death.
Benue ...	Abinsi Town ...	1,339	73	35
" ...	Doma " ...	4,953	52	42
Kano ...	Kano City ...	89,162	35	30
" ...	Hadejia Emirate ...	198,168	30	29
Plateau ...	Jos Hausa Settlement	5,681	34	52

It must be borne in mind that towns, particularly the larger ones in Nigeria, usually contain an abnormal proportion of the reproductive and death-resistant fraction of the population between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, so that the number of births is spuriously large and the number of deaths spuriously low, as compared to an area unaffected by emigration and immigration. A correction factor has to be applied to the crude birth and death-rates to towns largely composed of immigrants. Thus for Lagos in 1931 the crude birth and death-rates must be multiplied by 0.89 and 1.37 respectively to give standardised rates. Somewhat similar corrections are probably required for the Northern Provinces towns referred to above.

33. Our only exact knowledge of the *trend* of the birth-rates and death-rates is derived from Lagos data, for which the corrected rates are given below for some of the last 23 years :—

#### LAGOS ' CORRECTED ' BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

(including Ebute Metta, Apapa and the Urban Area generally.)

Year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
1911	29.5	36.6
1916	24.9	30.3
1921	24.5	31.1
1926	24.1	34.0
1927	23.4	25.2
1928	23.0	26.1
1929	23.3	22.3
1930	23.0	20.5
1931	22.3	17.8
1932	24.6	17.9
1933	22.1	18.9
1934	24.7	17.8
1935	23.4	19.04

As the expectation of life of Males in the decade 1921/30 was 36.4 years, and in 1931 (Yoruba Males) was 40.1 years, there has been a relatively steady improvement in longevity in Lagos—during recent years not that the mortality has increased: but that clearly longevity cannot be increased indefinitely. Apart from improvement in sanitary conditions there is the factor of the immigrant population from the countryside into Lagos, which consists mainly of the virile elements between twenty-five and thirty-five.

This immigration has been intense during the past three years, possibly owing to the facilities Lagos affords for escaping taxation. The defaulting 'bush' tax-payer saves money and years of life by coming to Lagos.

34. Outside Lagos the evidence for longevity is less definite: but the evidence provided by the Intensive Census in the Katsina Emirate and by the Medical Censuses indicates that the expectation of life at birth is from twenty-two to twenty-five years for persons living in the rural areas in Nigeria.

#### Infantile Mortality.

35. Fairly exact figures are available in Lagos, and the data obtained from the areas visited by the Medical Census Officers in 1930/31/32 are moderately reliable. The following are the estimates of infantile mortality in rural areas obtained in the Medical Census:—

Cameroons, Forest Zone ...	289	per 1,000 live births.
Cameroons, Hill Zone ...	251	„ „ „ „
Creek Area ...	233	„ „ „ „
Bakori (Zaria Province) ...	182	„ „ „ „
Laminga (Benue Province)	252	„ „ „ „

For Lagos township (including Ebute Metta) there has been a drop in the infantile mortality, which in 1900 stood at the high figure of 430 per mille of live births, to 102 in 1932.

36. The figures for some recent years for Lagos including Ebute Metta are shown in the table below which gives also the percentage of still births:—

Year.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births.	Still births per cent on live births.
1921	285	5.6
1923	261	5.0
1925	238	4.1
1927	175	3.2
1930	129	3.6
1931	112	2.3
1932	102	3.4
1933	137	3.0
1934	119	2.5
1935	129.6	3.0



Of the whole mortality in the first year forty-three per cent occurs in the first month of life, as judged from the 1930-31 data of Lagos Township.

### Fertility.

37. The evidence provided by the Intensive and Medical Censuses shows that the average number of live births per woman for completed marriages, that is to say, for women attaining the age of forty or over, varies from about five among Hausas and Fulani in the North, to 7.6 among the Ijaws of the Ondo Province in the South. Among the Northern Provinces tribes the Fulani and Tuareg have the highest and the Nupe the lowest effective fertility, as determined by the number of children alive per mother. This is consistent with the large increase in the number of Tuaregs during the decade 1921-31, and with the decrease in the number of Nupes, who show a fall of 5.8 per cent in numbers during the period. The increase in the number of Fulani (3.9 per cent) is not as large as might have been expected from their fertility: but the factors of death and migration may account for the difference between the expected and actual increase in population.

38. Fertility falls off rapidly with age over the whole reproductive period, particularly among the Ijaws, among whom a woman of thirty-six has a potential fertility of less than one-sixth of a woman of seventeen years of age. The general trend of fertility and age follows that found for women in Northern India, where, however, the falling-off of reproductive capacity with age is somewhat smaller than it is in Nigeria.

39. The stature of certain tribes is as follows:—

Tribe.	Mean Stature.		Sex difference in height.
	Males.	Females.	
	' "	' "	"
Kanuri (Beri-beri) ...	5 5.9	5 1.6	4.3
Yoruba ...	5 5.8	5 2.3	3.5
Fulani ...	5 5.8	5 1.9	3.9
Hausa ...	5 5.6	5 2.0	3.6
Banyangi ...	5 5.0	5 0.9	4.1
Ekwe ...	5 4.8	5 1.2	3.6
Keaka ...	5 4.7	5 0.5	4.2
Assumbo ...	5 4.5	5 0.4	4.1
Ijaw ...	5 2.7	4 10.8	3.9

As compared to the East African tribes of the Masai and Kikuyu, who have a mean stature of 5' 7.6" and 5' 4.7" for males and 5' 2.1" and 5' 0.0" for females, it appears that the females among Nigerian tribes are of about the same height as the females in East Africa, while male Masai have an advantage over any of the Nigerian tribes specified. The East African Kikuyu would come rather low in the scale of stature for Nigerian tribes.

### Migration.

40. The estimated number of immigrants from outside Nigeria is just over 240,000 persons. Over eighty per cent of native foreigners in Nigeria are immigrant, while ninety-eight per cent of non-natives come from countries outside Nigeria.

41. The total numbers of native foreigners and non-natives in Nigeria in 1931, the year of the last census were as follows:—

	Native Foreigners.	Non-Natives.
Nigeria ... ..	27,207	5,442
Northern Provinces ...	10,589	1,825
Southern Provinces ...	16,618	3,617

42. The classification of non-natives in 1931 was as follows:—

	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Nigeria.
1. British ... ..	1,217	2,474	3,691
2. Syrians ... ..	104	235	339
3. German .. ...	7	258	265
4. French ... ..	38	108	146
5. Indians ... ..	39	96	135
6. Americans (U.S.)	91	35	126
7. Others ... ..	329	411	740
TOTAL ... ..	1,825	3,617	5,442

The extent of emigration from Nigeria is not known: but estimates of the extent of pilgrimage to Mecca and the Sudan show that about 73,000 natives of Nigeria are spread out at any one time between Lake Chad and Arabia. The total number of emigrants from Nigeria must be considerably in excess of this number.

43. Some indication of the movement of persons to and from Nigeria is afforded by the following table showing the passengers arriving and departing from Lagos by sea or river:—

Year.	Non-Natives.		Natives and Native Foreigners.		
	Arriving.	Departing.	Arriving. (Deck and	Departing. 3rd Class).	
1929	4,508	3,095	10,687	11,247	
1930	4,721	3,435	10,434	9,863	
1931	3,322	3,750	7,503	6,916	Mainly to Accra and Sierra Leone. Also some to Dakar, Fernando Po and Boma.
1932	3,252	3,526	7,239	7,256	
1933	3,775	3,423	6,919	7,201	
1934	3,496	3,356	6,014	6,592	
1935	3,474	3,133	6,974	7,018	

Of the natives and native foreigners arriving in and leaving Lagos about 2,500 each way would represent travellers by inland waterways, who for the most part would remain in the country.

44. The internal movement within Nigeria is very large, many villages in the Northern Provinces, particularly those near the Northern border, containing more than fifty per cent of persons who are immigrant from other localities. Lagos Township in 1931 had 58 per cent of persons who were born outside the Municipal Area, and Kano is reported to have a 'floating' population of over 15 per cent. To this latter figure a percentage of the so-called 'permanent' population must be added to give the total number of immigrants. Large mercantile towns, such as Lagos, attract, in particular, the persons of the younger adult ages, who come in great numbers between the ages of 20 and 30 in search of a livelihood. A large proportion of these return to their homes after the age of 40. In the remoter districts, such as those of the Cameroons, internal movement is much smaller, over 98 per cent of the persons enumerated in certain of the Forest and Hill Zone villages, having been born locally.

TABLE I.  
POPULATION OF NIGERIA BY PROVINCES, SEX AND ADOLESCENCE (%).

Province.	Area in Square Miles.	Total.	POPULATION.				Density per Square Mile.
			ADULTS.		Non-ADULTS.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
NIGERIA	372,674	19,928,171	5,850,701	6,521,952	3,728,784	3,826,734	53
NORTHERN PROVINCES	281,778	11,434,924	3,499,225	3,898,479	2,041,237	1,995,983	41
Adamawa	35,001	632,361	215,560	244,712	97,421	94,468	19
Bauchi	25,977	1,025,310	304,978	337,613	181,414	181,305	39
Benue	28,082	987,358	293,323	304,630	197,596	191,809	35
Borno	45,900	1,118,360	317,495	411,282	189,031	200,552	24
Ilorin	18,095	537,559	147,986	186,654	100,411	102,508	30
Kabba	10,577	462,726	130,871	158,551	85,553	87,771	44
Kano	17,602	2,436,844	839,416	825,641	398,865	382,922	138
Niger	23,349	473,067	160,210	174,895	68,852	69,110	19
Plateau	10,977	568,738	202,695	187,899	85,336	92,808	52
Sokoto	39,940	1,815,178	525,161	613,879	344,466	331,672	45
Zaria	24,278	1,357,423	361,330	432,723	302,312	261,058	56
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	90,896	8,493,247	2,351,476	2,623,473	1,687,547	1,830,751	93
Colony	1,381	325,020	97,624	95,186	64,708	67,502	235
Abeokuta	4,266	434,526	125,570	164,059	80,459	84,438	102
Benin...	8,627	493,215	142,033	148,184	98,988	104,010	57
Calabar	6,331	899,593	258,700	273,127	179,278	188,398	142
Cameroons	16,581	374,872	118,331	128,653	66,000	61,888	23
Igbu ...	2,456	305,898	60,626	87,086	63,361	94,825	125
Ogoja...	7,529	708,538	182,304	203,123	136,193	163,918	94
Ondo ..	8,211	462,560	134,403	151,278	81,818	95,061	56
Onitsha	4,937	1,107,745	351,080	350,617	291,163	204,885	224
Owerri	10,374	1,599,909	459,818	498,601	317,147	321,313	154
Oyo ...	14,216	1,336,928	299,449	370,797	308,890	357,792	94
Warri...	5,987	444,533	121,508	149,762	85,563	87,700	74

(1) Non-Adults include those below the 15th birthday.

N.B. As there has been no census since 1931 the figures given in the table are apart from census errors only approximate to the true figures for 1933.

TABLE II.

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF ADULT MALES AND FEMALES AND  
NON-ADULTS (UNDER 15) FOR EACH PROVINCE IN NIGERIA.

1931 CENSUS FIGURES.

Province.	PERCENTAGE.		
	ADULTS.		Children.
	Males.	Females.	
IGERIA ... ..	29·3	32·7	37·9
NORTHERN PROVINCES ... ..	30·6	34·1	35·3
Adamawa ... ..	33·1	37·5	29·4
Bauchi ... ..	29·7	34·9	35·4
Benue ... ..	29·7	30·9	39·4
Bornu... ..	28·4	36·8	34·8
Ilorin ... ..	27·5	34·7	37·7
Kabba ... ..	28·3	34·3	37·4
Kano ... ..	34·4	33·9	31·7
Niger ... ..	33·9	37·0	29·2
Plateau ... ..	35·6	33·0	31·3
Sokoto ... ..	28·9	33·8	37·2
Zaria ... ..	26·6	31·8	41·5
SOUTHERN PROVINCES ... ..	27·7	30·9	41·4
Colony ... ..	30·0	29·3	40·7
Abeokuta ... ..	28·9	37·7	33·3
Benin ... ..	28·8	30·0	41·1
Calabar ... ..	28·8	30·4	40·9
Cameroons ... ..	31·6	34·3	34·1
Ijebu ... ..	19·8	28·5	51·7
Ogoja ... ..	25·7	29·1	45·2
Ondo ... ..	29·0	32·7	38·2
Onitsha ... ..	31·7	31·6	36·6
Owerri ... ..	28·7	31·2	40·1
Oyo ... ..	22·4	27·7	49·9
Warri ... ..	27·3	33·7	39·0

## CHAPTER IV.

## HEALTH.

## Main Diseases and Mortality.

45. Epidemic and infectious diseases form the largest single disease group. Thus, of 657,912 patients who came under treatment at Government Institutions during 1934, 31% fell into this group, and an analysis of the diseases of the group treated was as follows:—

Yaws ... ..	57%
Malaria ... ..	17%
Syphillis ... ..	6%
Gonorrhœa ... ..	11%
Dysentery ... ..	3%
Leprosy ... ..	1%
Tuberculosis ... ..	0.5%
Other diseases ... ..	4.5%

Of the 2,981 deaths which occurred at Government Institutions during 1934 the causes of death were grouped as follows:—

Epidemic and Infectious Diseases ... ..	27%
Affections of Respiratory System ... ..	19%
Affections of Digestive System ... ..	11%
Affections of Nervous System ... ..	4%
Other diseases ... ..	39%

46. In January, 1935, one fatal European case of yellow fever was reported from Kano Province, but no other case has been notified during the year.

47. Smallpox was again prevalent in the Northern Provinces throughout 1935, the incidence being particularly high in Bauchi Province. No outbreak of any great severity occurred in Southern Provinces during the year.

48. Plague seems to have disappeared from Nigeria, the last cases being recorded in April, 1931. The plague incidence in Lagos, since its appearance in 1924, has been as follows:—

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>
1924 ... ..	414
1925 ... ..	104
1926 ... ..	497
1927 ... ..	155
1928 ... ..	519
1929 ... ..	188
1930 ... ..	65
1931 ... ..	5
1932 ... ..	—
1933 ... ..	—
1934 ... ..	—
1935 ... ..	—

49. Malaria is still extremely prevalent and work upon infants and school children in Lagos and other towns indicates that practically 100% of African children are infected within the first year of life. Cases came under treatment in 1934 as follows:—

<i>Europeans.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Malaria	... ..	1,025	2
Blackwater	... ..	16	5
<i>Africans and other</i>			
<i>Non-Europeans.</i>			
Malaria	... ..	35,486	52
Blackwater	... ..	20	3

50. Sleeping Sickness occurs in endemic and epidemic forms in regions of the Northern Provinces, to a lesser degree in some parts of the Southern Provinces and in the southern part of the Cameroons Province. 47,187 cases came under treatment during 1934.

51. Venereal diseases are widespread. During 1934 119,728 cases of yaws, 13,472 cases of syphilis and 28,069 cases of gonorrhœa received treatment. Venereal diseases clinics are held at all African hospitals and early treatment rooms are available at military and police barracks. A clinic for seamen was opened at Apapa for the port of Lagos during 1931.

52. The population of Nigeria is largely agricultural and occupational diseases are practically non-existent. The sickness rate at labour camps such as those of the tin mines on the Bauchi Plateau and the cocoa plantations in the Cameroons has not been high.

### Provisions for Treatment.

#### (a) *Medical and Health Staff.*

53. The staff of the Medical and Health Department consists of 96 European Medical Officers including Administrative, Specialist, Pathologist and Research officers, 10 African Medical Officers and 2 Junior African Medical Officers. There are 2 European Dentists. The Nursing staff consists of 54 European Nursing Sisters and 503 African Nurses and Midwives. The Health Service includes 12 European Health Officers, 32 European Sanitary Superintendents and 130 African Sanitary Inspectors.

54. Much attention is given to the training of African personnel. At Yaba, near Lagos, there is a Medical Training College where students are trained as dispensers and chemists and druggists. Students, being trained as medical assistants, receive their pre-medical tuition at the Higher College and their professional training at the African Hospital, Lagos, and in special laboratories

at Yaba. The course for dispensers is spread over three years for chemists and druggists two additional years and for medical assistants five years, including two years' hospital practice. The respective examinations are controlled by the Board of Medical Examiners.

55. At Lagos there is a well-equipped training centre for sanitary inspectors. The course of study lasts for three years, in which the final year consists of practical work under supervision. A training centre for youths in the Northern Provinces was established at Kano in 1931, one at Ibadan, in the Southern Provinces, during 1933, and a third at Umudike in 1934 to serve the Eastern part of the Southern Provinces.

*(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

56. There are twelve European Hospitals providing a total of 145 beds. The work carried out may be gathered from figures for the past three years:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
In-patients ...	1,010	1,030	1,066
Out-patients ...	5,912	6,058	7,020

There are fifty-six African Hospitals containing 3,165 beds. Some of these hospitals have been built by the Native Administrations. The largest African Hospital is at Lagos; this hospital has been entirely rebuilt upon modern lines and was re-opened in 1931. It contains 202 beds.

57. The work performed at African Hospitals may be seen from the figures taken from reports for the past three years:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
In-patients ...	41,577	45,233	48,103
Out-patients ...	541,517	570,607	599,723

58. A widely spread system of Native Administration dispensaries came into operation in 1931; 231 of these have been established in the Northern and Southern Provinces of Nigeria. The dispensaries provide the African population through a staff of attendants, with treatment for common illnesses, including bismuth treatment for yaws, and are visited at regular intervals by the medical staff. In 1934 the number of patients treated was 628,065.

59. There are fourteen different Missionary Societies in Nigeria carrying out medical work. They have a staff of twenty-three medical men and women, twenty-one Mission Hospitals and 106 dispensaries. About 200,000 cases pass through their establishments annually. In addition, 170 Missionaries hold dispenser permits and do useful work throughout the country.



### Preventive Measures.

60. Progress continues to be made in the improvement of sanitary conditions in the larger African towns and endeavours are being continued towards the betterment of village sanitation. In Lagos fifteen septic tank public latrines are now in operation and a scheme, embodying the construction of twelve non-tank latrines connected to pumping stations, is now in hand. This scheme also includes the provision of three tipping dumps and a second disintegrator.

61. The supply of pipe-borne water is a matter receiving close attention. A number of important towns have installations and for others preparatory investigations are being made. Surveys made by the Yellow Fever Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation have shown the immense importance of water supplies, the *Aedes* index being surprisingly high in some of the towns in the Northern Provinces where Mohammedan prejudice makes house inspection difficult to carry out. This prejudice is being slowly overcome in certain Mohammedan towns by the employment of women Sanitary Inspectors.

62. *Research work* has been curtailed to some extent owing to the financial depression, but at the Research Institute at Yaba, which consists of Pathological, Bacteriological and Yellow Fever Units, there exist well equipped laboratories which provide facilities for this work. Laboratories also exist at Lagos, Kaduna and Port Harcourt which serve the Hospitals of the district concerned and also provide material for research. The laboratory attached to the African Hospital, Lagos, is fitted with a refrigeration plant for the housing of bodies awaiting post mortem examination (upwards of 300 being performed annually) and for cold storage generally. The upper floor of this pathological building accommodates the Museum and a lecture room for the medical students in training.

63. Campaigns for treatment and prevention of *sleeping sickness* are being vigorously pursued and some 47,187 cases of the disease have been treated during the year. Detailed surveys, involving the examination of the whole population of the area, are being made in districts in which the disease is endemic. This work is carried out by two teams, the survey team followed by the treatment team, both teams consisting of trained Africans working under European medical supervision. Six such double teams are in action. Unfortunately the further this investigation proceeds the more it becomes evident how widespread sleeping sickness is.

64. *Maternity work* continues to receive an increasing amount of attention. There are four Central Government or Native Administration Maternity hospitals, at Lagos, Calabar, Aba, and

Ilorin where African midwives receive training. The African Hospitals throughout the Country have women's wards where maternity cases are admitted. Maternity work forms an important part of the work of some of the medical missions, particularly at Ilesha and Ogbomosho and at Iyi-Enu (near Onitsha) where a new maternity hospital was opened in 1931 by the Church Missionary Society. These Mission Hospitals are recognised by the Midwives Board of Nigeria as centres for training African girls as midwives (Grade II). The difficult task of reaching those Moslem women, who practice a form of purdah in the Northern towns was commenced in 1930 when centres were opened at Kano and Katsina. The start was slow, but encouraging progress continues to be made in both these places.

65. Within recent years there has been a very great increase in *Child Welfare Work* and regular clinics are now in operation in many of the larger towns throughout the country. Two Welfare Centres are maintained in the Lagos Area and these become increasingly popular each year, a Lady Medical Officer, European Nursing Sister and a staff of Health Visitors being engaged upon this work. At practically every Medical Centre where Nursing Sisters are stationed, Infant Welfare Centres are established, while, elsewhere, Medical Officers, Mission Doctors and Sisters and Volunteers among European ladies in the community are doing much to further Child Welfare. That Native Administrations are particularly interested in this branch of health promotion is instanced in the cases of the Abeokuta and Ondo Provinces where centres established by the Medical Officers within the past two years in the more important towns are functioning with outstanding success.

An extremely popular and successful Health and Baby week was conducted in Lagos in the early part of the year and on this occasion the town was awarded first place in the Imperial Baby Week Challenge Shield Competition which is held under the auspices of the National Baby Week Council.

66. *School Medical work* has been continued without remission in Lagos and to a lesser extent in the other large towns where health officers are available. Although shortage of staff has necessarily led to a curtailment in activities of this nature, it was fortunately possible in 1934-35 to detail a Medical Officer of Health to enquire into School dietaries in the Calabar area. Particular attention was paid to the general nutrition of scholars in this district and careful search for visual defects which might be due to avitaminosis resulted in the production of much useful information. It is intended to extend this inquiry when suitable officers for the work are available.

67. *Control and Treatment of Leprosy* is being developed by the formation of farming settlements. At Itu in Calabar Province a mission society has established a colony with financial assistance from Government where some 1,000 lepers are under treatment. A settlement to accommodate 500 lepers has been established in Benin Province from funds granted by the Colonial Development Fund and is being maintained by the Native Administration. Another colony for 500 lepers, supported entirely by the Native Administration, exists at Uzuakoli in Owerri Province. Several colonies in the Northern Provinces are being maintained by Native Administrations. In addition one medical officer with special knowledge of leprosy, and five voluntary workers enlisted by Toc II in collaboration with the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, are now actively engaged in leprosy work.

68. *Health Education* of the population is essential if progress is to be made. During 1934, in addition to the Health and Baby Week held in Lagos, a successful Health Week was also held at Port Harcourt and a very popular baby competition took place at Ijebu-Ode. Great interest was displayed in these "weeks", attendances at lectures and demonstrations being beyond all expectation, while the appreciation of cinema health films was especially evident. A scheme is on foot to establish a special health propaganda unit and it is hoped soon to equip a lorry with cinema projection apparatus, loudspeakers and demonstration models in order that outlying towns and villages may receive the benefits of health education.

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## CHAPTER V.

### HOUSING.

69. The vast bulk of the population of Nigeria is agricultural and the people live in houses of their own construction. Judged by European standards of comfort these houses may leave much to be desired, but in fact they are warm and dry and often clean and the people are well satisfied with them. The Nigeria native spends most of his time in the open air regarding his house chiefly as a place in which he can keep his possessions and where he may sleep securely at night. Only in towns which through increased trade have received a large influx of people in the immediate past is there any approach to European conditions of congestion and overcrowding or any departure from the custom, almost universal in Nigeria, which provides that each married man or woman should possess a house or hut of his or her own.

70. The character of the housing accommodation of the wage-earning portion of the population varies considerably but it may be said generally that the type of accommodation available is suitable and adequate for the workers. In the large centres and in easily accessible places more and more houses of a European type are being built for the wage earners, either of cement with corrugated iron roofs or in the absence of cement, of dried mud blocks. In the more remote parts the local architecture is retained but the old type of native house is frequently improved by the addition of properly made doors and windows. The construction of permanent types of houses has naturally been considerably restricted as a result of the economic position.

71. In the larger stations members of the Government African clerical staff live in permanent concrete houses which are rented to them by Government, while in smaller stations they live in temporary houses of local construction which are supplied rent free.

72. A large number of labourers find accommodation in houses of purely native construction and in some cases appear to prefer them. Actual instances indeed can be recorded where well-constructed houses of European design have been spurned by the labourers for whom they were built because they preferred the small hut of native construction. The employment of a large number of labourers is of a temporary nature in the dry season during which time they live in rough grass houses. Where large bodies of labour come together, as, for example, in the case of railway work, their camps are effectually supervised by the sanitary authorities. The Labour Ordinance (No. 1 of 1929) provides, in cases where a large number of labourers are employed in any particular spot, for it to be declared a "Labour Health Area", and the regulations which apply to such areas ensure adequate housing and sanitary conditions and allow for medical and administrative inspection. Elsewhere the Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 56 of the Laws of Nigeria) is applied to certain areas, mostly townships, and this allows for inspection of sanitary conditions and for other ameliorative measures.

73. The following paragraphs give an outline of the housing conditions prevalent in the Northern and the Southern Provinces and in Lagos where conditions are exceptional and where severe overcrowding in the past has now caused the questions of housing and sanitation to become problems of considerable magnitude.

#### Northern Provinces.

74. In the Northern Provinces the most common form of native dwelling is a round hut of plain mud walls with a conical thatched roof; the style varies greatly according to the locality from the egg-shell walls of the Nupe huts to the thicker mud-work

more common elsewhere. Few of these houses have verandahs though there is fair projection of the eaves. In the areas south of the Niger, where there has been Yoruba influence, there is to be found the typical rectangular Yoruba mud house with a thatched roof of grass, and usually a mud ceiling on timber. In the north there are flat-roofed houses, sometimes of two stories, with substantial mud walls and a dignified appearance. In the houses of the great there is a comparatively high standard of design, embodying the use of pillars, arches and flat domes. Construction is generally of native sun-dried brick made from clay mixed with chopped grass, the flat or domed roofs being held on supports cantilevered out from the walls and having the appearance of arches. These supports are reinforced with lengths of some hard and ant-resisting local timber, e.g., split deleb palm or some of the varieties of gum tree. The method of roof construction is to place a mattress of green withies over the domes spanning the supports and on this mattress to lay about nine inches of swamp clay. The pronounced dome section gives a quick run-off to rain water and so reduces leakage, but a weather-proof coating is generally used consisting of a plaster made by burning the scrapings from the walls of dye-pits. Experiments are being carried out with a view to improving this type of roof construction and satisfactory results have been obtained by substituting light-gauge corrugated iron sheets for the withies and reducing the thickness of the clay covering to three inches.

75. Methods of weather proofing outside walls are also being investigated and experiments are in progress. Rendering with mixtures of cement and sand, oiling and tarring are all being tried. One of the main drawbacks to buildings constructed of native brickwork is their liability to infestation by termites—except within the walls of the older towns—and various methods have been employed in attempts to eliminate this objection but so far without complete success. The use of steel door frames and metal windows and shutters is gradually being introduced in these buildings of local construction and there seem to be possibilities in the use of a light steel-framed roof. Improvement in the type of houses being built by the wealthier classes is very noticeable and in many towns thatch is being replaced by galvanised iron by most natives who can afford it.

76. As an encouragement to improvement of housing conditions the Native Administration Workshops in many places have made doors, shutters and simple furniture for sale to private individuals. Concrete floors are appreciated in some cases but the high cost of cement prevents their general adoption.

77. It is rare for the round houses to be two-storied, except among some of the pagan tribes. These two-storied huts which are only a few feet in diameter are built in clusters with the walls

touching so as to give mutual support. The nomad Fulani live in "bee-hive" huts entirely made of grass over a rough frame-work of guinea-corn stalks.

78. Whatever their nature the houses, except for the most temporary type, are formed into compounds, sometimes by building in the spaces between the huts, sometimes by a wall of mud or matting surrounding the huts. The entrance to the compound is through a separate hut which is not only a gateway but the centre of family life and the lodging of the stranger. The inhabitants of a compound are usually members of the same family or kindred; each adult man or woman usually having a separate hut. Young children sleep with their parents. There is little furniture beyond small wooden stools and mats and the ordinary native culinary equipment. Houses are owned and built by the occupiers on land granted to them free by the community, except in towns where there are professional builders or where it is possible to rent lodgings in the houses of others. In normal times the ordinary round hut would cost between ten shillings and forty shillings to build and the flat-roofed Kano type of house of the simplest nature not less than £15.

79. Corn is stored in the compounds as a rule in granaries and bins of mud which often have most graceful shapes, but sometimes in store pits in the ground. Large mud buildings are also used for the storage of grain, particularly millet, and it has been found that by treating the floors and walls with a mixture of wood ash and various local herbs, millet on the stalk can be preserved in good condition for as long as nine years. Guinea corn however does not seem to be capable of storage for more than three to four years. The possibilities of constructing grain silos in reinforced concrete and concrete blockwork have been investigated, but here again the high cost of imported cement precludes construction at the present time.

80. The sanitary condition of the larger towns leaves something to be desired but steps are being taken by constant instruction and, in the more advanced places, by organised inspection to secure attention to the ordinary sanitary usages which have been codified and widely circulated in a series of simple "Orders." The Native Authority gives directions regarding the repair of houses in a dilapidated condition. A school for Sanitary Inspectors, attended by pupils from all provinces, has been started in Kano.

81. Little attention was paid to the development of local architecture until a few years ago when the architectural branch of the Public Works Department was able, owing to reductions in the Government building programme, to render assistance with the design of buildings for Native Administrations. Considerable

progress has been made in the preparation of designs in harmony with local conditions and native styles, using local materials. It is hoped that the erection of public buildings, such as offices and hospitals, will create a general desire for improved types of construction.

### Southern Provinces.

82. Throughout the Southern Provinces the economic revival is resulting in an increase in the numbers of houses constructed in a European style of architecture. In the larger townships where the standard of living is higher, where European influence is greater, and where local building materials are more difficult and more expensive to obtain, the European type of house predominates, consisting, as it usually does, of a rectangular bungalow with mud walls—sometimes faced with cement—and a corrugated iron roof and shutters made of wood. Glass is rarely seen. The more wealthy inhabitant of the larger towns provides himself with a house which satisfies modern ideas of general comfort. Similar houses are becoming increasingly common in the agricultural areas, the owners being usually the wealthier members of the younger generation who have become accustomed during years of employment to life in towns or Government stations and whose main desire when they return to their homes is to build themselves houses of European style which will distinguish them from the great majority of their fellow villagers. In Ibadan, Abeokuta and the larger towns thatch has disappeared and there is hardly a house without a corrugated iron roof. Considerable improvement in design has been brought about by the necessity for submitting building plans to the Native Administration Engineer for advice, and there is beginning to appear a design in architecture which accords with the tastes and needs of the community. There is also becoming apparent in some of the more advanced towns a desire for better sanitation and well laid out areas so that the inhabitants may enjoy their leisure in comparative peace. Interest in gardens is increasing, particularly in the Warri, Benin and Calabar Provinces, where many householders cultivate small plots of flowers and vegetables. In the Cameroons Province there is marked improvement in the housing conditions in the larger towns and of labourers on the plantations, in some of which are camps of excellent design with houses built of concrete and timber and with roofs of corrugated iron.

83. The native styles of building vary. Round or square huts with rounded corners, with conical grass roofs are common in the more northern parts of the Eastern Provinces, but in general houses are rectangular in shape and are roofed with palm branches, grass and in some parts leaves. Among the Ibibio and some of the Cross River tribes rough mats made out of the leaves of the piassava palm are used for roofing and these people also

make their walls of clay plastered on a wooden framework. In most other parts walls are made of solid clay from one to two feet in thickness, laid on wet in successive courses each course being allowed to dry before another is laid on top of it. Among the swamps and creeks of the Warri and Ondo Provinces huts are often built on piles above the high water level. Building types are in most cases governed by the nature of the materials available in each locality. There is thus a marked division between houses in the rain forest and palm bush zone where grass is scarce and those in the zone to the north of it where it is abundant.

84. Building operations are probably spread over many years and the size of a compound depends on the wealth of the occupant, but the size of the living rooms is invariably restricted by considerations of warmth. Doors are generally so low that a man can only pass through by crouching, and windows are few and small. Except for a few stools and mats furniture is rarely seen, though the well-to-do may possess locally made folding chairs. Bedsteads of European style are only used by the more sophisticated though in some parts beds made of clay under which a fire can be made are used by old men.

### Lagos.

85. Lagos is in the process of transition from a town on the Native African to one on the European plan. The Native unit was the compound of roughly quadrangular form, the huts round a central open space being the dwelling of the descendants of the head of the compound. In course of time the local system of inheritance caused these compounds, often very large, to be split up into smaller and smaller units on a similar plan, the central open space being encroached upon in the process.

86. Further, the rise of Lagos as a mercantile and administrative centre caused an influx of people from the interior, who in accordance with their feudal ideas attached themselves to a local chief and in return for small services rendered were given land inside the compounds on which they built their mud and wattle or bamboo shacks.

In time it became evident that these dependent squatters would claim ownership of the land, and, as a safeguard against this, the original compound families imposed a rent. Thus the patriarchal feudal system was broken down and gave way to that of landlord and tenant. The landowners, finding the new method highly profitable, let the open spaces of their compounds to new immigrants until the compounds, in some districts once fairly sanitary, became slums of the most sordid type, described by a plague expert as the worst which he had ever inspected. At the



same time repatriates from Brazil and elsewhere were settling on the island. These had long ceased to be compound dwellers and they, when they had acquired land, built detached houses more or less on the European model.

87. With the formation in 1909 of a Municipal Board for Lagos (now the Lagos Town Council) and the introduction of building and sanitary bye-laws the spread of slum conditions was checked, and as the bye-laws were extended and their enforcement made more effective, conditions began to improve. The principal regulations affecting congestion are those which insist upon buildings being totally detached, and upon dwellings covering not more than fifty per cent of the total area of the property. Thus the tendency is now towards the abolition of the old compound and the construction of wholly detached houses and tenements of moderate size. The bye-laws however can operate only as the older houses are demolished, so that their effect is necessarily slow. The erection of bamboo houses is now absolutely prohibited and corrugated iron dwellings are not permitted except in small defined areas distant from Lagos proper. Nevertheless large numbers of such buildings survive from the time before the bye-laws were operative.

88. Properly planned suburbs have been developed for Europeans to the east of the island and for Africans to the north on the mainland at Yaba, and a town-planning scheme has expedited the work of slum clearance; but the deep-rooted habits and family ties of the native population and the lack of cheap transport facilities (which is gradually being overcome by private enterprise) have militated against settlement in the suburbs.

89. The town-planning scheme approved in 1927 has been applied to about 150 acres of the more insanitary and congested areas to the north-west of the island. The recently created Lagos Executive Development Board, which implements the scheme, can only deal with about eight to ten acres a year and during 1935 about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres were cleared of buildings, except for a few in good sanitary condition. The area cleared was smaller than usual as one scheme was completed during the early part of the year, the remainder of the time being devoted to the working out of the engineering details of a further scheme. New houses, built by private persons and of superior design are being rapidly erected. At the end of the year some sixty-six houses and shacks had been demolished and about thirty-two new houses built in all.

90. The depression has been responsible for a slowing-up of the Yaba suburb development which made such a good start. Many persons who took up sites have been obliged to surrender them owing to their inability to comply with their building

obligations. In spite of the bad times good houses are being erected, but there is a tendency even here to revert to slum conditions if strict control is not maintained.

91. A large proportion of the population rent their dwellings, and nominally the landlord is responsible for repairs. But as long as the rent is paid he exhibits as a general rule a marked indifference in this respect, with the result that the buildings rapidly deteriorate and frequent action by the authorities against dangerous buildings is necessary. Rates are low, being one shilling in the pound for water rate and the same for improvement rate.

92. Rents have fallen considerably in Lagos of late due to the trade depression, but they are still high in relation to the standard of housing. There have been cases where landlords obtained as much per annum by way of rent as the dwelling was worth. Tenements erected for letting are often of the poorest type consistent with the bye-laws, and it is only the constant supervision of Building Inspectors during construction, and thereafter of the Sanitary Inspectors, that makes and keeps them fit for human habitation.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### PRODUCTION.

#### Mining.

93. Since 1930 the mining industry in Nigeria has been subject to the International agreement restricting tin production and the mines have been producing to a varying quota based on the 1929 production as a standard. A marked increase in the activities of the tin mining industry was noticeable during 1935. This was a direct result of the increases in the quota which took place during the year. For the first three months of 1935 Nigeria's tin quota was 40%; this was increased to 45% for the second quarter. The next began at 50% but was later increased retrospectively to 65%. The last quarter brought further increases, beginning at 75% to which an additional 10% was subsequently added. Nigeria's total quota for 1935 amounted to 6,400 tons metal. The price of the metal fluctuated from £209 to £245, commencing the year at about £230 and closing at £221. The peak figure of £245 was reached in July, but for the greater part of the year the price was in the neighbourhood of £220-£230.

94. Interest in gold was maintained during the year under review, and the total output of approximately 39,000 ounces troy showed an increase over that of 1934. The total areas held under

Exclusive Prospecting Licence amounted to approximately 203 square miles, and those under Mining Leases to 41,455 acres. To these figures should be added areas under application, amounting, in the case of Exclusive Prospecting Licences to 251 square miles, and Mining Leases to 16,930 acres. The average price of gold throughout the year was £7 2s. 1d. per ounce,—an increase of approximately 4s. 7d. compared with that of 1934.

95. Columbite now figures as one of the regular exports from Nigeria, and 403 tons were shipped to the United States of America during the year. Approximately fifteen tons of Wolfram and 1,160 tons of Silver-lead ore were won in 1935,—an increase on the 1934 output of both these minerals.

96. Prospecting operations for diamonds in the Northern Provinces were not successful in proving the existence of an economic deposit in the present river systems.

### Geological Survey.

97. During 1935 the Geological Survey has again been engaged mainly on water supply problems in Sokoto, Kano, Katsina, Bauchi and Bornu Provinces in all of which sinking is being actively carried on. Arrangements are on foot to secure the necessary staff and equipment to commence sinking in Owerri Province. During the year 155 wells were brought into production, bringing the total number of wells constructed by the Department to 788.

98. In Sokoto Province, work to the south-west of Sokoto has been completed for the present and the scene of operations transferred to the north-west towards the International Boundary and to the northern part of Argungu Division. During the year twenty-three new wells were completed in this province. In Katsina Province work in Daura Emirate is nearing completion. Operations have been continued in the north-east of Katsina Emirate with satisfactory results but are being transferred westwards to the Rumu bush where the present supplies leave much to be desired.

99. Successful results have again been obtained in Gumel Emirate of Kano Province but it is expected that the early months of 1936 will see the conclusion of work in that area owing to the lack of funds. Sinking is being carried out with excellent results in the Babura and Taura districts of this province. In Bornu Province operations are gradually being extended to the west of Maiduguri and to Fika Emirate. In this area the water is usually at considerable depths and several shafts over 300 feet in depth have been constructed. Pressure rises are usually to be obtained, the greatest yet recorded measuring 119 feet.

100. In the Katagum Division of Bauchi Province sinking was commenced in the early part of the year and carried on continuously. Satisfactory results have been obtained and arrangements have been made for an extensive programme in this area.

101. The question of drilling for water by means of power drills in certain areas where, owing to various causes, subsoil water cannot be reached or economically developed by hand excavated shafts, has been under consideration for some time and a scheme involving the expenditure of approximately £33,500 from loan funds has received the approval of the Legislative Council. A modern power driven drill is on order and it is expected that it will be at work during the early part of 1936.

102. Economic geological investigations have been continued in the southern part of the gold-bearing area where topographical maps are available. An examination of the northern part of Ilorin Province was commenced and has already shown results which are worthy of further investigation.

### Colliery.

103. Mining is carried on at the Government Coalfields situated at Enugu, 151 miles by rail from Port Harcourt. The mines, which are worked by the Railway, are capable of producing 1,400 tons per day. During 1935 the output was:—

March quarter	...	...	55,615 tons.
June quarter	...	...	66,548 „
September quarter	...	...	82,264 „
December quarter	...	...	53,391 „
			<hr/>
			257,818 tons.

The chief consumers are the Railway, Marine Department, and the Gold Coast Government. Steamers calling at Port Harcourt are supplied, and facilities exist for placing cargo coal direct into vessels alongside the coal conveyor and coal tip.

### Agriculture.

104. In Nigeria proper, as opposed to the small portion of the Cameroons which is administered by the Nigerian Government under mandate, agriculture is entirely a peasant industry. It is quite impossible even to guess at the gross annual production of most of the crops, but for the few which are exported figures can be arrived at, taking rough ratios between annual known export and estimated annual local consumption.

105. In most countries with a climate like that of southern Nigeria experience has shown that the crops which are more profitable to the farmer are not primary foodstuffs, but rather

those products which are exported from the tropics to the temperate regions of the world for manufacture; such as rubber, cocoa, tobacco, coffee, sugar, fruits and spices. Not infrequently, where conditions are favourable, their cultivation is carried to such an extreme that the producers have to rely on food not grown by themselves. Southern Nigeria is thus somewhat exceptional among truly tropical countries, in that the production of food for local consumption still constitutes the most important part of the local agriculture; such local food crops are principally yams, cassava and maize.

106. This feature of the agriculture of southern Nigeria may in part correctly be regarded as a primitive condition which time will modify. It is also in part a result of peasant farming, since the peasant is more inclined than the large landowner to prefer to grow food rather than to buy it, even though the latter might theoretically be the more profitable way. There is also another limiting factor in the production of export crops, when each holding is so very small as it is in Nigeria, in that most of the tropical export products need treatments after harvesting or organised marketing, which are beyond the peasants' powers.

107. In spite of these limitations, however, the farmer of southern Nigeria is exceedingly anxious to increase his output of such export commodities as he can produce; and his ability to compete in the world's markets has already been amply demonstrated. The native farmer favours permanent crops, which, once planted and successfully brought to maturity, will continue to yield a crop annually for many years, though the establishment of such plantations in Nigeria tends to be retarded by the difficulties in connection with the systems of land tenure in the Southern Provinces. That this is not a permanent obstacle to progress, is shown by the history of cocoa planting in Nigeria; for although it has progressed much more slowly than in the Gold Coast, where this difficulty does not arise, its progress in the suitable areas has been very steady.

108. *Palm Oil*.—Palm oil and palm kernels, which constitute the most important exports from southern Nigeria, are both derived from the fruit of the oil palm. This is a tall palm, not unlike the coconut palm. While it may be said to grow wild all over southern Nigeria actually many of the trees have been deliberately, though very irregularly, planted. Except in a few small plantations that have been established in very recent years, no weeding or attention is given to the trees. To climb a tall palm and harvest the fruit is distinctly hard work; but the extracting of the oil and kernels, though it takes a considerable time, involves little hard labour and is largely carried out by women. The quantity of oil exported annually is commonly about 125,000 tons. Palm oil also forms a very important part

of the diet of the people of southern Nigeria: and, moreover, with the improvement of means of transport that has taken place in recent years, a trade in palm oil from southern to northern Nigeria has sprung up and increases annually. It is not possible to obtain actual statistics, either of the local consumption or of the internal trade; but it is possible in various indirect ways to form some estimate of their probable combined volume, and such considerations suggest that this probably amounts to at least 100,000 tons per annum, making a gross production of at least 225,000 tons.

109. Of the palm oil exported to Europe and America the major part is used for soap-making. Various technical difficulties have hitherto prevented its use in Europe and America as an edible fat, although its high melting point would otherwise make it particularly valuable for this purpose. All the oil exported from Nigeria is examined by Government Inspectors, and its export is only permitted if it contains less than two per cent of water or dirt.

110. The ordinary "wild" palm tree of Nigeria yields no fruit until it is some thirty feet in height and probably as many years old. But oil palms in a cleared plantation will begin to bear at four years old and reach full bearing at ten years. Thus for many years their fruit can conveniently be harvested from the ground or with a short ladder. Moreover the yield of plantation trees is two or even three times as great as that from wild trees. The Agricultural Department has for some years been demonstrating this fact to the native farmer, who has not been slow to appreciate it.

111. The total areas planted or replanted by native farmers are as follows:—

Year.		Total number of Planters.	Acres Planted or replanted.	Acres per Owner. (Approx.).
1928	...	6	21	3.5
1932	...	218	691	3.2
1933	...	381	1,013	2.7
1934	...	766	1,550	2.0
1935	...	1,400 (app.)	2,500 (app.)	1.8

Practically all these plantations are in the provinces of Benin, Warri, Owerri, Calabar, and Onitsha, which constitute the main palm oil belt of the country. In a few years time each acre of plantation will yield some two tons of fruit, whereas it is only exceptionally good wild palm areas that will yield  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a ton. If, as will often be the case, the plantation fruit is pressed while the wild fruit is treated by the old native method, it will mean that the former yields 800 lb. or more, of oil per acre, while the latter yields 135 lb. When improved seed is available for the plantations their superiority will of course be much greater still.

112. The progress made in the introduction of presses for the extraction of palm oil from the fruit since the introduction of the Duchscher press, now advocated, has been marked. The press always yields more oil than the native process of extraction, but its superiority has varied in different trials from ten per cent to 225 per cent. This is due partly to the fact that the relative superiority of the press rises with the richness of the fruit, and partly to the very varying efficiency of the different local native processes with which the press is compared. In the average of twenty-one very carefully conducted strictly comparable tests, the press has yielded 14.6 per cent of oil and the native process 10.6 per cent from the same fruit, which makes the press the more efficient by 40 per cent. The total number of presses in operation at present is about 173, of these nearly 120 are of the new Duchscher type.

113. *Palm Kernels*.—After the palm oil has been extracted from the pulp of the fruit, the nuts are allowed to dry for a few weeks and are then cracked to obtain the kernels. This cracking is done almost entirely by women as a “spare time occupation”. It is done by placing each nut separately on a stone and hitting it with another stone—a process which, when conducted by an expert, is by no means so slow as might be imagined. The kernels are separated from the broken shells as they are cracked and then only need a little further drying before they are ready for export. Palm kernels are hardly consumed locally at all, so the annual export represents practically the gross annual production. The quantity exported annually varies from year to year with the price paid by exporters. Of recent years the figure has been between 250,000 and 300,000 tons, and it seems clear that apart from the annual variations, and underlying them, there is still a steady tendency to a gradual increase. The Government inspection system prevents the export of kernels containing more than four per cent of shell and dirt, or of kernels that are not adequately dried. On arrival in Europe, palm kernels, on being pressed, yield an oil similar to coconut oil or groundnut oil, which is used either in the manufacture of margarine, or of the refined oil used on the Continent for cooking. The cake which remains after the oil has been extracted is used for cattle food, for which it is very valuable. Unfortunately, this particular cake is much more popular among continental farmers than English farmers, so that more than half of the Nigerian kernels have gone to the Continent of Europe in recent years.

114. *Cocoa*.—The cocoa tree is not indigenous to West Africa, and as it is a comparatively delicate tree, it can only be grown in “plantations”. Its cultivation is restricted to areas in which there is ample atmospheric humidity and where the soil is both good and deep. The simultaneous occurrence of all these condi-

tions is by no means universal in southern Nigeria, but the greater portion of the four western provinces of Abeokuta, Oyo, Ondo and Ijebu and parts of several others are suitable for cocoa plantations. A cocoa plantation needs thorough weeding and some cultivation during the first four or five years: thereafter it entails remarkably little labour. In Nigeria even the labour of the first few years is reduced by growing food crops between the young trees.

115. Nigerian farmers' methods of growing cocoa are open to criticism, in that plantations are often much too thick, nothing is done to replace what is taken from the soil, and little care is generally devoted to measures to protect the trees from diseases. At present, however, the trees are remarkably free from diseases, except the "Black Pod disease". This disease does not damage the tree itself and, as most Nigerian cocoa farmers well know, would cause very little loss of crop in Nigeria proper (as distinct from the Cameroons), if the pods were harvested regularly once a month. Unfortunately much the easiest way for a peasant to store cocoa is to leave it on the trees. Hence when the price of cocoa falls the farmer, hoping for a rise, often delays harvesting until much of his crop has been ruined by the disease. The prevalence of the disease varies greatly from year to year. The yield of cocoa per acre in Nigeria is very high as compared to other parts of the world. The figures given below show the amounts exported by seasons (October 1st to September 30th), which are rather more instructive than the annual trade figures. Cocoa is not consumed internally in Nigeria, so that the figures for export are roughly the same as those of gross annual production.

		Average monthly (Lagos) price per ton. £	Nigeria tons.	Cameroons tons.
1930-31	...	18	48,700	2,900
1931-32	...	18	55,000	3,300
1932-33	...	18	68,400	3,500
1933-34	...	15	68,400	3,600
1934-35	...	14	77,200	5,100

116. The quality of any parcel of cocoa depends upon the particular botanical variety of cocoa of which it consists, on the size of the beans, and on the proportions which it contains of mouldy beans, beans damaged by insects, and unfermented beans. The variety grown throughout Nigeria is Forastero-Amelonado, which is hardy but not of high quality. The size of the beans varies during the year but cannot be controlled by the farmer. In the Government inspection system, bags of small beans, such as occur out of the main harvesting season, in the "mid-crop", must, by law, be marked accordingly with the letters L.C., before



export. Almost complete freedom from mould and insect damage is easily obtained during the main harvesting season in Nigeria, if reasonable care is exercised in drying the beans before they are bagged for sale; for at that season the weather facilitates rapid drying. Freedom from unfermented beans, however, depends upon the grower curing his cocoa by a process which calls for some little extra trouble and care.

117. By the Nigerian Government grading system, cocoa of first grade must contain less than five per cent of damaged or incompletely fermented beans; grade II allows only a small proportion of damaged beans, but takes no account of the degree of fermentation; grade III consists, in effect, of any other cocoa of reasonable, saleable, quality. Really bad cocoa may not be exported from Nigeria at all. First grade cocoa fetches fifteen to twenty-five shillings per ton more than second grade, and second grade fetches ten to twenty shillings per ton more than third grade, but as much as £3 5s. per ton premium over third grade has been obtained by the co-operative cocoa sales associations in the current season, for really well fermented cocoa sold in parcels of ten tons or more. As a result of educative and grading work carried out by the Agricultural Department an improvement is occurring in the quality of Nigerian cocoa. The following figures refer to the two last main seasons, September to March inclusive (during which period some 90 per cent of the annual crop is graded), and show how the proportion of the best cocoa is, on the whole, increasing:—

			Grade I	Grade III
1930-31	...	...	9%	—
1931-32	...	...	13%	—
1932-33	...	...	18%	10%
1933-34	...	...	17%	9%
1934-35	...	...	27%	5%

118. *Groundnuts*.—The groundnut (or “peanut” or “monkey-nut”) constitutes the great export crop of the extreme north of Nigeria, especially of the heavily populated Province of Kano, and of the northern parts of the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces. It is a valuable and attractive crop on sandy soil; for unlike most crops it will yield well on such land with little or no manure; another advantage is that it smothers weeds comparatively well and adds, rather than removes, fertility in the soil; lastly, in times of scarcity, it can be used as food instead of being sold for export. On heavy soils the work of harvesting groundnuts is sufficiently arduous to constitute a serious objection to the crop, especially as there is little interval between the ripening of the crop and the time when the soil becomes too hard for efficient harvesting to be possible at all. Another serious difficulty with this crop is that the value per ton in Europe is rather low, while

the producing area is about 700 miles from the coast. At times when produce prices are low the cost of sea and railway freight, in spite of special low rates for the latter, leave little for the producer. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent seasons:—

GROUNDNUTS.		
	Tons exported October 1st—September 30th.	Average buying price at Kano. October 1st—March 31st. Per ton.
1930-31 ...	154,000	£4 17 0
1931-32 ...	165,000	£6 16 0
1932-33 ...	197,000	£5 14 0
1933-34 ...	235,000	£2 13 0
1934-35 ...	199,000	£6 19 0

119. Groundnuts are consumed locally in Nigeria as well as exported and there are no means, direct or indirect, of estimating the local consumption: the volume of the gross annual production is, therefore, unknown. The Agricultural Department, after many abortive trials of varieties imported from other countries, is now endeavouring, with some prospect of success, to produce heavier yielding varieties of groundnuts by selection locally. It seems possible that the average yield per acre may eventually be increased by as much as fifteen per cent.

120. *Cotton*.—Cotton is exported from the north of Nigeria especially the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces, and from the Oyo Province in the south. It is also grown on a smaller scale, for local consumption only, in several other provinces. The conditions in the two main producing areas are so different that it is necessary to discuss them separately. In northern Nigeria cotton is the crop of the heavy soils. The original native cotton of this district was quite unsuitable for export, but it was successfully replaced about the year 1916 by an American variety introduced from Uganda. The annual yield per acre is liable to considerable fluctuation according to the distribution and quantity of rainfall. The farmer also varies the amount of cotton which he plants each year, partly in accordance with the fluctuation of the price paid for cotton, but chiefly according to his previous crop of grain for food. If the grain crop of the previous season was a poor one, he naturally plants a larger area of grain and less cotton. Thus, although locusts do no damage to cotton, the damage that they did to food crops in 1929 caused a great reduction in the area of cotton planted in 1930, while the heavy food harvest of 1931 led to more cotton being planted again in 1932. The figures given below show the amounts of cotton exported to Europe from the Northern Provinces annually in recent years. In addition to

these amounts an unknown quantity is consumed locally in hand spinning and weaving and there is also a considerable export by land northward across the Anglo-French boundary. It is impossible to form any estimate of these amounts though it is clear that they are liable to great fluctuation.

			Bales (400 lb. weight nett).	Price per pound of seed cotton.
1929-30	...	...	34,500	1.2d.-1.6d.
1930-31	...	...	14,000	.5d.-.8d.
1931-32	...	...	5,000	.6d.-.8d.
1932-33	...	...	22,000	.9d.-.8d.
1933-34	...	...	23,000	1.0d.-1.1d.
1934-35	...	...	50,000	1.1d.-1.2d.

In the current season (1935-36) more cotton has been planted than ever before, the weather has been more favourable than usual, and the buying price is a little higher than last year. It is anticipated, therefore, that the record export of 1934-35 will be surpassed.

121. Cotton must have been an important crop in the Provinces of Oyo and Ilorin long before there was any export to Europe, for in those provinces there had always been considerable hand-spinning, weaving and dyeing industries. The local demand is, however, limited. For although the hand-woven cloth has maintained its place in the consumers' favour because of its durability, it is dearer than imported cloth. Any increase in production of raw cotton therefore depends upon export to Europe; and from the beginning of the present century considerable effort has been steadily devoted by Government to the fostering of this export trade. The native cotton, which is indigenous to the district, is barely good enough to be acceptable to the European market; so that in years when the price of cotton on the world's market is low, the price that can be paid locally for native cotton is so small that it is not worth growing. For many years repeated efforts were made to find a superior cotton which could be grown with success in spite of the many pests and diseases which are encouraged by the humid climate. These efforts led only to repeated failures until an improved cotton was bred by selection from a native variety, which was not only superior in commercial quality, but also in its resistance to diseases. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent years. The amount consumed locally varies greatly from year to year according to the price offered for export and it is impossible to estimate the gross annual production.

## COTTON EXPORTED FROM SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Season.	Total native cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.	Improved Ishan cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.
1928-29 ...	6,500	1½d.-1¾d.	900	2½d.-2¾d.
1929-30 ...	3,500	1½d.-¾d.	6,000	1½d.-¾d.
1930-31 ...	300	¾d.-¾d.	4,000	¾d.-¾d.
1931-32 ...	—	—	1,300	¾d.-¾d.
1932-33 ...	—	—	800	¾d.-¾d.
1933-34 ...	118	¾d.	2,884	1½d.
1934-35 ...	150	¾d.	5,208	¾d.

A further increase is anticipated in 1935-36.

122. *Benniseed*.—There is a small and slowly growing export of sesame seed ("benniseed") chiefly in the Benue Province. The quality of this crop in Nigeria used to be seriously vitiated by heavy adulteration with inferior species. Pure seed has been given by the exporting firms in exchange for adulterated seed—the firms bearing the difference in the value—to secure the practical elimination of the inferior species. The production of this crop was greatly handicapped by the exceedingly laborious nature of the native method of handling the crop when preparing it for thrashing. Care is necessary owing to the peculiar readiness with which the seed is shed; but the Agricultural Department was able to demonstrate that benniseed could be dried in stooks of sheaves, just as cereals are in Europe, without loss of seed. The process has been extensively adopted in recent years by native growers, as has also the more intensive rotation of crops demonstrated by the department. The adoption of these two practices recently has led to a rapid increase in the export of benniseed and consequently of the prosperity of the Benue Province.

123. *Ginger*.—A new industry was also started in 1928-29 by the Agricultural Department in the export of ginger. This trade is confined to certain very primitive pagan tribes in the southern part of the Zaria Province and some adjacent parts of neighbouring provinces. The assistance rendered by the Agricultural Department includes distributing good "seed-ginger", demonstrating the correct (and rather difficult) method of preparation, and grading the produce offered for sale. As a result the quality of Nigerian ginger compares well with standard Jamaican ginger; and there is a steady improvement. The quantities exported so far have been as follows:—

1930-31	...	...	16 tons.
1931-32	...	...	40 "
1932-33	...	...	53 "
1933-34	...	...	86 "
1934-35	...	...	221 "

There is every prospect of continued increase.

124. *Export of Fruit.*—Efforts are being made to develop an export of fruit from the Southern Provinces. At present the only fruit produced in sufficient quantity for even commercial trial shipments is the seedling green orange. Some 400 cases of these were exported from the western provinces of Southern Nigeria in 1934 and 1,000 cases in 1935. The fruits are artificially yellowed by the exporters and all the fruit, before and after packing, has to be inspected and passed by an agricultural officer. It is too early to predict the eventual result of this attempt, but at present there seems a prospect of success chiefly because fruit is available in October and November when oranges are scarce in Europe. There also seems to be a possibility of exporting grape fruit from Nigeria; farmers this year started planting budded grape fruit trees of the “export” variety (“Marsh Seedless”) and it seems that they will buy and plant them as fast as the Agricultural Department is able to produce them. No export will be possible for a few years until these trees begin to fruit, but again, so far as can be judged at this stage, there is at least a hope of eventual success. It is realised that by the time the grape fruit trees now being planted come into bearing the European market for such fruit may be “glutted” but, on the other hand, citrus trees in Nigeria bear heavily and the native of this country would find production profitable at a price which planters elsewhere would consider very low. Success, if it is to be achieved, will depend upon very strict inspection and control of production and export by Government. At present most of the work on citrus is being carried on in the south-western part of the country, but its importance to Nigeria is greatly increased by the fact that citrus is one of the comparatively few economic trees which will grow on the very poor soil of the eastern provinces. Experiments have also been carried out for two or three years, with a view to producing pineapples of the superior desert variety (smooth cayenne) suitable for export. The problem is very far from being an easy one to solve, for we are attempting to do in the field, as a farm crop, what in the Azores is only done in glass houses. It is not yet possible to say whether these experiments will prove successful.

125. *Rice Production.*—Experiments have been made by the local Native Administration and the Agricultural Department for two years now in rice growing in the tidal mangrove swamps near Warri. Good crops have been obtained, a few native farmers have made rice farms under the instruction of the Agricultural Department, and there seems to be every reason to anticipate a rapid expansion of this profitable new industry.

126. *Tobacco Production.*—In conjunction with the British American Tobacco Company the Agricultural Department has arranged for a number of farmers both in the Northern and

Southern Provinces to grow and cure superior tobacco. The sole objective, for the present at all events, is to find a new market for a very cheap cigarette among those who are too poor to be able to buy imported cigarettes. The work is still at a strictly experimental stage as the experiment has only been in progress for two seasons and the new cigarette has only recently been put on the market.

127. *The Kola Crop* is one of considerable local importance in West Africa. The nuts are borne on a tree, roughly comparable to a cocoa tree, and are chewed all over West Africa as a luxury. A few years ago the nuts consumed in Nigeria were all imported from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. Kola planting was, however, advocated and stimulated by the Agricultural Department in the south-western part of Nigeria some years ago, and now, so far as can be ascertained, the local production supplies more than half the Nigerian demand. Recently kola planting has extended to the central and eastern provinces of southern Nigeria and although the area planted there is as yet small, there is every reason to believe that it will eventually become very considerable, for this is one of the few crops that seems to thrive even on the very poor soil that covers the major part of those provinces. The Railway run a special express goods train from Lagos to Kano each week for this traffic alone.

128. *Food Crops.*—The harvests of food crops in Southern Nigeria are remarkably constant. Farmers naturally note that the crops in some years are better than in others, but the extent of the fluctuations is quite insignificant as compared with those which occur in most parts of the world. The prices of foodstuffs fluctuate a good deal and may be doubled or halved within three years. In Northern Nigeria an abnormally poor rainfall causes a poor harvest perhaps once in seven or eight years and, still more occasionally, the occurrence of two such seasons in succession leads to a real shortage of food or a partial famine. Food is cheap at present.

129. The Agricultural Department is working to increase both the area of crops grown and the yield per acre of all crops in the Northern Provinces, including foodstuffs, cotton and groundnuts, through the introduction of ploughing with cattle and the making of farm-yard manure. This system is known as 'mixed farming'. A family with a pair of cattle and a plough can cultivate four or five times the area of crops that they can cultivate by hand. At the same time, owing to the fact that a very little manure greatly increases the yield of crops in that part of the country, the man who uses farm-yard manure gets very much heavier yields per acre than the man who digs his soil by hand and, keeping no cattle, has no manure. The new mixed farmer usually increases his three acre farm to about six acres

in his second year, then to about nine, and twelve in the next two years respectively, so that it takes him three or four years to increase his farm to its new maximum, and still longer to acquire or rear all the stock the farm can carry. Eventually, however, his returns are very many times greater than those of the ordinary farmer—the stock alone, which he can feed almost entirely on the bye-products of his farm, give more than the gross annual return from the hand-worked farm. Extension work was started in 1928, with three farmers near the Agricultural Station at Samaru, Zaria and the figures given below show the progress of the movement in recent years. Practically all these farmers have been enabled to start mixed farming by receiving advances of about £5 per head from their Native Administration to cover the cost of bullocks and implements. The bullocks are all bought and trained, and the farmers trained by the Agricultural Department. The advances are repayable with interest over a short period of years:—

Year.				Total number of farmers at end of year.
1931	...	...	...	44
1932	...	...	...	112
1933	...	...	...	173
1934	...	...	...	286
1935	...	...	...	692

130. Little damage has been done to crops by locusts since 1931 and, as the seasons have been otherwise favourable for grain crops, food is now extremely cheap. The number of locusts has on the whole become less each year, and there seems reason to hope that the end of the infestation may be approaching.

### Forestry.

131. Mahogany and Obeche (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*), continue to be the chief timbers exported although the continental market for Obeche has fallen off considerably. There has been an increase in the exploitation of the newer species, e.g., Sapelewood, Agba (*Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum*), Ebony, Opepe (*Sarcocephalus diderrichii*), Idigbo (*Terminalia ivorensis*), *Mansonia*, *Distemonanthus* and *Berlinia*, which were seldom exploited from timber areas a few years ago. Prices for the well known Nigerian export timbers have remained very firm and there has been a rise in the average price per species owing to restrictions in the quantities and the improved quality of the logs resulting from improved methods of preparation.

132. There has also been a marked development in the local sawn timber trade both as regards supplies for local use and for export. In the few sawmills that are available, overtime work

is being done to meet the demands from local and home markets. The large privately-owned sawmill at Sapele has now been completed and should be operating to its full capacity in 1936. The local native and northern markets for sawmill timber are very slow in developing to any extent owing to high cost of transport in Nigeria.

133. The majority of the accessible and exploitable Forest Reserves have now been enumerated and it is hoped that during 1936 this will be followed by the exploitation of an increased range of timbers. The preparatory steps are also being taken to follow up this more intensive commercial exploitation by regeneration of species of value on a large scale.

134. Forest reservation again made slow progress but several proposals have been adopted for the reservation of areas in provinces in which sufficient reserves have not been constituted to permit of the release of the remainder of the province from the Forestry Ordinance. As a result of the assumption of Forestry administration by the Benin Native Administration—under the direction of two officers seconded from the Forestry Department—Native Administrations in other provinces have also started to participate in Forestry administration: it is not anticipated, however, that there are many divisions in which Forestry administration can be financially self-supporting. The increased interest taken by the Native Administrations in Forestry should increase the prospects of reservation, protection and improvement of such forest areas as are available, and do something to prevent uncontrolled shifting cultivation and wanton destruction of trees.

135. Investigation of new timbers still continues and local and home tests are being carried out to discover possible uses for them. Other activities in the Utilisation section have been the development of a method of producing mangrove extract for tanning purposes.

136. The Government exploitation commenced in the Mamu Reserve, in connection with silvicultural experiments, has developed into an industry which is supplying to the Nigerian Railway an average of 200 pit sawn sleepers per month. An exploitation scheme in Benin division to make use of less valuable economic trees from land to be converted into farms was commenced in May and has already developed, under Native Administration management, into a scheme which supplies the Native Administration and some of the local requirements in timber from the Native Administration depot: the scheme is run in conjunction with a furniture making industry.



137. In the Northern Provinces increased attention has been focussed on the question of desiccation and erosion and a proposal to form an Anglo-French Commission to tour the desiccated areas adjacent to the northern frontier is under consideration.

138. Minor forest products such as piassava fibre, copal, gums, beeswax and shea nuts continue to be developed but have not responded so readily as timber to the general rise in prices.

### **Livestock.**

139. It is not possible to estimate accurately the livestock population of Nigeria though the amount of Jangali tax collected gives some indications. It is a tax on cattle and consequently with the inevitable evasions cannot represent the total livestock population, the estimated figures showed in 1935 that there were in the Northern Provinces 2,679,737 cattle, 1,600,136 sheep, 4,902,795 goats, 184,287 horses, 494,311 donkeys, fourteen mules, 2,045 camels, 49,432 swine, and thirty-five ostriches.

140. There has been considerable improvement in the price level of livestock and their products during the latter half of the year. This applies particularly to cattle and first class hides, many of the latter being sold at an increase of 30% on their 1934 price. The trade in cattle from the north to the southern markets has also shown renewed activity recently and accounts for almost one half of the cattle which are sold in Northern Nigeria for slaughter. This is illustrated by the fact that the number of cattle slaughtered in the north was 245,947 whilst those crossing Jebba bridge on foot for slaughter in Ilorin and further south was approximately 80,000. In addition many cattle enter south-eastern Nigeria in the region of Makurdi.

141. In past years the uncontrolled movement of trade cattle, particularly those coming from neighbouring French Territory, has been the chief cause of outbreaks of epidemic disease among the herds of Nigeria, but an Order made in December, 1934, by certain of the Native Authorities of the Northern Provinces to prevent the unrestricted movement of cattle across the International boundary has done much to eliminate this source of infection. Under the Order all trade cattle must be inspected either at an Inspection Station or at a Control Post. The former have been established on the main trade cattle routes near the International boundary and deal with cattle entering Nigeria from French Territory. The Control Posts form a chain along the main cattle routes throughout Northern Nigeria. All trade cattle, both Nigerian and French, must be inspected at all the Control Posts

which lie on the particular route that they are following. Diseased animals are not permitted to proceed on their journey, while those that are healthy, but susceptible, are given prophylactic treatment against rinderpest, and in many cases, against pleuro-pneumonia. During 1935, the number of cattle, mainly of French origin, which passed through various Inspection Stations, was approximately 160,000.

142. *Disease Control.*—On the whole, the situation with regard to the control of disease has been satisfactory. For the most part, the outbreaks of rinderpest that have occurred have been easily suppressed. This is entirely due to the high percentage of artificially immunised animals that occur among the cattle population. Pleuro-pneumonia, blackquarter, anthrax, piroplasmosis and trypanosomiasis have caused losses in minor degree. During the year, approximately 300,000 cattle were immunised against rinderpest, 450,000 against blackquarter, 85,000 against pleuro-pneumonia, and 15,000 against anthrax. In addition, fifty were treated for piroplasmosis, and 17,000 for trypanosomiasis.

143. During the year an antirabic vaccine for use in dogs became available from the Veterinary Laboratory and has been used more especially among dogs owned by Europeans in townships where the disease has occurred. It is hoped by its extensive application as a prophylactic inoculation to limit the number of outbreaks which are yearly becoming more frequent in Northern Nigeria. Since May, when the vaccine was first issued, some 1,410 dogs have been inoculated.

144. *Improvement of Livestock.*—Now that the cattle owners need not fear the loss of their entire herds owing to outbreaks of disease, they are turning their attention more and more to the improvement of their herds by selective breeding. The facilities offered by the Veterinary Department for the castration of their scrub bulls is much appreciated. During 1935, 1,500 such animals were dealt with. Further evidence of livestock improvement by selective breeding is to be found in Sokoto Province where the local breed of goat known as the red Sokoto goat, long famed for the high quality of its skin, was in danger of total extinction through promiscuous breeding with other types. Now, under the supervision of the Veterinary Department the breed is being re-established by the castration of the inferior types and the issue by the Native Administration of red male goats true to type. Since the inauguration of the scheme in February some 20,000 goats have been castrated in Sokoto Province alone. A beginning has been made with the same scheme of improvement in other provinces.

145. *Hides and Skins*.—The export trade in hides and skins, especially goat skins, is considerable and is a source of considerable wealth to native stock owners and traders. During 1934, hides and skins to the value of £715,479 were exported. The scheme, adopted several years ago, for the improvement of hides and skins in the Northern Provinces, is now well established and has proved a valuable asset to the country. The same scheme has now been adopted in many of the larger markets in the Southern Provinces where the butchers are beginning to realise that it is to their own advantage to have well prepared hides and skins.

146. *Clarified Butter-fat. (Ghee)*.—Having demonstrated that the manufacture of Ghee in Nigeria is an economic proposition, the Veterinary Department has now given up the work and it has been taken over by a commercial firm. This firm, which has set up two small factories, one near Jos and one in Kano, is believed to have exported, during 1935, 400 tons of ghee and butter.

147. *Animal Clinics*.—The Veterinary clinics, established in various townships in Northern Nigeria, continue to do most excellent work particularly among the native-owned pack animals. The Orders for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals, made by the Native Authorities of the Northern Provinces under the Native Authority Ordinance, which came into force during the year, have thrown a great amount of work on the clinics. It is gratifying to be able to record that the Orders have done much to encourage owners to take a more sympathetic attitude toward the sufferings of their animals.

148. *Veterinary School*.—The first batch of pupils who underwent training at the Kano Veterinary School are now working for the Department either doing inoculations in the field or in charge of Inspection Stations, Control Posts or Animal Clinics. The course of training has proved invaluable and, in time, some of the best of these men should be capable of performing their duties without requiring much European supervision. Up to the present, forty-four pupils have completed this Veterinary training.

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## CHAPTER VII.

### COMMERCE.

149. The year under review has shown a decided upward trend and the optimistic view expressed last year has been justified. Prices of produce advanced in January and maintained a fairly high figure during the year.

150. The total value of the external trade of Nigeria (excluding specie) during the year was as follows:—

	£
Import ... ..	7,735,622
Export ... ..	11,601,233
Total ...	<u>£19,336,855</u>

an increase of £5,099,375 on the trade of the previous year. The value of imports shows an increase of £2,371,942 and that of exports an increase of £2,727,433. The value of transit trade (*i.e.*, goods passing through the inland waters and by rail through Nigeria to and from French Territory) was £383,234 compared with £172,518 on the previous year an increase of £210,716 on the previous year.

151. The value of specie imported in 1935 was £495,485 an increase of £424,111 on the previous year; £434,932 was the value of specie exported this year as against £1,204,426 the previous year; a decrease of £769,494.

152. Commercial imports (*i.e.*, excluding specie and Government imports) were valued at £7,353,759 an increase of over 45% compared with the previous year, while commercial exports at £11,585,931 show an increase of over 30% compared with the previous year.

153. The United Kingdom (excluding specie) accounted for 53.09% of the total trade compared with 50.34% in the previous year, showing an increase of 2.75%, imports at 59.81% showing an increase of 1.8% and exports at 48.61% showing an increase of 2.83%; the United States of America with 8.15% of the trade a decrease of .21% and Germany with 11.62% an increase of 2.27%. With the exception of the Colonies in British West Africa, only India has appreciable import trade.

154. The import trade with the various countries was mainly as follows:—

Cigarettes, Hundreds.	1934.	1935.	Increase + Decrease -
United Kingdom ... ..	2,222,946	3,391,177	+ 1,168,231
Holland... ..	31	176	+ 145
Germany ... ..	1,472	1,944	+ 472
Other Countries ... ..	40,080	2,876	- 37,204
Total ... ..	<u>2,264,529</u>	<u>3,396,173</u>	<u>+ 1,131,644</u>
Leaf Tobacco, Lbs.			
United Kingdom ... ..	63,411	47,512	- 15,899
U. S. America ... ..	2,210,991	3,069,260	+ 858,269
Other Countries ... ..	4,195	6,113	+ 1,918
Total ... ..	<u>2,278,597</u>	<u>3,122,885</u>	<u>+ 844,288</u>

Gin, Imperial Gallons.		1934.	1935.	Increase + Decrease -
United Kingdom ...	...	17,461	23,202	+ 5,741
Holland ...	...	41,405	54,052	+ 12,647
Germany ...	...	459	127	- 332
Other Countries ...	...	5	...	- 5
Total ...	...	<u>59,330</u>	<u>77,381</u>	<u>+ 18,051</u>
Salt (Other than table), Cwts.				
United Kingdom ...	...	822,226	882,774	+ 60,548
Germany ...	...	23,068	60,582	+ 37,514
Other Countries ...	...	74,126	35,156	- 38,970
Total ...	...	<u>919,420</u>	<u>978,512</u>	<u>+ 59,092</u>
Motor Spirits, Imperial Gallons.				
United Kingdom ...	...	1,782	427	- 1,355
U. S. America ...	...	2,105,556	1,864,357	- 241,199
Germany ...	...	7,451	19,269	+ 11,818
Other Countries ...	...	2,363,923	3,977,669	+ 1,613,746
Total ...	...	<u>4,478,712</u>	<u>5,861,722</u>	<u>+ 1,383,010</u>
Cotton Piece Goods, Value.		£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	...	789,881	1,986,206	+ 1,196,325
Italy ...	...	10,839	104,069	+ 93,230
Germany ...	...	15,366	73,694	+ 58,328
Holland ...	...	26,196	72,983	+ 46,787
France ...	...	1,450	3,019	+ 1,569
Russia ...	...	83,464	38,473	- 44,991
Japan ...	...	292,332	35,692	- 256,640
Other Countries ...	...	83,028	208,855	+ 125,827
Total ...	...	<u>1,302,556</u>	<u>2,522,991</u>	<u>+ 1,220,435</u>
Kola Nuts, Value.		£	£	£
Gold Coast ...	...	179	5,657	+ 5,478
Sierra Leone ...	...	2,263	1,030	- 1,233
Other Countries ...	...	168	381	+ 213
Total ...	...	<u>2,610</u>	<u>7,068</u>	<u>+ 4,458</u>
Kerosene (Oil illuminating), I. Galls.				
U. S. America ...	...	1,098,515	1,134,732	+ 36,217
United Kingdom ...	...	2,458	1,252	- 1,206
Other Countries ...	...	1,379,416	1,335,740	- 43,676
Total ...	...	<u>2,480,389</u>	<u>2,471,724</u>	<u>- 8,665</u>

155. Cigarettes and Tobacco both showed large increases, the former by over a million hundreds and the latter by over three quarters of a million pounds weight. In fact, all the chief commodities show increases except kerosene where a decrease of 8,665 gallons is recorded. The figures for ex-bond kerosene are not available, but it is probable that the actual consumption gallonage will indicate an improvement over 1934.

156. The following comparative statement shows the general position with regard to trade for each of the last six years:—

Commercial and Government.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (exclusive of Specie)	12,616,941	6,510,515	7,194,732	6,339,892	5,363,680	7,735,622
Exports (exclusive of Specie)	15,028,624	8,771,713	9,476,762	8,727,090	8,873,800	11,601,233
Total ...	27,645,565	15,282,228	16,671,494	15,066,982	14,237,480	19,336,855
Imports of Specie ..	83,096	233,684	48,411	305,376	71,374	495,485
Exports of Specie ...	145,691	1,872,806	152,182	340,053	1,204,426	434,932
Total ...	228,787	2,106,490	200,593	645,429	1,275,800	930,417
Grand Total ...	27,874,352	17,388,718	16,872,087	15,712,411	15,513,280	20,267,272

1930 to 1934 figures are final 1935 figures do not include Parcels by parcel post. Subject to revision

157. No new markets have been found for Nigerian products though substantial increases are shown in the export of palm oil to Canada and South Africa. Canada absorbed 12,000 tons and South Africa 1,150 tons. Poland's purchases of palm kernels is steady at 8,136 tons but Denmark's receipts fell from 10,600 to 5,780. Denmark also took 6,000 tons less groundnuts in 1935 than in the previous year.

158. The bulk of the export trade is also limited to a few main articles; returns showing principal exports for the past four years are appended :—

## PALM OIL.

Countries of destination.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	46,365	605,006	63,820	697,180	72,169	558,592	82,375	983,715
Germany	8,426	109,934	9,686	122,509	4,125	40,909	4,212	54,830
U. S. America	25,058	326,930	23,592	243,087	6,334	51,287	22,440	235,284
Holland	7,187	93,767	5,130	55,153	2,502	23,328	1,604	21,863
France	3,827	49,929	452	5,454	1,500	9,834	237	1,918
Italy	24,879	324,396	21,080	214,073	20,513	160,823	17,904	187,118
Other Countries	318	4,148	4,936	46,965	5,630	40,627	13,869	171,432
Total	116,060	1,514,310	128,696	1,394,431	112,773	885,400	142,641	1,656,160

## PALM KERNELS.

United Kingdom	133,687	1,161,062	102,316	759,554	139,596	758,259	140,291	1,001,368
Germany	115,242	1,001,461	104,585	749,040	77,900	434,002	105,739	758,054
U. S. America	8,183	73,781	6,338	48,170	2,542	15,744	6,499	47,646
Holland	34,592	303,000	30,017	220,444	45,314	254,576	43,797	315,190
France	2,346	21,048	451	3,496	...	...	...	...
Italy	631	5,638	1,027	6,662	...	...	1,101	8,395
Denmark	6,615	60,585	8,486	62,500	10,624	56,183	5,780	44,046
Other Countries	7,765	69,389	6,725	48,656	13,471	71,882	9,534	70,305
Total	309,061	2,695,964	259,945	1,898,522	289,447	1,590,646	312,741	2,245,004

## COTTON LINT.

Countries of destination.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
United Kingdom ...	21,941	47,408	83,747	183,739	101,103	257,734	151,371	408,610
Germany ...	1,658	3,581	4,139	8,877	...	...	50,704	130,340
France ...	219	474	...	...	...	...	2,007	4,902
Other Countries ...	...	...	178	373	15,941	39,608	12,856	36,073
Total ...	23,818	51,463	88,064	192,989	117,044	297,342	216,938	579,925

## TIN ORE.

Countries of destination.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	5,567	579,504	5,216	658,598	7,528	1,243,722	8,947	1,456,752



## GROUNDNUTS.

Countries of destination.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	19,732	196,541	23,517	244,565	32,588	254,612	43,462	468,551
Germany	17,362	172,934	28,288	279,804	24,665	184,710	21,908	252,507
Holland	5,753	57,298	15,512	142,977	16,166	129,211	23,470	268,749
France	132,307	1,317,875	115,065	1,170,497	124,132	920,675	75,692	894,675
Italy	7,449	74,197	15,503	161,978	25,738	199,421	6,593	65,181
Other Countries	5,520	54,986	6,721	64,548	21,537	171,638	12,869	142,927
Total	188,123	1,873,831	204,606	2,064,369	244,886	1,860,267	183,994	2,092,590

## Cocoa.

Countries of destination.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	14,654	301,742	17,819	353,337	17,054	288,880	25,783	479,742
Germany	17,267	335,239	13,836	257,018	13,926	234,594	11,775	207,303
U.S. America	16,888	347,440	12,080	216,595	26,646	431,997	28,351	520,106
Holland	21,047	432,988	16,109	301,884	18,556	308,653	19,956	348,786
France	61	1,244	...	...	...	...	16	216
Other Countries	1,108	22,798	893	14,793	1,800	26,312	1,661	27,673
Total	71,035	1,461,451	60,737	1,143,627	77,982	1,290,436	88,142	1,583,826

159. The export figures recorded above are remarkable in that four of the products show record tonnages. Palm oil at 142,641 tons shows an increase of 6,840 tons over 1930, the previous record year. Palm kernels show an increase of 23,294 tons over 1934 and cocoa 10,160 tons over the highest figure previously recorded. The figure for cotton lint is 37,623 cwt. higher than that for 1926. It is probable that the decrease shown in groundnuts is the result of a greater area of land being planted under cotton.

160. Local produce prices per ton are shown in the following table. A new column has been added showing the average prices ruling during 1934 for comparison with previous years. The figures show clearly the marked improvement which has taken place during 1935:—

**WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES OF STAPLE PRODUCTS (LAGOS & KANO).**

	Average for the year 1934.		Average for the year 1935.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
LAGOS.																												
Palm Kernels per ton	3	12 10	6	7 2	5	16 8	6	7 11	5	18 6	6	0 5	6	9 8	6	2 11	5	2 7	5	8 7	5	15 7	7	8 2	7	13 3	8	1 4
Palm Oil (Semi) per ton	3	2 9	8	4 2	7	0 5	9	1 8	9	8 2	6	14 0	8	5 10	7	8 0	6	16 1	7	16 8	8	4 7	9	12 7	8	12 6	9	9 1
Palm Oil (Soft) per ton	4	19 1	10	11 3	9	2 0	11	12 5	12	9 0	9	16 11	10	15 8	9	18 2	8	6 8	9	16 8	10	4 7	11	19 6	10	19 4	11	14 1
Cocoa (Grade I) per ton	14	19 11	16	15 3	17	9 4	17	9 1	16	13 2	16	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1 2	16	19 10	16	16 1	17	8 8
Cocoa (Grade II) per ton	14	3 9	16	3 11	16	14 4	16	14 1	16	1 11	15	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11 2	16	9 10	16	6 1	16	18 8
Cocoa (Grade III) per ton	13	1 2	15	15 2	16	4 2	16	4 1	15	11 11	15	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	16 6	16	4 10	16	1 1	16	13 8
KANO.																												
Groundnuts per ton	2	14 4	7	14 11	7	13 2	8	17 0	7	19 2	8	2 6	8	17 2	8	13 0	8	2 6	7	6 0	6	11 9	7	2 9	6	10 4	7	4 1

161. In the hides and skins trade, the exports under cattle hides and goatskins show an increase of 2,373,118 lb. over 1934 figures; the decrease in the export of sheepskins was 135,456 lb.

The following are detailed figures for the past four years:—

## CATTLE HIDES—TANNED AND UNTANNED.

Countries of destination.	1932.			1933.			1934.			1935.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
	lb.	£		lb.	£		lb.	£		lb.	£	
United Kingdom	2,020,334	58,926		2,886,609	58,976		2,027,143	45,326		2,583,800	56,586	
Germany	112,236	3,274		311,620	7,180		171,327	4,204		421,873	10,507	
Holland	...	...		13,904	348		33,297	870		152,333	3,798	
U. S. America	...	...		19,002	950		...	...		...	...	
France	2,947,266	86,150		2,543,239	60,861		2,799,440	70,543		2,948,752	66,724	
Other Countries	998,570	27,776		1,852,080	45,464		2,706,812	68,118		3,433,691	83,962	
Total	6,018,406	176,126		7,626,454	173,879		7,738,019	189,061		9,540,449	221,577	

## SHEEPSKINS—TANNED AND UNTANNED.

United Kingdom	174,819	14,103	171,639	7,513	370,272	22,827	423,531	26,261
Germany	20,065	1,505	...	...	211	11	195	14
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. S. America	718,805	53,910	1,236,386	67,963	1,313,787	83,729	1,105,065	69,917
France	1,045	157	2,203	146	4,413	276	3,550	171
Other Countries	45,167	6,406	20,222	1,901	19,291	2,036	40,177	913
Total	959,901	76,081	1,430,510	77,623	1,707,974	108,879	1,572,518	97,276

## GOATSKINS—TANNED AND UNTANNED.

United Kingdom	...	1,262,763	118,424	1,420,442	87,416	1,403,771	114,040	1,991,688	166,581
Germany	...	47,901	4,198	246,558	12,006	140,989	7,049	32,963	2,976
Holland	...	27,472	2,527	41,640	2,100	9,142	565	7,392	570
U. S. America	...	1,966,113	215,686	1,931,412	168,136	2,464,281	249,150	2,350,149	211,154
France	...	195,288	19,177	577,006	54,711	254,749	21,168	510,548	44,373
Other Countries	...	105,810	13,404	152,614	14,145	208,965	25,629	216,845	27,183
Total	...	3,605,347	378,416	4,369,672	338,514	4,541,897	417,601	5,112,585	452,837

162. *Shipping*.—Regular mail, passenger and cargo services were maintained throughout the year between the United Kingdom and Nigerian ports, and also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, run the main mail and passenger services, but many other firms run regular services amongst them being the American Barber West Africa Line, John Holt & Company (Liverpool), Limited, United Africa Company, Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Linie, Fraissinet Fabre Line, Roma Societe di Navigazione Libera Triestina. Messrs. Elder Dempsters mailboats sailings continue fortnightly, the vessels proceeding alternatively to Port Harcourt and Calabar. The period of the journey from Lagos to England is fifteen days. The number of vessels which entered and cleared at the various ports has increased this year.

Year.	ENTERED.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1931 ... ..	407	783,708	452	868,364	859	1,652,072
1932 ... ..	365	721,859	376	694,925	741	1,416,784
1933 ... ..	368	722,168	411	747,135	779	1,469,303
1934 ... ..	388	795,549	527	930,219	915	1,725,768
1935 ... ..	453	975,452	594	1,027,440	1,047	2,002,892

Year.	CLEARED.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1931 ... ..	413	791,352	448	863,028	861	1,654,380
1932 ... ..	372	733,077	380	708,614	752	1,441,691
1933 ... ..	362	721,481	417	759,643	779	1,481,124
1934 ... ..	381	781,389	534	946,372	915	1,727,761
1935 ... ..	450	970,747	600	1,043,645	1,050	2,014,392

163. The total number and tonnage of ships entering and clearing and the tonnage of cargo inwards and outwards show increases; the highest on record during the past five years.

Year.	TONNAGE OF CARGO.					
	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1931 ... ..	251,754	74,233	325,987	402,177	275,390	677,567
1932 ... ..	251,066	68,212	319,278	478,754	324,847	803,601
1933 ... ..	232,838	65,212	298,050	458,405	329,222	787,627
1934 ... ..	248,648	69,439	318,087	518,355	425,111	943,466
1935 ... ..	312,964	87,590	400,554	606,014	373,263	979,277

## CHAPTER VIII.

### WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

164. The vast bulk of the population do not work for wages being cultivators farming their own ground, traders or craftsmen working for themselves and their own profit. Even the craftsmen, except in the larger cities, have their own farms which provide them with their main foodstuffs, the sums which they earn from their occupations being largely devoted to the purchase of utensils, clothes, a few additional foodstuffs which they cannot as a rule grow themselves, and to the payment of their taxes.

165. For these reasons it is difficult to make any exact calculations as to the cost of living of a husbandman, tradesman or craftsman. The cost of foodstuffs is noticeably less in the North than in the South and in the western Southern Provinces than in the eastern. The improvement in economic conditions generally has led to a slight increase in the prices of native foodstuffs. The staple articles of food for paid labourers and other wage-earning classes are, in the South, yams, cassava, maize, beans, palm oil, and greens with pepper, dried fish and occasional small quantities of meat. In the North the chief articles are millets, guinea-corn, cassava, beans, groundnut oil, and pepper; the quantity of meat consumed is greater while that of fish is less.

166. It is impossible to give any useful figure for the cost of foodstuffs, as food is not sold by weight, but by arbitrary measures or by number. Food production and sale is not properly organised; farmers and fishermen do little more than send their surplus from

their home requirements into market, with the inevitable result that supplies and prices vary somewhat from day to day and from market to market. Butchers in Lagos are required by law to use scales, but in practice their customers know nothing of weight and prefer to buy meat by the piece.

167. In the Southern Provinces the improvement in the price of produce for export has been reflected by a general revival of interest in production and there is a tendency, which is particularly noticeable in the Calabar Province, on the part of men of varying degrees of education, who have hitherto sought nothing but clerical employment, to engage once more in agriculture.

### Unskilled Labour.

168. *Wages.*—Unskilled labour may be divided roughly into three classes:—

- (a) **Agricultural labour employed by local farmers in the villages.**
- (b) **Casual labour hired by the day for portorage, etc.**
- (c) **Regular labour paid at daily or monthly rates for work on roads, plantations, trading beaches, etc.**

169. Class (a) is distinguished by the fact that the wage is usually paid partly in kind, food for the midday meal being supplied by the employer. With the improvement in trade the wages of this class of labour rose and in the Onitsha Province increased during the year from 1d.-2d. to 2d.-4d. In most other districts the average wage was rather higher. This class does not, of course, consist of professional labourers except in so far as the people of Nigeria are by nature professional farmers. All such labourers may be assumed to have homes and farms of their own and to offer themselves for employment in their neighbours' farms only in their spare time. The same applies to labourers employed locally for building and thatching houses and for harvesting palm produce. The general level of wages for labour of this class has shown little change during the year.

170. Class (b) is to be found both in the towns and in the outlying villages and the average wage, which varies between 3d. and 7d. for ordinary casual labour, shows an improvement on last year, while carriers are engaged at rates varying from  $\frac{3}{4}$ d.-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a mile.

171. The daily wages paid to class (c) vary from 4d. to 10d., the highest wages being paid on timber concessions in the Benin Province.

In the Northern Provinces wages paid to unskilled labour vary as a rule from fourpence to eightpence a day. In places labour is readily obtainable at threepence a day or even less.

Mines labour in the gold fields is usually paid at 1s. 6d. per dwt. of gold won, but in some cases as little as 1s. 3d. and in others something over the standard rate has been paid.

172. *Cost of Living.*—The cost of living for these classes depends on the situation of each individual. The general cost of living has risen slightly during the year, but a labourer who is in a position to grow his own foodstuffs can still live very cheaply. In most areas the average man lives on 2d.-4d. a day. Married men have little if any increased expenditure since the average woman in the Southern Provinces is self-supporting.

173. In Lagos wages fell considerably during the three years prior to 1935 and have not yet shown any marked increase. Until lately the standard labourer's wage has been a shilling per day, but retrenchment and lack of employment has made labour at eightpence per day available, if the employer provides free housing, and ninepence if the labourer has to house himself. Casual labourers if unmarried or apart from their wives usually live in communities, four or more of them sharing a living room at a cost to each of from a shilling to two shillings per month. A large number of men sharing a dilapidated house and its yard will pay the rent by contributing each as little as sixpence a month. There is no such thing as lodgings in the English sense of the word. The landlord lets an empty tenement at from two to ten shillings per month and the number of his tenants does not concern him. They provide what little furniture they require and their own food, which they either cook themselves or buy already prepared from street vendors. Married labourers often live in single rooms at an average monthly rental of from two to four shillings. In the majority of cases the wives of wage-earners and of those on low salaries are petty traders and their profits are sufficient to pay for their own food and that of their children.

174. The effect of the trade depression was more acutely felt in Lagos, where there is a considerable wage-earning population, than in the agricultural areas of the hinterland where the people are for the most part peasant proprietors. In Lagos there is still a large body of unemployed of the clerk, artisan and labourer classes, and at first sight it is difficult to understand how they exist, there being no system of organised poor relief. Their subsistence depends entirely on the goodwill of their relations and friends who are in good employment. The price of local foodstuffs is now so low that it is said that a man can subsist on three half-pence a day, and that, if there is hardship, there is no absolute destitution.

### Salaried Classes.

175. In the Southern Provinces the amount of skilled labour available has increased in some areas during the year, and has resulted in a small decrease in the minimum rate of wages, which has fallen to 10d. a day in the Owerri Province. The maximum rate remains about 4s. a day.

In the Northern Provinces skilled artisans receive wages varying from 2s. to 3s. 6d. Their standard of living is proportionately higher and their diet includes a certain amount of imported food. The average cost of living for a bachelor may be assessed at a shilling and twopence a day and for a married man at two shillings and fourpence.

176. The majority of the educated classes is engaged in clerical occupations, but the supply exceeds the demand in some areas and beginners are willing to accept a salary of 15s.-£1 a month, from which rate salaries range up to £300 a year and over for those in the highest positions. The average salary may be assessed at £72 a year or four shillings a day in the Protectorate. In Lagos where the supply far exceeds the demand a fair average is probably £4 a month. Such a man is usually married and if he is a stranger rents a dwelling, usually a room or a small house with a corrugated iron roof and bamboo or mud walls. It appears that in many cases enquired into in Lagos, where rents compared with other parts of Nigeria are still high, one-sixth part of the income of such persons is expended on rent, taking into account what is received by subletting, if the wage earner has rented a fair-sized tenement.

177. The relation of rent to remuneration depends largely on the standard of living of the wage earner. It may be very low and it may be fairly high. These classes rely largely on imported food-stuffs and the increased duties have raised the cost of these luxuries. It was found possible on 1st April to abolish the temporary levy, which had been in force since May, 1933, on the salaries of all persons employed by the Government except those receiving £50 or less per annum. Few of the Native Administrations have, however, found it possible yet to increase their expenditure on salaries.

### Europeans.

178. The cost of living for Europeans varies considerably from £250-£500 for a single man. It has been increased by the additional customs duties on imported foodstuffs introduced in 1934, which are still in force. As previously mentioned the temporary levy on official salaries was removed on 1st April.



## CHAPTER IX.

## EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

## Education.

179. Since 1929 there has been a single department of education for Nigeria, with a head office at Lagos and regional offices at Kaduna and Enugu for detailed administration in the Northern and Southern Provinces.

180. In order to maintain a unified system in which the Education Department, Native Administrations and Missions may work in close association, two Boards of Education have been appointed for the Northern and Southern Provinces respectively, and sit periodically to discuss questions of policy and details of local organisation.

181. It was found possible, with a return to rather more prosperous conditions, to restore the cut which had been made in the budget item of grants to Missions. It would, however, be necessary to increase this item considerably, if allowance were to be made for the number of trained teachers who, coming out of the Mission Training Colleges year by year, replace untrained teachers in aided schools.

182. During the year, as has been the case recently, the main object has been to preserve unimpaired the essential structure of the educational system. There are two especially important ideals in educational policy in a young Colony. The first is to spread a sound education as widely as possible among the masses, in order to produce, in course of time, a literate population, able to participate intelligently in the economic, social and political development of the country. The second ideal is to train up, as soon as may be, a body of men and women who can perform some of the tasks in Government work and private enterprise for which, at the first impact of western civilisation, it is necessary to import Europeans. As regards the first ideal, a limit has, for the time being, been set by financial necessity to the expansion of education among the masses. As regards the second ideal, while the number of schools or classes in schools which provided education of a type comparable to that of junior secondary schools in England is reduced, the output is still ample to provide for all possible demands for employees of this standard of education.

183. The Higher College at Yaba is gradually developing. There are now Medical Assistants, Engineers and Masters at work in the country, having completed their period of training. Students of the Agricultural Course, now in their third year, are having their practical training at the Agricultural School at Ibadan, a Commercial Class will be started in January, and a class of Surveyors and of Mechanical Engineers is contemplated.

184. Plans for the erection of a College at Kaduna, which will take the place of the Katsina College, are now well advanced, and it is hoped to have the new building completed in a year. Katsina College, which was originally a Training College for teachers, now combines with that function the preliminary training for Engineering and Agricultural Assistants.

185. The Elementary Training Centres at Katsina and Bauchi in the Northern Provinces, and at Ibadan, Uyo, Warri and Kake (Cameroons) in the Southern Provinces, staff elementary schools in various parts of the country.

186. The Government Middle Schools at Ibadan and Umuahia are, with King's College, providing most of the candidates for the Higher College at Yaba, though it is hoped that corresponding Mission schools will supply more candidates for the entrance test in the near future.

187. Girls' education continues to thrive. A Lady Superintendent visits at least once a year all the girls' schools in the Southern Provinces. The effect on girls' education of the Superintendent's work has been very noticeable. Not only does she inspect, examine, advise and help the schools in divers ways, but she represents their interests on examination boards and educational committees.

188. Queen's College, Lagos, suffered considerably during the course of the year from shortage of staff, as for financial reasons the vacancy for one of the two Assistant Mistresses was left unfilled. The College is becoming increasingly popular in spite of the temporary staffing difficulties and only a fraction of those who apply for admittance can be taken.

A considerable proportion of the boarders are Ibo girls from east of the Niger.

189. Girls' schools among the Muhammedan population in the Northern Provinces have been in existence at Kano and Katsina since 1930 and two were opened during 1934 at Sokoto and Birnin Kebbi.

From the start these schools have been a success and since they have been opened, girls also attend with the boys at some of the elementary day schools. The next step will be a training institution for teachers.

190. The total number of schools in the Northern Provinces was 407 with an enrolment of 19,310. In addition there were 37,154 Koran Classes with 208,280 pupils and a number of catechist classes organised by Missions. In the Southern Provinces the schools totalled 3,127 with an enrolment of 188,818.

### Welfare Institutions.

191. The people of Nigeria have not advanced to that stage of civilisation where it has become necessary for the state to make provision for its destitute members. The family or clan is still a very vital force and its members look after and support one another, in sickness, old age or any other misfortune. For the same reason no provision is required for orphans, all such being considered as part of the family of either their mother or father according to whether the tribe is matrilineal or patrilineal and, in the latter case, whether or not the husband has paid the bride price. In the comparatively few cases where the relatives of such unfortunates cannot be traced provision for their maintenance is made by the Native Administrations or by Government. Thus the Benin Native Administration maintains a settlement for destitute persons of both sexes. The inmates, who are mainly persons who are physically infirm, at present number 14 and receive a monthly subsistence allowance of five shillings. A proposal for a similar institution by the Ekiti Native Administration in the Ondo Province is under consideration. A number of Native Administrations make provision for assisting lepers. Details of the organisations to deal with leprosy are given in Chapter IV.

192. In addition to the family there are other indigenous forms of association particularly in the heavily populated provinces of the south-east, such as the "company" or "age grade", and "title" societies, which perform the functions of provident societies, saving clubs and the like, assisting members to bury their deceased relatives and providing members who have been disowned by their families with proper funerals. Many of these associations also assist members who find themselves in financial difficulties, advancing them money with which to pay their debts or court fines, and in some cases going as far as hiring lawyers to defend them in court proceedings. There are also more specialised forms of association such as the "egbe" of the Oyo Province which are organised by members of each trade (*e.g.*, smiths, potters, weavers and leather workers). In their main characteristics these correspond with the European trade guilds, and their object is mutual benefit. Again in most parts of the Southern Provinces "slate" clubs (*Esusu*) are common, the system being for each member to pay into the club a fixed part of his monthly wage, the total sum thus contributed being paid to each member in turn.

193. In the case of young men who find their way to the larger cities in search of employment, if they can find there no relatives or fellow countrymen with whom they can reside, they attach themselves to a prominent citizen or local chief, dwelling in his compound and entering into a relationship with him similar in many ways to that of patron and client.

194. A great many of the educated and literate Africans of the Southern Provinces are members of Nigerian branches of various friendly societies of the United Kingdom such as Freemasons, Oddfellows, Rechabites and Foresters.

195. Political and mutual aid societies are growing in number throughout the Southern Provinces. They fall into two main classes. Within the tribal areas they are societies of young men who meet together for the public discussion of social and political matters with a view to bringing their views to the notice of the Native Authorities and the Government. In the large towns they are usually tribal groups of which the members are men whose occupations compel them to live away from their homes. Their principal objects are to afford help to their members when in difficulty, to put their views on local matters before the local authorities, and to watch and discuss affairs in their own towns occasionally making representations to the authorities there. The expressed opinions of many of these societies are of considerable value as showing the trend of feeling in the younger and more literate generation.

196. The ancient forms of recreation of the people, wrestling, and playing which includes mumming, dancing, singing and drumming show no signs of losing their popular appeal. Indeed it has been found necessary in all large townships to regulate the latter form of amusement by the issue of drumming licences. In the Afikpo Division inter-village wrestling matches are regularly held and arouse the greatest enthusiasm.

197. As regards the Northern Provinces it may be said that each one of the many scores of tribes has its own guild or organisation for the purpose of providing amusement and of encouraging music, art and even drama. Wherever a considerable standard of achievement has been attained these interests are closely controlled by guilds which are often conducted on traditional and exclusive lines. Such organisations vary enormously in range, influence and attainment. Some tribes seem to specialise in music—as the Tiv and Gwari; others, like the Nupe, excel in arts and crafts, while a large proportion are in such a primitive state of development that it is difficult at present to appreciate the significance of their aesthetic achievement. Continuous study both by anthropological and administrative officers is resulting in the compilation of much information on this subject. Similar organisations for the more literate and generally immigrant population of the Northern Provinces are few and are inclined to enjoy a spasmodic existence. Most clubs that have been formed are almost exclusively social in character, but at Minna, Ilorin and at Bida in the Niger Province literary clubs have been inaugurated.

198. At the same time the African takes readily to English games which he learns at school and continues when he has left whenever possible. Association football and cricket are the most popular: tennis is growing rapidly in popularity but the cost of materials is high in comparison with the wealth of the players. There are African sports clubs in all the large townships and in many Government stations. Athletics are encouraged by the presentation of shields which are competed for by the various schools in a given area. In the Northern Provinces Cricket Clubs composed of European and African members have played Inter-Provincial matches. Lack of suitable sports grounds and money alone are a hindrance to even greater numbers of the rising generation taking an active part in organised games of every kind. Polo is played by Africans at several places in the Northern Provinces and the Katsina team composed entirely of Africans beat every side in Nigeria during the year under review.

199. Encouragement is given in the pursuit of more intellectual recreation by the formation in the various educational centres of Old Boys' and Old Girls' Societies amongst pupils who have left school. In addition to holding regular meetings and giving concerts these societies are sometimes useful in finding employment for their members. Apart from the instruction given in the schools there are many societies formed by the educated inhabitants of the larger towns of the Southern Provinces with the object of promoting social intercourse, literature, and sometimes music. In Lagos these societies are usually formed by members of the many Nigerian or Non-Nigerian African tribes settled in it, or by members of the many religious denominations in the town. In Ibadan a large institution of this nature was founded in 1931, consisting of a Reading and Social Club under the Presidency of the Bale of Ibadan. The club gives musical and dramatic performances. Ibadan also possesses a small public pleasure garden which was opened in 1933 for the recreation of educated Africans and an attempt is being made to establish a public library. At Ijebu Ode the Native Administration has maintained a Library and Reading Room since 1928. At Abeokuta a Native Administration reading room has been opened in the Centenary Hall. In Benin a dramatic society has been formed under the patronage of the Oba. The Kano Native Administration maintains a good library with books of reference and periodicals and also an Emirate Plantation: the educated classes are becoming interested in flower growing as they have been in the Southern Provinces for many years.

200. In Lagos a suitable building for musical and dramatic performances exists in the Glover Hall which is controlled by Trustees and performances open to the public are given from time to time by African and European amateurs. The Tom Jones Memorial Trustees provide an excellent public reading room and

library, and also a meeting hall for debates and lectures. The grant of £1,600 by the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation has made possible the formation of a lending library in Lagos which was opened in September, 1932, and has proved very successful. Sub-libraries have been formed at Abeokuta, Burutu, Enugu, and elsewhere.

201. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movement is well represented in the Southern Provinces, and troops of the former have recently been formed in Zaria, Minna, Kaduna, Kano and Jos. At the end of 1935 there were eighteen Guide companies, four Ranger companies and four Brownie packs. The three troops of Boy Scouts, who at Ijebu Ode in 1934, saved from lynching by the infuriated crowd the man who attempted to murder the Awujale, have each received a certificate of merit. The figures for the Boy Scouts Association are as follows:—

		1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.
Troops, Scouts ...	...	111	113	91	80
Packs, Wolf Cubs ...	...	19	20	15	17
Crews, Rover Scouts ...	...	12	8	7	6
<hr/>					
Scouts ...	...	3,197	2,838	2,443	2,167
Wolf Cubs ...	...	408	348	204	192
Rover Scouts ...	...	182	142	135	102
Scouters ...	...	219	197	178	156
Cubmasters ...	...	18	14	14	14
Rover Scout Leaders ...	...	9	12	6	5
Commissioners ...	...	35	20	11	13

202. The Salvation Army maintains a Boys' Industrial Home at Yaba near Lagos which accommodates fifty boys and which has shown the most satisfactory results during the past few years. The boys trained therein are juvenile offenders committed to the Home under mandate for varying periods until they reach the age of eighteen. Under an arrangement with the Government fixed sum of £1,000 a year is given to the Salvation Army for the upkeep of the Home. Among the trades taught are carpentry, tailoring, bricklaying, french polishing and painting and practical experience is gained by carrying out repairs and alterations to the buildings. Boys taught trades receive a set of tools on discharge and a large number, with whom the Superintendent keeps in touch after discharge, are doing well. Farming and vegetable gardening are carried out in the grounds of the Home and recreation has been provided by games and the formation of a drum and fife band. A Government Medical Officer attends to the health of the boys who are often in very bad physical condition when admitted to the Home. The improvement in the boys, both mental and physical, after a few months is most noticeable.

## CHAPTER X.

## COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

203. *General*.—The Communications Board has lapsed. A scheme for the co-ordination of Railway, Port Working and Marine services under a central authority, with Port Advisory Boards for the Ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt, is at present under consideration.

**Marine.**

204. The activities of the Marine Department have increased very little during the year. Efforts have been made to maintain in a high state of efficiency all aids to shipping, which include the pilotage service, towage, lighthouses, buoys and beacons. Dredging has been carried out as usual on Lagos Bar and in the Harbour, and the transport services in connection with the carriage of coal from Port Harcourt to Lagos, and of mails between Lagos and Sapele have also been maintained. Reclamation at Apapa was re-commenced in September in connection with the construction of a new aviation landing ground, and at the end of the year 425,200 tons of spoil had been pumped ashore.

205. *Harbours*.—Navigable conditions at Lagos, Port Harcourt and Calabar harbours remain satisfactory. Constant dredging is necessary in Lagos Harbour for the maintenance of the entrance channel and the channels to the various berths.

206. Frequent surveys of Forcados Bar show that the channel is slowly deteriorating. The exposed position of the channel renders dredging impracticable without preliminary revetment work on a large scale and involving enormous expenditure.

Extensive shoaling which took place in the Cawthorne Channel Entrance caused much concern amongst the Shipping Community on account of the casualties to shipping and the necessary reduction in the draught of vessels using this route to Abonema, but a detailed survey made of Boler Creek, showed that vessels could proceed to Abonema by this route with a greater degree of safety, and at a deeper draught than the Cawthorne Channel Entrance would admit. Boler Creek was therefore opened to shipping in September, and Cawthorne Channel has been abandoned.

The Weather Channel over Akassa Bar shows a steady improvement. Vessels can now enter the port of Akassa under more favourable conditions and at a deeper draught than has hitherto been considered advisable.

**Lagos Harbour.**

207. Navigable conditions both inside and outside the entrance works have remained satisfactory though as usual constant dredging has been necessary to maintain the required depths.

208. Although the movements of the foreshore at one, three, five and ten miles on either side of the harbour entrance are not so marked as in previous years, the foreshores remain in an unstable state and more particularly is this the case immediately under the lee of the East Mole. The continual heavy surf in June and the rapid erosion of the beach at one particular place in the immediate vicinity of Victoria village made it appear possible that the sea might inundate the village during the year, but a certain amount of filling was successfully carried out in this area and any further danger thereby prevented.

209. The scheme for providing Lagos Island with adequate communication with the mainland by way of Iddo Island has been completed. The work of widening Denton Causeway and its road approaches has also been completed.

### Railway.

210. The Nigerian Railway has a total length of 1,905 miles of single track open line. Including sidings the total mileage amounts to 2,178 miles. It is divided into a Western and Eastern line. The former comprises a main line from Lagos (Iddo and Apapa Stations) to N'guru, a distance of 842 miles, and contains branch lines from Ifo to Idogo, Minna to Baro, Zaria to Kaura Namoda and a narrow gauge line from Zaria to Jos. The Eastern line commences at Port Harcourt, joining the Western line at Kaduna (569 miles) and connects with Jos by a branch line from Kafanchan (63 miles).

211. During the early part of the year drainage and improvements to banks and cuttings were carried out on the section of the track between Minna and Kaduna Junction, the relaying and re-alignment of which was completed in 1934. A comprehensive programme for the strengthening of bridges on the main line is being undertaken.

212. The Gross Earnings of the Railway for the financial year ended 31st March, 1935, were £2,007,674 or £139,502 in excess of the 1933-34 figure. The total expenditure during this period amounted to £1,038,758 with net receipts of £968,916. This amount was insufficient to cover interest charges of £1,046,226 and the balance of £77,310 was obtained from the General Revenue of the Colony. The ratio of working expenditure to gross receipts was 52.01% as against 57.59% in 1933-34.

213. The total number of passengers carried was 5,080,016 a decrease of 99,190 as compared with the previous year. Goods traffic amounted to 660,615 tons—an increase of 33,140 tons. These figures include minerals and livestock.



214. The estimated revenue for the calendar year 1935 is placed at £1,938,635, and the approximate expenditure, including operating costs and interest on capital, is expected to amount to £2,098,072.

215. During the year 191 stations and twenty-three halts were open for traffic. Two new halts named Inisa and Erin Ile have been built at miles 199½ and 210¼ respectively from Iddo.

216. From the 1st October, the Minna-Baro Branch Line was closed for passenger traffic; the conveyance of goods being restricted to specified days. This course was necessitated by the need for extensive culvert renewals and strengthening of bridges.

217. A serious washout occurred on this branch near Bakoji in July, 150 feet of bank being washed away. Traffic was interrupted from 23rd July to 4th August. In September another heavy washout near Enugu, on the Eastern Railway, resulted in a train being derailed. A bank twenty feet high was washed away for forty feet, traffic was held up for four days and it was necessary to build a deviation before it could be resumed.

218. To relieve the pressure on the booking offices caused by the heavy increase in third class passengers, Automatic Electric Ticket Printing Machines for the issue of platform, ½d. and 1d. third class tickets to suburban stations have been installed at Iddo, Ebute Metta and Ebute Metta Junction Stations.

219. Numerous concessions and variations of traffic rates were made, the more important being as follows:—

- (a) The haulage charges for movements within port areas were revised also the regulations and charges for the handling and storage of transshipment, overcarried, and unclaimed cargo.
- (b) Rates for conveyance of nickel and copper coins were considerably reduced, the same rate applying to both passenger and goods train services.
- (c) Monthly third class season tickets between Iddo and Agbado stations were introduced.
- (d) Various rates were reduced including the special rates for staple commodities such as cotton, palm oil and palm kernels.

220. In the workshops section of the Mechanical Department, the repair output was:—

- 130 Locomotives.
- 100 Coaching vehicles.
- 997 Goods vehicles.

In addition the conversion of one engine from an obsolete type was completed; five new third class coaches, fifty new cattle wagons, and eighty-three new covered wagons suitable for a load of 25 tons were put into service. The new third class coaches seat 114 persons and are equipped with roof ventilators; a water supply for drinking purposes is provided. The new cattle wagons are capable of holding an average of twenty-two head of cattle; they are equipped with roofs, as protection from the sun and collapsible canvas troughs for drinking water. Ventilation has also received careful attention. The bodies of the new covered goods wagons were built by African employees at Ebute Metta Workshops and are of Nigerian Timber throughout. The programme of modernising locomotive stock continued throughout the year. Two new boilers were completed and the building of three is in progress. Stock rebuilt and put into service during the year comprised:—

- 5 Third class coaches.
- 17 Goods brake vans.
- 36 Covered goods wagons, 20-ton capacity.

All timber used on these vehicles was of Nigerian origin. Further progress has been made in standardising component parts for covered goods wagons.

221. As regards the Running Section of the Mechanical Department, Improvement Classes for African engine-men continued throughout the year and are now held at Zaria, Minna and Enugu. A great deal of interest is displayed in these classes by African engine-men and it is hoped later to include Artisan staff.

222. Continued attention has been given to oil and coal consumption and, as a result of revised oil rations, it has been possible to obtain a considerable decrease in the oil consumption per 100 miles. Experiments have been carried out with firegrates and fireboxes with a view to improving combustion and reducing consumption of coal.

223. Close attention has been given to increasing the efficiency of Running Shed African staff, many of whom have not had the advantage of serving a regular workshop apprenticeship. Increased efficiency in this direction will result in improved condition of engines in traffic.

224. For the use of relief crews on extended engine runs between Enugu and Kaduna two caboose vans were put into service. Locomotives in the Eastern District are now operated entirely by African engine-men.

Orders placed in England during the year included—

- (a) 50 New cattle wagons.
- (b) 4 Garratt Locomotives.
- (c) 31 Covered goods wagons.

225. During the year under review, the motor service, maintained on the Zaria-Sokoto road, was successful. A special rate was introduced for groundnuts from points served by the N'Guru-Maiduguri experimental motor service, and approximately 1,000 tons were transported to railhead at N'Guru. It is anticipated that this traffic will increase next year. Six new diesel engined lorries of  $3/3\frac{1}{2}$ -tons capacity, with trailers of 3-tons capacity have been ordered for the Road Motor Services in the North.

### Roads and Bridges.

#### *Public Works Department.*

226. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 3,775 miles. Of this total 168 miles are bituminous surfaced, 3,273 are gravelled and 334 are earth roads. 180 miles of township roads are maintained. Continued research on bituminous surfacing and an analysis of natural available road materials have proved that suitable soil grading with and without bituminous proofing provides adequate road surfaces at a lower cost for construction that has hitherto been practicable.

227. Two obsolete timber bridges on the Enugu-Abakaliki roads have been replaced by standard steel spans.

228. There are two classes of roads in the Northern Provinces: the "all-season" road which, except for a few short lengths, has gravel surfaces and bridges capable of carrying two four-ton axle loads: and the "dry-season" road which is for the most part a rough cross country track with earth surfaces and temporary drifts or causeways at river and stream crossings and which can only be used between December and May. The Native Administrations maintain 2,192 and 11,203 miles of all-season and dry-season roads respectively. (There are also 1,013 miles of Public Works Department all-season road in addition). Connection with the Southern Provinces road system is made on the following routes Ilorin-Ogbomosho, Awtun-Ado-Ekiti and between Oturkpo and Obolo, Ankpa and N'sukka and Kabba and Ikole.

Work is also in progress on the establishment of all-season road communication with Yola *via* Biu and Garkidda and the construction of the Dindima Bridge over the Gongola on the direct road from Bauchi to Gombe.

229. There are approximately 5,943 miles of road maintained by the Native Administrations of the Southern Provinces. These are divided as follows:—

Tar roads ...	...	...	10 miles.
Gravel roads ...	...	...	1,879 ,,
Earth roads ...	...	...	4,054 ,,
			<hr/>
			5,943 ,,
			<hr/>

### Posts and Telegraphs.

230. *Mails*.—The fortnightly service of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, was supplemented on a few occasions during the year by additional sailings. Mails are also conveyed to Europe as opportunity occurs by the steamers of the Woermann Linie, Holland West African Line and Messrs. John Holts. The internal main mail routes are operated by means of railway, motor transport or marine services. Subsidiary branch services are maintained by motor, carrier or canoe transport to all the outlying Post Offices connected with the main mail routes.

231. *Telegraphs*.—The principal transmitting offices are Lagos, Kaduna and Enugu which are inter-connected providing alternate channels in case of either one of the main lines being interrupted.

There are 102 Post Offices opened for telegraph business. Quadruplex telegraph working for main line transmission has continued to be very satisfactory. Lagos traffic is transmitted direct to Kano a distance of over 700 miles, by means of a quadruplex repeater at Kaduna.

232. *Wireless*.—The wireless stations at Lagos, Badagry, Buea, Bamenda and Mamfe which provide internal telegraph communication have given satisfactory service throughout the year and have proved their reliability. The Lagos wireless station receives regularly the official press bulletins broadcast from Rugby.

233. *Wireless Broadcasting*.—Improvement in the transmission from European stations and also in the design of wireless sets has caused the number of privately owned sets to increase considerably and since 1st April of this year all such sets have been licensed. In Lagos where good reception is difficult a Radio Distribution Service by land line was inaugurated on the 2nd December. Inaugural speeches were made by the Secretary of State and the Governor; the reception was excellent and the speeches were received and distributed with great clearness to the four hundred subscribers whose loud-speakers had by that date been installed and to a large number of people in the Glover Memorial Hall where special arrangements had been made for a free broadcast to give the Lagos public some idea of the possibilities of this innovation. The service has over 400 subscribers and the numbers are increasing rapidly.

234. *Telephones*.—There are twenty-one Telephone Exchanges in operation, trunk telephone service being available between—

- (a) Lagos, Agege, Abeokuta and Ibadan.
- (b) Port Harcourt, Aba, Calabar and Itu (with call offices at Uyo, Ikot-Ekpene and Oron).

(c) Victoria, Buea and Tiko.

(d) Jos and Bukuru.

In order to popularise the telephone amongst African communities in areas where no telegraphic facilities exist, a start has been made by the installation of a telephone call office at Otta, nine miles from Agege. Other outlying places will be linked up as opportunity offers.

Following the introduction of reduced rates and penny calls in Lagos last year a reduction in the flat rate for residential telephones in the provinces has been introduced.

235. *Departmental Training Schools.*—In the Technical School for African Engineering Officers the most recently recruited group of probationer Inspectors have received their final theoretical training before going out to continue their training in semi-responsible positions. The results of external examinations taken by these officers are most encouraging. Other technical officers have also been given special courses of instructions in the school.

In the Telegraph School probationer Postal Clerks and Telegraphists are trained in all branches of Post Office Telegraph and Telephone manipulative work.

### Aviation.

236. Up to the middle of 1935, there appeared to be no demand for air facilities of any elaborate nature: the landing grounds at Lagos, Ilorin, Minna, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Bauchi, Yola and Maiduguri were of an emergency character only, and ample notice had to be given by aviators who wished to use them. In anticipation, however, of a regular air service by Imperial Airways from England *via* Khartoum to Lagos and the Gold Coast, work has started on landing grounds at Maiduguri, Kano, Kaduna, Minna, Oshogbo and Lagos to bring them up to modern requirements as runway landing grounds. Reclamation work was also in progress at Apapa at the end of the year, with the object of providing facilities for this purpose. A committee has recently been appointed, consisting of the Heads of interested Departments to co-ordinate matters in connection with the development of aviation. The Director of Marine is the Registrar of Aircraft for Nigeria.

237. Four Royal Air Force aircraft, on a flight from Aden to Bathurst, landed at Maiduguri, Bauchi, Katsina, Sokoto, and Azare on their way to Bathurst, and at Sokoto, Katsina and Maiduguri on their homeward trip. Kano landing ground was also used on one or two occasions by civil flyers.

## CHAPTER XI.

## BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

238. *Banking*.—The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have, respectively, eighteen and nine branches established at stations throughout Nigeria and the latter bank has a branch in the Cameroons territory under British Mandate.

239. *Post Office Savings Bank*.—There are facilities for the transaction of Post Office Savings Bank business at seventy Post Offices. During the year the number of depositors has increased by 20% and the total of the amount deposited by 28.9%.

240. *Currency*.—The following coins and notes are current in Nigeria :—

- (a) British gold, silver and bronze coins.
- (b) West African Currency Board silver and “ alloy ” coins of the following denominations :—  
2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d.
- (c) West African Currency Board nickel bronze coins of the following denominations :—  
1d.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and one-tenth pence.
- (d) West African Currency Board notes in denominations of £1 and 10s. There are also small numbers of £5, 2s. and 1s. notes remaining in circulation which are in process of withdrawal.

West African Silver coin to the value of £83,300 was withdrawn from circulation during the year 1934-35 and was shipped to the United Kingdom for the purpose of being melted down.

241. Owing to Inter-Colonial movements in coin and currency notes it is not possible to estimate the amounts which are in circulation in Nigeria, but for the British West African Dependencies, collectively, the following totals are recorded :—

	30th June, 1933.	30th June, 1934.	30th June, 1935.
	£	£	£
West African Silver Coin ... ..	1,543,736	1,432,650	1,348,318
“ “ Alloy Coin ... ..	6,716,944	5,374,078	7,276,567
“ “ Nickel Bronze Coin ... ..	606,193	624,628	653,065
“ “ Currency Notes ... ..	795,140	697,024	717,295

## CHAPTER XII.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

242. *Public Works Department. General.*—Local responsibility for development and maintenance under Native Administrations is encouraged; in addition to their own work, many Native Administrations works organisations now undertake all maintenance on behalf of Government in their respective areas. Throughout the Southern and Northern Provinces technical assistance to Native Administrations is provided for by the secondment of Engineers and Inspectors or by Departmental officers where there is no seconded staff.

243. A large sawmill for the conversion of local timber from the log is maintained at Ijora (near Lagos). Its operation continues to play an important part in the development of the internal and export timber trade.

244. Further attention has been given to the many problems which surround the question of damage to buildings by termites. Two bungalows which had been damaged in this manner have been almost completely reconstructed and anti-termite measures have been adopted for their preservation. Other bungalows are being similarly treated. Ninety-four specimens of termites, collected from various parts of Nigeria, have been forwarded to the Natural History Museum (British Museum), London, for classification. The existence of nineteen different kinds of termites (one of which is non-subterranean) has been established. A close study is being made of the fourteen varieties which are of proved economic importance and it is hoped that a means will be found for effectively combating this pest.

245. The Department maintains classes for training technical probationers in Lagos and Kaduna; the work in class is supplemented by periods of practical work under Divisional officers. An Engineer officer is attached to Yaba Higher College for the training of special students destined for the technical services. The services of technical probationers have been largely utilised on road surveys and investigations into engineering projects.

246. *Waterworks.*—Existing supplies were normally maintained. The improvements being carried out to the supplies at Abeokuta, Calabar and Benin are almost completed. A new supply has been completed at Ife and work on the Okene supply has begun. Approval has been obtained to begin work on a small supply at Ilorin. Investigations of water supplies for Ibadan, Iwo, Ede, Ogbomosho, Zaria, Katsina and Jos were continued. At Otta and several places in Ijebu Province trial bore holes will shortly be put down.

247. *Electricity Undertakings.*—The Electrical branch of the Department manages and operates the electricity undertakings in Lagos, Port Harcourt, Kaduna and Enugu. The units generated by the four undertakings in 1935 amounted to 9,506,144, an increase of 619,410 units over the previous year. The revenue from the sale of current, hire of apparatus and fans was £107,693, an increase of £6,439. There is a hiring scheme for cookers, refrigerators, water heaters and fans. An assisted wiring scheme operates at three of the undertakings.

The construction of the Abeokuta Electricity Scheme was completed during the year and is now managed and operated by the branch on behalf of the Egba Native Administration. The branch took over the management and operation of the Kano undertaking in April.

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## CHAPTER XIII.

### JUSTICE AND POLICE.

248. For the purpose of the administration of justice four Courts are established in Nigeria:—

- The Supreme Court.
- The High Court of the Protectorate.
- The Magistrates' Courts.
- The Native Courts.

Towards the end of 1933 various new Ordinances were enacted to reform the judicial organisation of the country. These came into operation on 1st April, 1934.

249. The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court and the proceedings therein, are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance. Its territorial jurisdiction is limited to the Colony and for certain classes of proceedings in the Protectorate. The personnel of the Court consists of a Chief Justice and judges. In addition the Governor appoints commissioners who exercise limited jurisdiction within the Colony. Criminal causes in the Supreme Court are generally tried on information, but trials before commissioners are conducted summarily.

250. The following statement shows the number of criminal cases brought before the Supreme Court during the twelve months from 1st November, 1934, to 31st October, 1935:—

Offences against the person	...	...	...	739
Offences against property	...	...	...	1,486
Offences against Currency	...	...	...	15
Offences against Public Order, Law and Morality	...	...	...	6,350
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	...	638
<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	<b>9,228</b>



251. The Provincial Court ceased to exist on the 31st of March, 1934, and was replaced by the Courts constituted by the Protectorate Courts Ordinance, No. 45 of 1933. As from April 1st, 1934, in accordance with this ordinance, justice has been administered in the Protectorate by the High Court of the Protectorate and the Magistrates' Courts and by the Native Courts established in accordance with Ordinance No. 44 of 1933. Probate, Admiralty and Divorce suits and cases arising under certain Ordinances are reserved for the Supreme Court.

The High Court and Magistrates' Courts are open to legal practitioners who were debarred from appearing in the Provincial Courts, while major powers have been placed in the hands of Judges and Assistant Judges and minor powers have been vested in Magistrates. The powers formerly enjoyed by Administrative Officers have, for the most part, been considerably curtailed, save in the more inaccessible areas.

At the same time the Native Court system has been linked with the other Protectorate Courts by the granting of the right of appeal, by virtue of which, except in a few cases which come solely within the purview of Native tribunals, there are avenues of appeal from the lowest Native Court to either the Governor or the West African Court of Appeal.

The following is a statement of cases heard before the Protectorate Courts during the twelve months from 1st November, 1934, to 31st October, 1935:—

Description	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Total.
Offences against the person ... ..	229	1,723	1,952
"    "    property ... ..	753	2,033	2,786
"    "    Currency ... ..	5	223	228
"    "    Public Order, Law and Morality ... ..	220	1,107	1,327
Miscellaneous offences ... ..	1,119	1,228	2,347
Total ... ..	2,326	6,314	8,640

252. The Native Courts Ordinance provides for the constitution of Native Courts. The Resident may by warrant, and subject to the approval of the Governor, establish Native Courts at convenient places within his province and their jurisdiction is defined by the warrant establishing them. The law administered by Native Courts is the local native law and custom but they are further authorised to administer certain Ordinances. All native tribunals are subject to control by the Administrative staff. There are avenues of appeal to the High Court of the Protectorate and to the Governor.

253. The whole of the Protectorate is covered by the jurisdiction of the Native Courts. The powers of these Courts vary according to the development of the place in which they are situated and the intellectual capacity of their members. There are thus four grades of Court whose powers vary from that of three months imprisonment to full powers including the death sentence, which is, however, subject to confirmation by the Governor. The following table shows the number of civil and criminal cases tried in the Native Courts for the year 1934 (figures for 1935 are not yet available).

Province.	Population.	No. of Native Courts.	No. of Criminal Cases.	No. of Civil Cases including Adultery.
Adamawa ... ..	657,976	49	3,883	6,358
Bauchi ... ..	984,757	51	1,920	15,340
Benue ... ..	986,525	87	4,373	9,307
Bornu ... ..	1,044,632	38	2,792	6,956
Ilorin ... ..	453,347	37	820	4,347
Kabba ... ..	463,531	40	2,293	3,998
Kano ... ..	2,374,253	36	9,432	40,155
Katsina ... ..	1,039,109	22	2,321	12,775
Niger ... ..	461,208	44	4,504	4,335
Plateau ... ..	540,836	58	2,694	8,400
Sokoto ... ..	1,869,160	57	6,305	20,099
Zaria ... ..	428,142	26	1,390	9,758
Total, Northern Provinces ...	11,303,476	545	42,727	141,828
Abeokuta ... ..	434,526	35	2,943	6,507
Benin ... ..	459,906	75	7,712	10,912
Calabar ... ..	900,285	84	9,132	24,907
Cameroons ... ..	382,501	48	2,180	5,163
Ijebu ... ..	305,408	22	2,368	2,138
Ogoja ... ..	726,233	148	6,472	5,058
Ondo ... ..	462,560	35	3,646	5,346
Onitsha ... ..	1,096,323	59	7,784	4,940
Owerri ... ..	1,616,072	104	24,210	17,567
Oyo ... ..	1,342,259	72	2,783	11,787
Warri ... ..	414,505	273	5,406	7,924
Total, Southern Provinces ...	8,140,578	955	74,636	102,249

**Payment of Fines.**

254. Ample time is always allowed for payment of fines. There is no provision for probation in the Native Courts except for juvenile offenders. The proportion of imprisonment to fines is shown in the following table for the year

				Sentences of fines.*	Sentences of imprisonment.†	Sentences of fine or imprisonment in default.‡	Total prosecutions.
<b>SUPREME COURT.</b>							
Colony	...	...	...	6,459	1,475	68	8,002
<b>PROTECTORATE COURTS.</b>							
Northern Provinces	...	...	...	934	812	267	2,013
Southern	..	...	...	7,094	6,095	297	13,486
Total	...	...	...	8,028	6,907	564	15,499
<b>NATIVE COURTS.</b>							
Northern Provinces	...	...	...	35,196	14,580	...	61,058
Southern	..	...	...	36,093	19,160	6,492	145,402
Total	...	...	...	71,289	33,740	6,492	206,460

\* For Supreme Court. Total of fines actually paid.

† .. Includes imprisonment instead of fine.

‡ .. Where person was imprisoned in default but eventually paid the fine less value of imprisonment. Figures not available for other courts.

255. For purposes of administration the Nigeria Police Force is divided into three areas:—the Colony in charge of a Commissioner of Police, the Northern Area in charge of an Assistant Inspector-General with Headquarters at Kaduna, and the Southern Area which is administered from the Inspector-General's headquarters in Lagos.

256. The main activities of the Nigeria police are confined to the Colony, the Southern Provinces (excluding Oyo, Abeokuta and Ijebu) and the townships in the Northern Provinces. Outside these areas police work is performed by Native Administration Forces in varying stages of development, the assistance of the Government police being sought as occasion demands. The

Native Administrations are taking great interest in police matters and during 1935 those of Kano, Sokoto and Ilorin in the Northern Provinces each paid for the services of an Assistant Commissioner who was lent for the purpose of organising and instructing the local Forces.

257. The chief problems confronting the police of Nigeria are the suppression of counterfeit coining and illicit distillation of spirits. Apart from these matters and a system of buying and selling of children which, fortunately, is not widespread, crime in Nigeria presents no very unusual features.

258. There has been a marked increase in the making and circulation of counterfeit coin, especially in the South-Eastern Provinces. The quality of spurious coin has improved to such an extent that at times local experts are unable to express an opinion as to whether particular coins are genuine or not. Numerous enquiries made with the intention of procuring the printing of forged West African currency notes have been addressed to printers in various parts of the world; legislation which makes such enquiries an offence has now been passed.

259. The illicit distillation of spirits is still very prevalent but it was not possible to detail an officer to conduct a special campaign against this evil until October. This officer is operating in the Owerri Province and arrangements have been made for another officer to start a similar campaign in the Calabar Province early in 1936. Illicit distillation is, however, so widespread that the salutary effect of these special campaigns is purely local.

260. From January to July, 1935, an officer conducted a campaign against slave dealing and child stealing in the Owerri Province. Reliable information has been very difficult to obtain as stolen children or slaves pass through many hands before they reach the ultimate purchasers. Cases involving twenty-seven children were dealt with, most of the children being returned to their parents. Twenty cases of slave dealing or child stealing, and cases arising directly from the traffic in children were brought before the courts. Fifteen convictions were obtained in which forty-five persons were involved. The campaign was restarted in October, and investigations are being continued.

261. The quantity of smuggled tobacco seized by the Preventive Services Police on the Eastern and Western Frontiers amounted to over 23,000 heads. This amount is a record and exceeds the total for 1934 by over one hundred per cent. Owing to the activities of smugglers beyond the former limits of the Preventive Services a police post was established at Wasimi on the Western Frontier and the northern section of the Eastern service was extended to Lip.

### Prisons.

262. There are two types of prisons in Nigeria:—

(a) Native Administration Prisons.

(b) Government Prisons.

#### *Native Administration Prisons.*

263. There is at least one Native Administration prison at each Native Administration Centre in the Northern Provinces, and such prisons are also maintained at the following stations in the Southern Provinces:—Abeokuta, Ijebu Ode, Oyo, Ibadan, Ilesha, Oshogbo, Okitipupa and Ife. These prisons accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Native Courts; they are controlled by the Native Administration concerned under the supervision of Government Administrative Staff.

264. The daily average of persons detained in them is about 4,110 (3,797 Northern Provinces, 313 Southern Provinces). Their sizes differ greatly, from the Kano Central Prison with over six hundred and fifty inmates to others where the daily average is below ten. They are constantly inspected by medical and administrative officers and the utmost attention is paid to the conditions under which the prisoners live and work. In the Northern Provinces in 1934 the death rate per 1,000 of the daily average was 16.33 as compared with 15.62 in 1931. In the Southern Provinces the health of the prisoners and discipline of the staff have been good.

#### *Government Prisons.*

265. These are organised as two departments, one for the Northern and one for the Southern Provinces and Colony.

The Prisons Department in the Northern Provinces is under the control of a Director of Prisons, this position being filled by the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, and has its own complement of European Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, African Warders and Clerical Staff. Three prisons are maintained in the Northern Provinces, one each at Kaduna, Lokoja and Jos with accommodation for 320, 222 and 102 prisoners respectively. They accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Protectorate Courts and in the Provincial and Supreme Courts prior to the inauguration of the Protectorate Courts. A certain number of prisoners undergoing sentences in the Native Administration Gaols are transferred, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces, to these Prisons. The buildings are of permanent construction and contain separate accommodation for female prisoners, infirmaries and a certain number of separate cells. The Lokoja Government Prison also includes a Government Lunatic Asylum. The health of the prisoners is good;

there have been eleven deaths (one being a case awaiting trial) for the eleven months ended 30th November, 1935, as compared with fourteen in 1934.

266. The Prison Department, Southern Provinces and Colony, is under the control of a Director of Prisons. Two types of prisons are maintained:—

- (a) Convict Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners including those with sentences of two years and over.
- (b) Provincial and Divisional Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners except convicts with sentences of two years and over.

Both types accommodate prisoners sentenced by the Supreme, Protectorate and Native Courts.

267. At the close of the year forty-six prisons were being maintained by Government in the Southern Provinces and Colony. Of this number five were Convict Prisons, eight Provincial Prisons and thirty-three Divisional Prisons. The Convict Prisons at Abeokuta, Calabar, Enugu, Lagos and Port Harcourt and the prisons at Warri, Sapele, Forcados, Benin City, Onitsha, Bua, Kumba and Bamenda are of permanent construction. The remainder which are situated in various Provincial and Divisional Headquarters are of semi-permanent or temporary construction. Convict Prisons are in charge of Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents of the Prison Department, the remainder being in charge of Administrative Officers acting as Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents.

268. The total prison population carried on the registers for the year 1934 was 38,259, made up as follows:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Under warrants of the Supreme Court ...	4,223	181
"    "    "    " Provincial Court	5,433	285
"    "    "    " Protectorate Court	7,424	334
"    "    "    " Native Courts ...	18,385	1,994

(Figures for 1935 are not yet available). The daily average number of prisoners locked up in 1934 was 7,031.54.

269. The general health of the prisoners is good. The diet scale is ample and with the exception of those suffering from some disease on admission, there are few prisoners who do not put on weight while serving a sentence.

270. There is a mark system in force both in the Northern Provinces and in the Southern Provinces and Colony whereby prisoners serving a sentence of two years or more may earn by good work and conduct a maximum remission of one-fourth of their sentence.

271. A system of classification has now been extended to all Government prisons whereby, as far as the facilities of each prison permit, habitual criminals, first offenders and adolescents are separated.

In the Northern Provinces the prisoners are divided for disciplinary measures into four divisions. On admission long sentenced prisoners are placed in the fourth division. After periods of three months, six months and nine months they are promoted to the third, second and first divisions respectively according to their conduct during the required period in the preceding division. Prisoners in the first and second divisions are granted, proportionately, certain minor privileges as an inducement to continue to be of good behaviour.

272. In the Southern Provinces instruction was continued in the following trades and the articles made by the convicts were up to the usual high standard:—

Tinsmithing.	Bricklaying.
Blacksmithing.	Printing.
Carpentry.	Basket making.
Tailoring.	Furniture making.
Boot and Shoe repairing.	Cloth weaving.
Brickmaking.	Mat-making.

273. In the Northern Provinces prison industries, which include tailoring, carpentry, boot and shoe repairing, basket making, mat weaving and chair making are maintained at Kaduna and Lokoja prisons more for instructional than commercial purposes. Cloth weaving, solely for prison use, was introduced in the Kaduna Convict Prison during the year under review and has proved an excellent innovation.

### Juvenile Prisoners.

274. There is no special provision made for this class of prisoner and very few are committed to prison by the Native, Protectorate or Supreme Courts. Juvenile offenders are either placed on probation or light corporal punishment is administered. They are even more rarely confined in the Native Administration or Divisional prisons. The Kano Native Administration, however, has instituted a Juvenile prison outside the city, where basket work and gardening are taught.

275. Legislation for the treatment of Juvenile Offenders was revised and enlarged by the passing of the Native Children (Custody and Reformation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, so that effect might be given to the recommendations of the Colonial Office 1930 Conference. An Industrial School for boys convicted of criminal offences was established at Enugu in the latter part of

1932 and on the 1st of January, 1933, accommodation was available for thirty boys. During 1933 two more brick buildings were erected and accommodation is now available for eighty boys. The buildings were erected by prison trained artisans with bricks manufactured in the Enugu prison brickfields. Commitment to the institution is by mandate. Treatment is in accordance with modern principles and the degree in which the treatment is applied to the individual varies according to his mental or physical capacity. At the end of the year there were twenty-six boys in the institution.

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## CHAPTER XIV.

### LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important enactments of 1935:—

#### Ordinances.

276. The Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1935 (No. 3 of 1935), was enacted as it was considered necessary, in view of the increase in and development of wireless telegraphy, to replace the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance (Chapter 45) by a more comprehensive measure.

The Ordinance provides that licences for radio distribution stations, telephone broadcasting stations, land stations and coast stations shall be granted by the Governor, who shall determine the terms and conditions of the licence, and that apparatus for wireless telegraphy not used for the purposes of such stations, as, for example, the ordinary receiving sets, shall be used in virtue of licences granted in accordance with regulations made under the Ordinance. The Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations with regard to the grant of such licences, and licences to deal in wireless telegraphy apparatus, the fees to be paid for licences and other matters.

277. The Protectorate Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935 (No. 7 of 1935). In order to obviate the necessity of appointing for the Protectorate a number of junior administrative officers as Magistrates with powers restricted to the issue of summonses, warrants and other process this Ordinance—

- (a) provides that all Administrative Officers of the Protectorate shall *ex-officio* be Justices of the Peace in the areas for which they are appointed and empowers the Governor to appoint other persons to be Justices of the Peace, and
- (b) confers upon all Justices of the Peace the limited powers specified in section 4, section 41A (3).



The Ordinance does not give Justices of the Peace any jurisdiction to try or to hold preliminary investigations in criminal causes or to try civil causes.

Section 6 supplies certain inadvertent omissions in that part of the Third Schedule to the principal Ordinance which relates to the Petitions of Right Ordinance (Chapter 8).

278. The Registration of Titles Ordinance, 1935 (No. 13 of 1935), provides for the registration of titles to land in any area in the Colony or the Southern Provinces (excluding the Cameroons under British Mandate).

279. The Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935 (No. 14 of 1935) increases the jurisdiction of Magistrates in the Colony to that of Magistrates in the Protectorate.

280. The Criminal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935 (No. 15 of 1935) provides that the punishment of whipping may be inflicted by a whip, the implement used to carry out a sentence of whipping imposed by a Moslem court, as well as by "a light rod, or cane, or birch", the implements at present prescribed by section 18 of the Criminal Code.

Supplies a statement of the law relating to the criminal liability of intoxicated persons more accurately representing the law in England at the present time than that contained in section 29 of the Criminal Code.

Inserts in the Code a provision similar to that contained in section 1 (1) of the English Infanticide Act, 1922 (12 and 13 Geo. 5, ch. 18), which is to the effect that a woman who causes the death of her newly-born child at a time when she has not fully recovered from the effect of giving birth to the child and when by reason thereof the balance of her mind is disturbed is not to be deemed to be guilty of murder but may be convicted of a felony, namely infanticide, and may be punished as if she had been guilty of the offence of manslaughter of the child.

281. The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935 (No. 16 of 1935) provides that where a pregnant woman is convicted of a capital offence the sentence to be passed on her is to be a sentence of imprisonment for life instead of a sentence of death.

The Ordinance also provides that a woman charged with the murder of her newly-born child may, if acquitted of murder, be convicted of the offence of concealment of birth or of infanticide, and if charged with infanticide may, if acquitted of that offence, be convicted of concealment of birth, provided in each case that the evidence warrants such a conviction.

282. The Cultivated Oil Palm Ordinance, 1935 (No. 17 of 1935) provides for the remission of the whole or a part of the export duty payable on palm oil produced from plantations or plots of planted oil palms which have been properly cultivated.

283. The Gold Trading Ordinance, 1935 (No. 18 of 1935) provides for the regulation of traffic in raw gold so as to prevent the selling and buying of gold stolen from persons engaged in mining.

284. The Goldsmiths Ordinance, 1935 (No. 21 of 1935). With a view to discouraging goldsmiths from unlawfully obtaining possession of raw gold (as defined in the Gold Trading Ordinance) this Ordinance requires Goldsmiths to obtain licences and to keep books and to produce such books and their stocks of gold for inspection. Neither the Gold Trading Ordinance, 1935 (No. 18 of 1935), nor the Goldsmiths Ordinance, 1935 (No. 21 of 1935) have yet been brought into force.

285. The Kola Tenancies Ordinance, 1935 (No. 25 of 1935) enables any kola tenancy in the township of Onitsha, or in any other part of the Protectorate to which the Ordinance may be applied by Order in Council, to be brought to an end at the instance of the grantor.

286. The Importation of Plants Regulation Ordinance, 1935 (No. 29 of 1935) enables the Governor in Council to make Regulations regarding the importation of plants with a view to the prevention of the introduction and spread of pests and diseases affecting vegetation, and for purposes connected therewith.

287. The Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1935 (No. 39 of 1935). The object of this Ordinance is to regularise the position of those producers' and marketing organisations which already exist in Nigeria and to facilitate the development of the co-operative movement and its extension to other fields of production.

### Subsidiary Legislation.

288. By Order in Council No. 36 of 1935 under the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934, the total quantity of regulated textiles manufactured in Japan which may be imported into Nigeria during 1936 is fixed at 2,455,000 square yards.

289. By Regulation No. 6 of 1935 provision has been made for computing the royalties payable on tin, lead, silver, gold and their ores, and on wolfram by which the value of these metals and their ores shall be deemed to be the value based on the actual London price of the metal or its equivalent.

290. Regulations No. 9 of 1935 make provision for the speedy withdrawal by a depositor in Lagos of a sum exceeding two but not exceeding ten pounds from the Post Office Savings Bank, Lagos.

291. Regulations No. 19 of 1935 make amended provision for the discipline and correction of prisoners in Government prisons.

292. By Regulations No. 20 of 1935 no oranges shall be exported from Nigeria for sale unless they are packed in a prescribed manner and have been examined by an Inspector.

293. Regulations No. 23 of 1935 make provision under section 16 of the Forced Labour Ordinance for the purposes of preventing the spread of sleeping sickness.

294. Regulations No. 24 of 1935 provide for the registration of oil palm plantations and palm oil societies, for the inspection of plantations and for the procedure to be carried out in order that a remission of export duty may be claimed under the Cultivated Oil Palm Ordinance, No. 17 of 1935.

295. Regulations No. 25 of 1935 make provision for the control of cotton marketing by the prescription of Market Areas and Buying Areas and for the licensing of cotton buyers.

296. Regulations No. 27 of 1935 make provision for the exchange of wireless signals between ships in certain creeks, rivers or channels for the purpose of giving information as to their positions and for facilitating their navigation.

297. Rule No. 2 of 1935 made under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1933, provides for the levying of money due to a judgment creditor by seizure and sale of the goods of the judgment debtor.

## CHAPTER XV.

### PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

298. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years, including that of the Nigerian Railway, are as follows:—

Year.	True Revenue.	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
	£	£	£
1930-31 ...	7,847,554	8,555,022	863,403
1931-32 ...	6,732,454	8,063,143	597,147
1932-33 ...	6,899,567	6,898,801	719,283
1933-34 ...	6,750,407	6,898,816	102,251
1934-35 ...	17,000,625	6,876,526	384,182

299. Revenue and Expenditure for the six months April to September, 1935, excluding the Nigerian Railway, amounted to £2,314,028 and £2,206,018, respectively. The expenditure actually charged to the 1927 and 1930 Loan Funds, during that period, is £1,103 and £31,044 respectively. The revised estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year 1935-36 exclusive of Railway figures other than the Railway net deficit, are £5,305,104 and £4,823,650 respectively.

300. *Debt.*—The Public Debt, at 30th September, 1935, amounted to £27,964,989 and the accumulated Sinking Funds to £5,408,471. This latter amount includes the two Supplementary Reserve (Sinking) Funds of £2,949,686 which are classified as “Appropriated Funds” in the Balance Sheet of Nigeria. Provision is made for the amortisation of all loans by annual contributions to Sinking Funds.

301. All Nigeria Loans rank as “Trustee” Securities and are quoted on the London Stock Exchange. They, together with the middle market prices quoted on the 31st of October, 1935, are as follows:—

<i>Amount Outstanding.</i>		<i>Description of Stock.</i>			<i>Quotation.</i>	
1. £6,363,226	Nigeria	6%	Inscribed Stock, 1949-79	...	...	127
2. £3,200,390	„	6%	„ „	1936-46	...	103
3. £5,700,000	„	4%	„ „	1963	...	111
4. £4,250,000	„	5%	„ „	1947-57	...	116
5. £4,263,373	„	5%	„ „	1950-60	...	117
6. £4,188,000	„	3%	„ „	1955	...	100

302. The annual charges for the service of the Public Debt, on account of interest and Sinking Fund, in the year 1934-35 amounted to £1,633,483 of which the Railway contributed £876,663, in respect of interest only.

303. *Assets.*—The Balance Sheet of Nigeria is published monthly in the *Nigeria Gazette* and from that of the 30th September, 1935, it may be seen that the excess of Assets over Liabilities at that date amounted to £2,490,584, which is £108,010 more than the surplus at the commencement of the financial year 1935-36. This difference represents the amount by which the expenditure of Nigeria exceeded the revenue (exclusive of the Railway) during the six months April to September, 1935. The net deficit of the Railway for the same period was £407,394.

304. Loan Funds, of which the unexpended balance amounted to £473,867 on the 30th of September, 1935, and surplus funds are invested in England, in “Trustee Securities”.

305. Some of the larger Assets which are appropriated to specific services and invested, are as follows:—

	£
Supplementary Reserve (Sinking) Fund No. 1 A/c	912,024
Supplementary Reserve (Sinking) Fund No. 2 A/c	2,037,662
Railway Renewals Fund ... ..	203,898
Marine Renewals Fund ... ..	52,914
Reserve for Stamp Duty on Stock Transfers ...	101,186
Electricity Renewals Fund ... ..	27,269

306. *Taxation.*—A graduated Income Tax, not exceeding one per cent, is levied on incomes (when not less than £30 per annum) of male persons in the Colony and of male non-natives throughout the Dependency. Natives and native-foreigners in the Protectorate and the Cameroons under British Mandate pay taxes in accordance with the various forms of assessment described in paragraphs 312-321. They are collected by the various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria and are then divided, in varying proportions, between Government and Native Administrations.

307. The actual revenue received by the Central Government from direct taxation in the financial year 1933-34 is as follows:—

	£
General Tax, Northern Provinces ...	447,397
Cattle Tax, Northern Provinces ...	79,914
General Tax, Southern Provinces ...	246,888
Cattle Tax, Southern Provinces ...	811
Income Tax, Colony ... ..	20,108
Income Tax, Protectorate ... ..	12,555
	<hr/>
	£807,673

308. *Customs Tariff (Summarised).*—The first schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance enumerates a list of articles under forty-five headings (exclusive of sub-divisions) on which import duties are imposed. The duties are 15% *ad valorem* on articles such as hardware, earthenware and glassware, cutlery, furniture, musical instruments, etc., and a specific rate on alcoholic liquor (beer and stout 2s. the imperial gallon, wines 6s. to 10s. the imperial gallon, gin 24s. 10d. to 28s. 9d., other spirits 30s. 10d. to 48s. 6d.), firearms 12s. 6d. each and ammunition 2s. 6d. and 5s. per hundred rounds; cement 3d. the 100 lb., salt 2s. 6d. the 100 lb., soap 4s. the 100 lb., sugar 2s. the 100 lb., tobacco unmanufactured 2s. the lb., manufactured 4s. the lb., cigars 8s. the hundred, cigarettes 2s. the hundred, provisions at varying rates, woven piece goods:—plain weave  $\frac{7}{8}$ d., fancy weave 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.,

etc.; all of which duties, with the exception of those payable on gin, rum and petrol, are subject to a surtax of 10% of the amount payable as from the 22nd of October, 1934.

309. There is an export duty on cocoa (£1 3s. 4d. the ton), palm kernel oil (£2 the ton), palm kernels (10s. 6d. the ton), palm oil (11s. 6d. the ton), tin (3s. 4d. the ton), fresh bananas (1½d. per count bunch) and dry bananas (2d. per 10 lb.).

310. *Excise and Stamp Duties.*—No excise duties have been levied in Nigeria prior to the enactment of the Tobacco and Cigarettes Excise Duties Ordinance, 1933.

The revenue derived from licences and stamp duties, in the year 1934-35, was as follows:—

	£
Licences, Game ... ..	487
„ Liquor ... ..	6,694
„ Motor vehicles and drivers ...	56,244
„ Guns, etc. ... ..	1,719
„ Miscellaneous ... ..	2,372
Stamp duties ... ..	8,468
	<hr/>
	£75,984
	<hr/>

311. *Native Administrations.*—The 122 Native Treasuries throughout Nigeria have their own Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, deriving their revenue principally from a proportion of direct taxes, which varies from 50% to 65% of the total collected. The totals of actual Revenue and Expenditure for 1934-35 of all the Native Treasuries together were £1,294,021 and £1,308,793 respectively (Northern Provinces £867,640 and £898,148; Southern Provinces £426,381 and £410,645). The total excess of Expenditure over Revenue (£14,772) is reflected in the total Reserve Funds of the Native Treasuries, which, at the beginning of the financial year 1934-35, stood at £1,891,616 and at the end, after certain adjustments had been made, stood at £1,876,446 (Northern Provinces £1,392,316; Southern Provinces £484,130); all of which figures are subject to audit.

### Northern Provinces.

312. The system of direct taxation is that of a “ graduated income tax ” which has taken the place of the various forms of taxation found operating in the country on its first occupation by the British. The assessment of this tax is undertaken by the Administrative staff and is one of their most important duties. The area of the land ordinarily cultivated by a village is first ascertained and the average market value of the produce from it together with the amount and value of special irrigation crops is

calculated. The village livestock is then counted and in consultation with the District and Village Headmen the assessing officer endeavours to arrive at an equitable assessment of the non-agricultural portion of the community, *i.e.*, the craftsmen and traders. When the total amount due from the agricultural and industrial groups of the village is decided, it is apportioned by the Village Head assisted by the Elders among the tax-paying adults, so that each man pays according to his income.

313. The tax is collected by the Village Headman, usually after harvest, and remitted to the District Headman who pays in the total to the central Native Treasury of the Emirate or other unit. Receipts are issued to the individual and the Village Headman is paid as salary a proportion of the tax collected by him. The incidence of the taxation varies very considerably with the conditions of different localities being in some areas less than 2s. and in others exceeding 12s. per adult tax-paying male.

314. The hardships suffered by the people as a result of the economic depression were relieved by reductions both in the general and cattle tax where proved necessary as well as by such concessions as the waiving of dispensary fees in certain areas and of immunisation fees in others. To meet a reduction in Revenue considerable economies were made by Native Administrations without, however, impairing essential services or even such medical and educational services as have been inaugurated in recent years.

### Southern Provinces.

315. There are three main forms of assessment of tax:—

- A.—Assessment of the average income of the adult male resulting in the imposition of a flat rate of tax.
- B.—A more detailed assessment of the incomes of classes of the community, *e.g.*, goldsmiths, and of individual members.
- C.—Assessment of a community in a lump sum.

316. The first form of assessment is common to almost every Native Administration area in the Southern Provinces. Inquiries are instituted into the average annual gross income of the peasant farmer, who is taken as the standard because he forms the bulk of the male adults of the Southern Provinces, and the rate of tax for the area is worked out on a basis of approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the average annual gross income. For example, if the average income were estimated at £12, the tax would be 6s. per adult male, and this flat rate, though it may appear to be a poll tax, is in reality a rudimentary form of income tax, inasmuch as a very large proportion of the community have an almost identical income. The number of adult males in the area to be assessed is then ascertained, and the flat rate of tax and the total sum required are communicated to the Village Council, and made widely public.

317. As regards B, assessment is carried to a point which enables the average annual incomes of typical members of various trades and professions to be ascertained, and special rates of tax are fixed accordingly for them, either inclusive of or additional to the flat rate referred to above. A graduated scale of income tax is also introduced for the wealthier members of these communities, notably salaried employees whose incomes are readily ascertainable. In certain areas, the system has been carried to its logical conclusion of a separate assessment of the income of each individual adult male in the community.

318. In the Ijebu and Abeokuta Provinces a tax is also imposed on women, but the combined rate of tax on adult males and females is much the same as that on adult males only in the neighbouring provinces.

319. As regards C, in certain areas of the Cameroons Province the system known as "lump sum assessment" was introduced with the consent of the people. The suitability of this form of taxation for more primitive peoples is open to question and for the present its extension to other areas is unlikely and during the course of the year in certain areas where it was found that the system was not understood its use was discontinued. The total wealth and population of each taxable unit, whether quarter or village or group of villages, is ascertained and a sum approximating to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the gross annual income of the unit is declared to be the amount of tax due from that unit. The Village Head and Elders are then informed of the amount of tax due and the approximate incidence per adult male, but full discretion is given to them to distribute the burden according to the capacity to pay, since they alone have an intimate knowledge of the relative degree of prosperity of each individual.

320. In the more advanced Native Administrations, where Village Heads and District Heads are recognised by the people, tax is paid through the family and the quarter to the highest recognised Native Authority by whom it is handed over to the Native Treasury. In the less advanced areas, where the indigenous organisation is conciliar, tax is paid to the Treasury by the highest acknowledged authority, who is sometimes no more than the head of a family. In the Calabar Province in certain areas tax has successfully been collected during the year by clan and group authorities where formerly it has been found necessary to utilise lower authorities.

321. Owing to the general improvement in prices tax collection has been rendered easier during the year and only in two small areas in the Cameroons Province has it been found necessary to make further small reductions in the rates of tax.



## CHAPTER XVI.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

322. His Majesty's Ships *Weston*, *Rochester* and *Bridgewater* paid the usual visits to Lagos and other Nigerian ports during the course of their West African cruises.

323. The Sultan of Sokoto has been awarded the Honorary C.M.G.

324. Mallam Saidu, Emir of Bida, who died on 19th January, has been succeeded by Muhammadu Ndayako, a son of the sixth Emir Muhammadu. Abdulahi, Emir of Agaie, died on the 20th April and has been succeeded by Aliyu the eldest surviving son of the fifth Emir. Mai Arri, Mai (Chief) of Biu, died in July and has been succeeded by his younger brother, Maina Arri.

325. Abubakr, Chief of Birnin Gwari since before the British occupation, died on the 16th of December.

326. The Law School which was founded last year has proved such a success that it is proposed to re-engage the teachers from the Sudan Law School at the termination of their agreements.

327. The Silver Jubilee of His Majesty King George V was observed in every Government station and large town by gatherings of all the Native authorities, chiefs and people. Everywhere were organised games, native plays, dancing and sports for the people and for the school children, for which medals and prizes were distributed. Entertainment and refreshments for all were arranged and in most of the stations a firework display completed the celebrations of Jubilee day.

328. In Lagos the Jubilee was celebrated with great enthusiasm, and it is estimated that a crowd of not less than 50,000 people attended the ceremony of Trooping the Colour which took place on the Race Course. One of the principal events of the celebrations was the performance by the Nigeria Regiment of a small Tatoo on the lines of the Aldershot Tatoo in England. The Tatoo was preceded by the broadcast of His Majesty's Speech to the multitudes on the Race Course. This was the first occasion on which a public broadcast had ever been heard in Nigeria. The reproduction was perfect and the complete silence in which it was received made an indelible impression. A Jubilee memorial Bandstand has been erected on Denton Causeway and an imposing clock tower, presented by the Syrian-Lebanese community to mark the occasion, has been placed near the War Memorial at Idumota.

## APPENDIX.

The following publications may be obtained from the C.M.S. Bookshop, Lagos and, where marked with an asterisk, from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

	£	s.	d.
<b>CUSTOMS :</b>			
*Customs Laws of Nigeria ... ..	1	0	0
*Customs Tariffs, Import and Export ... ..	0	0	6
*The Nigerian Goldfield ... ..	0	1	0
*DEPARTMENTAL ANNUAL REPORTS FROM 1s. TO 10s.			
<b>GEOLOGICAL :</b>			
The Tin Fields of Zaria and Kano Provinces :			
Tin Stone in Calabar (Raeburn, Bain, Russ) ...	0	10	0
<b>HISTORY :</b>			
A History of Nigeria (Burns) ... ..	0	15	0
A History of Yorubas (Johnson) ... ..	1	1	0
<b>LEGAL :</b>			
*The Laws of Nigeria, 4 Volumes ... ..	5	0	0
*The Laws of Nigeria, 1933 Supplement ... ..	1	0	0
*The Laws of Nigeria, 1933, 1934 and 1935 Legislation ... ..	0	10	0
<b>NATURAL HISTORY :</b>			
Some Common Birds of West Africa (Fairbairn)	0	3	0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS :</b>			
*The Principles of Native Administration and their Application (Cameron) ... ..	0	1	0
Land Tenure in the Yoruba Provinces (Ward Price)	0	10	0
Sir Donald Cameron's Note on above ... ..	0	1	0
*Nigeria Handbook 11th Edition ... ..	0	7	6
*The Tribes of Northern Nigeria (Meek) 2 Volumes ... .. (each)	0	18	0
*The Tribes of Southern Nigeria (Talbot) 4 Volumes ... .. (set)	3	10	0
The Muhammadan Emirates of Nigeria (Hogben)	0	10	6
<b>PERIODICALS :</b>			
*Northern Provinces Annual Report ... ..	0	3	6
*Southern Provinces Annual Report ... ..	0	3	6
*Blue Book ... ..	1	0	0
*Staff List ... ..	0	2	6
*Nigeria Gazette (weekly) annual subscription ...	2	0	0
*Monthly Trade Summary: annual subscription ...	1	1	0
*Legislative Council Debates (various prices).			
*Trade Report ... ..	0	7	6
<b>MAPS :</b>			
Map of Nigeria, scale 1/3,000,000 (mounted) ...	0	8	6
Map of Nigeria, 1930, scale 1/2,000,000 (mounted)	0	6	6
Communications Map and Guide ... ..	1	1	0





# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

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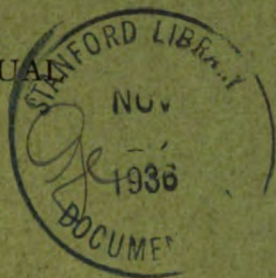
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No. 1764



Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
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# BRITISH HONDURAS

## 1935

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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BRITISH HONDURAS, 1935

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## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

British Honduras lies on the Atlantic side of the mainland of Central America within 18° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" North latitude and 89° 9' 22" to 88° 10' West longitude.

The Colony is bounded on the east by the Caribbean Sea, on the north and north-west by Mexico, and on the west and south-west by Guatemala. The frontier with Mexico follows the course of the River Hondo; that with Guatemala follows the course of the River Sarstoon on the south, continuing by a line drawn from the Gracias a Dios Falls, on the River Sarstoon, to Garbutt's Falls on the Belize River, and from Garbutt's Falls due north to the Mexican frontier. The greatest length of the Colony is about 174 miles and the greatest width about 68 miles. The total area is 8,598 square miles. The Colony is therefore about one-sixth the size of England, nearly twice the size of Jamaica, and about two-thirds the size of the whole of the British West Indian Islands put together.

A number of "cays" and reefs lie off the mainland of the Colony at varying distances from the coast, in an almost continuous line

from the point of the Yucatan peninsula to the southern boundary of the Colony. The largest of these are Ambergris Cay and Cay Caulker, while the Turneffe group of cays covers a large area.

Near the coast the land is low and swampy, but gradually rises inland. The northern half of the Colony is low-lying, but further south the country is hilly and even mountainous, rising in the Cockscomb Range to a height of 3,700 feet. The Colony is well watered, and its numerous rivers provide the chief means of communication. The soil is rich and well adapted to the growth of tropical produce.

### Climate.

The climate of British Honduras compares favourably with that of other tropical countries. Europeans leading a normal life and taking ordinary precautions will find the climate of British Honduras pleasant and healthy. The average rainfall at Belize was 83.20 inches for the last five years.

The extremes of temperature and the rainfall at Belize for the last ten years were as follows :—

<i>Extremes of temperature.</i>				<i>Year's Rainfall.</i>
	°F.		°F.	<i>inches.</i>
1935 4th September ...	91	6th February ...	51	64.16
1934 16th April ...	93	13th December ...	56	91.21
1933 5th May ...	91.5	1st January ...	61.5	73.03
1932 15th September ...	93	21st November ...	59	67.36
1931 12th May ...	89	22nd January ...	51	120.23
1930 27th May,		24th December ...	59	84.73
7th September ...	89			
1929 28th September ...	90	30th January ...	57	113.57
1928 18th July ...	88.5	26th December ...	57	52.29
1927 18th August ...	88	11th January ...	56.5	68.61
1926 29th July ...	88	20th February ...	54	60.05

### History.

It is thought that Columbus discovered the coast about 1502, when on his way from Cuba to find a passage to the Indies. The country first became known to Englishmen about 1638. It is probable that settlers from Jamaica visited the country and, finding logwood abundant and easily accessible, established themselves in what is now British Honduras. Within a very short time of their arrival they must have come in contact with the Spaniards and Indians of Yucatan and the Peten district of Guatemala. There are records of many conflicts between them and, as England was frequently at war with Spain in those days, such conflicts were natural. Even after the Thirty Years' War had ended in Europe, and Spain was our ally against France, there was fighting between the subjects of the King of England and those of the King of Spain in Central America. The Spaniards made frequent attempts to expel the Englishmen and their slaves, but in 1670 Spain ceded in perpetuity to Great Britain all lands in the West Indies or in any

part of America held by the English at the time. The population of the British settlement in and near Belize, the chief town, included at this date 700 white settlers, among whom was the famous Admiral John Benbow. By 1671, the settlement had grown so prosperous that it was reported to King Charles II by the Governor of Jamaica as having "increased His Majesty's Customs and the natural commerce more than any of His Majesty's Colonies." This was no doubt due to the great value of logwood and mahogany.

By 1713, there was a settled form of government carried on by magistrates elected by the inhabitants. In 1717, the Board of Trade asserted the absolute right of Great Britain to cut logwood. In the next year the Spaniards made a determined effort to conquer the settlement and got as far as "Spanish Lookout," on the Belize River, which they fortified. In 1754, another attempt was made by the Spaniards and defeated "principally by slaves," at Labouring Creek. In 1779, St. George's Cay was attacked and a great many settlers were captured, ill-treated, and carried off to Merida and thence to Havana, but were subsequently allowed to return. In 1786, by the Treaty of London, Great Britain agreed with Spain to give up the Mosquito Coast in exchange for the settlement from the Belize River to the Sibun, including the lands lying between the two rivers, and St. George's Cay, but this was not agreeable to the Spaniards, and they continued their attacks from Mexico until finally defeated on the 10th of September, 1798, at St. George's Cay, after trying for a century and a-half to expel the British.

In the year 1849 the Indians in Yucatan rebelled against their Spanish oppressors, and many Spaniards were driven across the Hondo and settled in the northern half of British Honduras. From the year 1867, when Mexico declared itself a republic and threw off the yoke of Spain, until the year 1872, the Indians of Yucatan made repeated raids into the Colony.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The first settlers, from 1638 to 1786, managed their own affairs. Persons were annually elected to act as magistrates, at public meetings held for that purpose. These magistrates discharged all executive and judicial functions. Resolutions were passed at public meetings and they formed the laws binding on the community. The King, in 1765, gave a "constitution to the people," founded on their ancient customs, viz., "legislating by public meetings and the election of magistrates annually by the free suffrage of the people". This, it may be remarked, was the freest constitution ever enjoyed by, or granted to, a British settlement.

Admiral Sir William Burnaby was then sent to the settlement to make the necessary arrangements, and the inhabitants were put in full possession of their lands and rights. Captain Cook, the celebrated navigator, accompanied Sir William Burnaby, who codified the laws and customs of the settlement, which were afterwards published and known as "Burnaby's Laws."

In 1786, a Superintendent was appointed by the Home Government, but during the years 1791 to 1797 elected magistrates again ruled the settlement. From this latter date Superintendents were regularly appointed until 1862. An Executive Council was established in 1840 to assist the Superintendent, and in 1853 a Legislative Assembly was formally constituted, consisting of eighteen elected and three nominated members. The settlement was declared a Colony on 12th May, 1862, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica. In 1870, the Legislative Assembly was abolished by a local enactment and a Legislative Council substituted therefor, consisting of five official and not less than four unofficial members, with the Lieutenant-Governor as President. Since 1913 the Council has contained six official and seven unofficial members. On the 31st of October, 1884, Letters Patent were proclaimed constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which rendered the Colony independent of Jamaica. These were renewed by Letters Patent proclaimed on the 10th of September, 1909.

All questions are decided by the majority of the votes given, the Governor or presiding member having an original vote, and, if the votes shall be equally divided, also a casting vote. Under Ordinance No. 17 of 1932, the Governor or presiding member may, either before or after the votes of the members have been taken, "declare the passing of any Bill or any clause of it or any amendment to any such Bill or of any resolution or vote to be necessary in the interest of public order, public faith, or other first essentials of good government including the responsibilities of the Colony as a component part of the British Empire, or to be necessary to secure within the scope of any such Bill, clause, amendment, resolution, or vote as aforesaid the control of finance of the Colony by His Majesty's Government for the period during which the Colony receives financial assistance from His Majesty's Exchequer." In this case "only the votes of the official members shall be taken into consideration and any such Bill, clause, amendment, resolution, or vote shall be deemed to have been passed by the Council if a majority of the votes of such official members are recorded in favour of any such Bill, clause, amendment, resolution, or vote".

In 1935 an Ordinance was passed providing for a new form of Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor and five official members, two unofficials nominated by the Governor, and five unofficials elected for four constituencies.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor and three *ex officio* members, and of such other person as may from time to time be appointed with His Majesty's approval. At the close of the year under review there was one unofficial member.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into six Districts: Belize, which includes the capital at the mouth of the river of the same name; the Corozal District; the Orange Walk

District; the Cayo District; the Stann Creek District, and the Toledo District, the main station of which is Punta Gorda, in the south of the Colony. A Commissioner is appointed to each District who exercises the usual judicial functions of that office as prescribed by law. Except in the case of the Belize District, he is also *officio* Sub-Treasurer of his District, Sub-Collector of Customs, District Postmaster, and Chairman of the local nominated District Boards.

Under Chapter 125 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, there is a District Board, nominated by the Governor, in each District. These Boards have jurisdiction over sanitation and public health, markets, slaughter-houses, traffic regulations, the naming, numbering and lighting of places and streets in any town within their Districts, building construction, etc. Their revenues are mainly derived from property taxes, liquor and other licences, rents and fees.

There is a partly nominated and partly elected Town Board in the town of Belize, established under Chapter 118 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924. The Board exercises all the functions of a District Board, and its jurisdiction extends to and includes St. George's Cay, Cay Caulker, and Ambergris Cay.

### III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Colony at the end of 1935 was estimated at 55,448, and consisted of 27,411 males and 28,037 females. Owing to intermixing, racial classification of the population is difficult and unreliable, but the Corozal and Orange Walk Districts are inhabited principally by the descendants of the Spanish and Maya peoples. The Stann Creek District is peopled, in the main, by Caribs, while in the Toledo District Caribs and Mayas predominate. In the Cayo District are Guatemaltecos, Mexicans, and a few Syrians. In the capital the "Creoles" (descendants of the early settlers) are in the majority, but there are also a large number of people of Latin extraction from the neighbouring republics, and Syrians and Chinese. There is a limited number of Europeans and United States citizens.

The population was distributed in the Districts of the Colony as follows :—

<i>District.</i>		<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Area in square miles.</i>	<i>Persons per square mile.</i>
Belize ...	...	21,309	1,623	13.13
Corozal ...	...	8,095	718	11.27
Orange Walk ...	...	6,487	1,462	4.44
Stann Creek ...	...	6,151	840	7.32
Toledo ...	...	6,223	2,125	2.93
Cayo ...	...	7,183	1,830	3.91
Colony	...	55,448	8,598	6.45

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, marriages and the infantile mortality for 1935, with comparative figures for the previous two years :—

Year.	Births.		Deaths.		Marriages.		Infantile Mortality.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1933	... 1,942	3·61	1,117	2·07	462	0·85	242	12·46
1934	... 1,945	3·55	971	1·77	450	0·82	200	10·28
1935	... 2,081	3·75	1,377	2·48	370	0·67	354	17·01

No record is kept of emigration and immigration.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

*Quarantinable diseases.*—In January of 1935, smallpox (Alastrim) appeared at Progresso in the Corozal District. There were 59 cases. Smallpox also became prevalent in Belize. Nineteen cases were reported. An extensive vaccination campaign was carried out, and after August no further cases were notified.

Legislation making vaccination compulsory in the event of smallpox was enacted.

The following diseases were prevalent :—

(a) *Measles and whooping-cough.*—An extensive concurrent epidemic of these diseases swept the Colony during the year. Complications were frequent, and account for an increased child death rate, especially among the poor and under-nourished children.

(b) *Malaria.*—This disease is extensive in the Colony. Energetic anti-malaria measures are required to reduce its prevalence.

(c) *Dysentery.*—Both amoebic and bacillary forms occur.

(d) *Tuberculosis.*—Is prevalent, but accurate statistics are not available. Few patients seek early treatment, and prefer to conceal this disease, if possible.

(e) *Venereal diseases.*—These diseases are very prevalent in the Colony. Treatment, if sought at all, is sought for the acute manifestations of these diseases. Once the acute symptoms have been relieved, the patient is satisfied. Late lesions are very common. The Venereal Disease Ward in Belize Hospital is always full. A weekly venereal disease clinic for out-patients has been established.

There are six hospitals in the Colony—one for each District. The hospital in the capital town, Belize, contains sixty-two beds. The number of beds in the other hospitals ranges from nineteen

to six. In these hospitals treatment is afforded for medical surgical and obstetrical cases. The poor and indigent receive free treatment in all the hospitals. For other classes the fee range from 25 cents to \$3.00 a day for each person. Cases of tuberculosis are ordinarily not received for treatment in the hospitals. Accommodation for twelve destitute sufferers from this disease is provided at the Belize Poor House.

Each District and each hospital of the Colony is in the charge of a Medical Officer under a Senior Medical Officer who is *ex officio* Medical Officer of Health for the entire Colony. In the Belize Hospital there is one English-trained Matron controlling a subordinate native nursing staff. At each District hospital there is a competent native nursing staff, together with a competent native nurse who has received a course of training at the Belize hospital extending over a period of three years.

Owing to the absence of sufficient fall to the sea and to the lack of funds to carry out effectual mechanical drainage, few drains in the town of Belize act satisfactorily. The low-lying and swampy land in the northern portion of the town is now being reclaimed by filling it in and raising its level with sand and mud dredged from the adjoining sea. The Local Authority, Belize, also operates a dredger by which means mud taken from the harbour and canals is deposited at convenient places in the town and given to householders for the purpose of raising their low-lying and swampy lots. In the country districts, where there is a greater fall to the sea, efficient drains are provided and maintained by the Local Authorities.

There are six Local Authorities charged with the duty of looking after the sanitation of their respective Districts. There is also a Central Board of Health, having general powers of supervision over the several Local Authorities. In Belize there are five sanitary inspectors, and in each of the remaining five Districts of the Colony, there is also a subordinate sanitary inspector, working under the District Board.

The absence of any pipe-borne water supply in Belize necessitates the storage of rain water in vats, tanks and other receptacles. Regular and thorough inspections of these water receptacles by the sanitary inspectors must be maintained in order to detect and destroy the larvae of the mosquito and in particular the yellow fever carrying mosquito. Owing to the large number of vats destroyed by the hurricane, householders have had to fall back on barrels and other improvised receptacles in which to store their water, and this has resulted in an increase in the number of mosquitoes and the necessity for increased watchfulness on the part of the sanitary inspectors. Some of the vats are kept screened by their owners but the majority are kept stocked by the sanitary inspectors with larvivorous fish. Crab holes are being treated with cyanogas (a preparation of potassium cyanide) by the sanitary



staff, with satisfactory results. All pools of stagnant water within the several towns are periodically oiled by the sanitary staff, a mixture of sawdust and crude oil being used for the purpose. Owing to financial stringency, operations against crabs and mosquitoes have been considerably limited during the past year.

During the months of July, August, and September, the mosquito pest was particularly bad. Mosquitoes appeared in clouds, and their activities made life very uncomfortable.

The scavenging of the town of Belize and other towns in the Colony is performed by the Local Authority and under the direction of the sanitary inspectors. In Belize mule carts are employed by the Local Authority.

The majority of householders in Belize empty their utensils into the river, into the canals which run through the town, or into the sea.

Individual septic tanks are becoming popular among the better-class residents, but there are too many houses where owing to lack of water, funds, or of space, water-closets are an impossibility. This being so, the emptying of utensils into the canals, while it may be unsightly and disagreeable, is far more sanitary than storage in pails or pits within the house or in close proximity to other houses. In the outlying towns conditions are fairly satisfactory, but in the remote country villages methods of disposal of night-soil are extremely faulty.

#### V.—HOUSING.

In Belize the population live in wooden houses with galvanized iron roofs, standing usually on wooden piles about seven feet above the level of the ground, which is often low-lying, swampy and flooded. The work of the Town Board and the efforts of private individuals are gradually showing a marked improvement in this connexion; more especially is this so in the northern area—Freetown Area—where extensive filling-in has been done in connexion with the reclamation scheme, jointly financed by the Government and the Town Board. It is unusual to find the ground floor used as a sleeping-room. It is generally used as a store-room, washing-room, kitchen or garage.

There were no building regulations before the year 1928. In consequence, householders erected houses how, where, and in whatever manner they liked. Often, therefore, collections of small tenement houses are found packed together without order in the back-yards of houses of a better class and decent appearance facing the street. Building regulations have now been passed designed to prevent this and to provide that there should be sufficient ventilation in, and free space around, each house. These regulations, however, apply only to new erections. In order to deal with dilapidated and ruinous buildings, Ordinance No. 6 of 1935 was enacted.

The building regulations require further revision in order to improve housing conditions in Belize.

There are several residents in the town of Belize who own extensive house property which is rented out to tenants, but there are also very many working people who own or partly own the houses in which they live.

All premises in the towns are regularly inspected by the sanitary inspectors, and householders are made to keep their premises in as sanitary a condition as circumstances permit. Prosecution of offenders is not undertaken save as a last resort.

In the other towns of the Colony there is ample housing accommodation.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony are :—

*Timber.*—Mahogany, cedar, logwood, rosewood, banak, pine and other woods.

*Other forest produce.*—Chicle, alligator skins.

*Agricultural produce.*—Bananas, plantains, citrus fruits, coconuts, copra and maize, sugar and rum, vegetables, root crops, pulses and rice.

*Live stock.*—Swine, cattle and poultry.

*Marine.*—Tortoise-shell, shark products, lobsters, sponges, and fish of many varieties.

Forest produce, chiefly timber and chicle, form the greater proportion of the export trade in domestic produce, as shown in the table below.

	1926-1935 (average).		1934.		1935.	
	\$	Percentage of total exports.	\$	Percentage of total exports.	\$	Percentage of total exports.
Forest produce ...	1,064,299	83	652,000	74.54	648,848	70.17
Agricultural produce ...	205,064	16	212,763	24.40	268,285	29.01
Marine and other produce	13,810	1	9,195	1.06	7,583	0.82

The renewed interest in mahogany continued as anticipated, and contracts for about five million feet were placed in the Colony by the American buying and milling concerns. The demand was, however, qualified in that only first-class wood of large size was required. Presumably this class of wood is required to readjust the proportions of the grades which were reduced in the recent depression period in the high grade only. There has therefore been a considerable waste of good though small wood which has been left to rot in the bush as unsaleable.

Excellent reports from the United Kingdom have been received on the sawing, grading and general quality of the lumber produced by the Belize mahogany sawmill, and a ready market has been found for all grades.

The following figures show the exports of mahogany and cedar logs and lumber in the last three years :—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
	1,000 s. ft.	1,000 s. ft.	1,000 s. ft.
Mahogany logs exported ...	109	2,202	1,913
Mahogany lumber exported	531	2,477	4,242
Cedar logs exported... ..	8	23	196
Cedar lumber exported ...	14	11	52

The price of chicle rose during the year and the exports were maintained.

Logwood is ceasing to be of any importance in the trade of the Colony, and no improvement is anticipated. Rosewood, following the trial shipments made by the Forest Trust, showed a revival of interest chiefly in the United Kingdom and France, and there was a local revival in the cutting of northern rosewood. Banak also held its place in the export market.

The Forest Products Research Laboratories in England reported during the year on yemer and banak. There does not appear to be any promise for yemer in the United Kingdom market, as the high costs of extraction prevent its use in the low-grade, keenly competitive classes of manufacture where it would find its chief uses. The possibilities for banak are more promising. Although it appears to be suitable for general use as a mahogany substitute, it is possible that it will find a more ready market as a substitute for cedar in the manufacture of cigar boxes, and Port Orford cedar for battery separators.

The report on pine has not yet been submitted and no concession over the Crown pine forests has yet been approved.

The resources survey, with particular reference to pine and the more promising hardwoods, was continued.

### Agriculture.

The prolonged and somewhat severe drought particularly over the central and northern section of the Colony caused a set back to the production of the main crops, especially rice and maize. This was aggravated later in the year in some sections by floods. The Department of Agriculture, with the financial assistance of the Agricultural Society, distributed seed of maize, rice and beans to planters in the areas most affected by the drought.

There continues to be a steady increase in the number of persons taking up planting for a living and home grown foodstuffs are in greater demand.

An effort is being made by a committee specially appointed for the purpose to formulate a policy for Land Settlement in various parts of the Colony. There is every indication of at least one agricultural settlement being started early in 1936. During the year, certain agricultural reserves were created and other lands examined for their suitability for agricultural development.

The institution of a buying scheme for maize and pulses by the Board of Agriculture has proved very popular. Planters are now assured of a guaranteed minimum price for these products and thereby they are saved a considerable amount of difficulty in disposing of these articles. The erection of two grain drying plants in Belize and Punta Gorda with bulk storage facilities has lessened appreciably the problem of storing grains and pulses. The experiment in cold storage of cabbages was not a success and the idea of future work in this line has been abandoned.

During the year an up-to-date rice mill, with a capacity of about 600 lb. of milled rice per hour, was erected in Punta Gorda. The establishment of this mill should encourage considerably the production of rice in the southern portions of the Colony. During the year, however, two factors in particular caused a reduction in the rice crop in the neighbourhood of the mill, one being adverse climatic conditions and the other the fact that banana growing became increasingly popular at the expense of rice production. In other areas the crop suffered considerably from adverse weather conditions.

Banana production increased appreciably during the year. The greatest activity in this respect took place in the Toledo District. Panama disease, nevertheless, is still prevalent and will always be a serious factor. The export of plantains showed a considerable decrease, as shown below :—

	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Bananas, bunches ...	141,662	48,239	293,293	93,721	356,056	125,274
Plantains, number ...	203,000	1,599	429,250	2,408	162,560	1,007

The export of coconuts improved somewhat but exports of copra declined considerably owing to the higher price obtainable for coconuts. A slight rise in prices of coconuts took place due in part to increased competition among local buyers. The following table gives the actual figures of exports :—

	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Coconuts No. ...	3,610,450	32,367	5,232,861	64,855	6,589,320	96,515
Copra lb. ...	818,233	11,742	332,883	5,010	5,230	52

The citrus industry, particularly in Stann Creek, continues to increase in importance. In spite of somewhat unfavourable climatic conditions the crop shows every sign of being considerably larger than last year, but later, with the result that more than half the fruit set during the year will be fit for reaping from March, 1936 onwards. The estimate for the total crop is about 20,000 cases of fresh fruit plus the equivalent of 10,000 cases to be shipped as canned or juiced fruit. Grapefruit makes up the bulk of this

estimate of production. A trial shipment to Canada of lemons—Villa Franca and Genoa—was made with encouraging results. A larger and more modern cannery was purchased by the Citrus Association and is to be installed early in 1936. New plantings are being made in the Corozal area and in a few years Corozal will be an important citrus producing district. Prices have on the whole been consistently good but towards the end of the year a severe drop was experienced. The estimated area under citrus (August, 1935), grown primarily for export is approximately 1,000 acres, of which grapefruit accounts for over 75 per cent. of the total area.

The following table shows the exports during the last three years :—

	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Cases.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Grapefruit ... ..	5,094	13,462	13,400	33,569	15,450	32,280
Oranges ... ..	420	967	2,143	1,896	1,595	1,720
Tangerines and Mandarines	62	154	197	511	117	219
Miscellaneous :						
(Limes, Lemons, etc.)	—	—	13	44	—	—
Grapefruit, Canned lb.	—	—	—	—	39,104	1,999
Grapefruit Juice lb. ...	—	—	—	—	4,706	156

The Corozal Sugar Factory Company has purchased machinery for a 2,000 ton factory and at the time of writing the factory is in process of being erected. There is every possibility of a start being made in the manufacture of sugar before the middle of 1936. As the result of this, considerable activity on the part of sugar planters is being shown and the demand for planting material has been very great.

The production of maize and pulses shows considerable improvement but climatic conditions caused much hardship. The variety of vegetables and ground provisions reaching the town markets is improving and they are in greater demand.

Stock raising remains the same as last year. A few persons are taking an interest in goat breeding for milk purposes. Bee-keeping appears to be attracting attention.

The Department of Agriculture has opened an Experiment Farm on the outskirts of Corozal and during the year a new officer has been appointed who will be in charge of the Farm and the northern districts generally.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

Export of mahogany lumber to the United Kingdom continued to increase, while the bulk of the mahogany logs exported went to the American market. In spite of a severe drought in the earlier part of the year, exports of chicle and bananas showed an improvement.

The total trade of the Colony amounted to \$4,359,608, which was more by \$926,316 than the total of \$3,433,292 in 1934.

The imports, exports, and total trade of the Colony during the last five years are shown in the following table :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Imports ... ..	4,435,358	2,301,838	1,687,112	1,912,375	2,675,025
Exports ... ..	2,911,066	1,447,484	1,042,095	1,520,917	1,684,533
Trade ... ..	7,346,424	3,749,322	2,729,207	3,433,292	4,359,608

The following table shows the percentages of trade with the Empire, and the United States of America and other foreign countries in 1935 compared with the trade of 1920 :—

	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>		<i>Trade.</i>	
	1920.	1935.	1920.	1935.	1920.	1935.
United Kingdom and British Possessions	17·45	41·12	14·88	25·12	16·17	34·93
United States of America	60·44	27·81	78·18	62·84	69·31	41·35
Other Countries ...	22·11	31·07	6·94	12·04	14·52	23·72

## Imports.

The imports in 1935 amounted to \$2,675,025 as against \$1,912,375 in 1934, an increase of \$762,650.

The direction of the import trade during the years 1931-1935 is shown in the following table :—

	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.
United Kingdom ...	745,024	16·80	424,339	18·43	418,511	24·81	466,733	24·40	731,486	27·34
Canada ...	1,289,767	29·08	704,543	30·61	326,433	19·35	200,610	10·49	263,729	9·85
Other British Possessions	61,459	1·38	42,146	1·83	48,578	2·88	49,675	2·60	104,840	3·92
United States of America	1,495,006	32·90	815,093	35·41	633,900	37·57	684,776	35·81	744,085	27·81
Mexico...	357,599	8·06	92,297	4·01	78,978	4·67	284,344	14·87	528,529	19·85
Other Countries ...	522,467	11·78	223,420	9·70	180,712	10·72	226,237	11·83	302,356	11·23

## Exports.

Exports amounted to \$1,684,583 in 1935 or \$163,666 more than the total of \$1,520,917 in 1934.

The following table gives the distribution of the exports during the years 1931-1935 :—

	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.
United Kingdom ...	145,883	5·00	63,314	4·31	86,642	8·31	288,722	18·98	317,510	18·84
Canada ...	105,613	3·62	51,531	3·56	126,925	12·18	31,336	2·06	50,450	2·99
Other British Possessions	1,312,152	45·07	671,519	46·39	354,276	33·99	118,200	7·77	54,911	3·25
United States of America	1,204,660	41·38	528,489	36·51	377,742	36·25	953,131	61·48	1,058,659	62·84
Other Countries ...	142,758	4·93	133,631	9·23	96,510	9·27	129,528	9·71	203,053	12·08

Domestic exports amounted to \$961,729, an increase of \$83,269 over the 1934 total. Exports of mahogany logs and lumber amounted to 44·90 per cent. of the total.

A comparative statement of the quantities of the major exports for the last three years is given below.

		1935.	1934.	1933.
Mahogany logs	cubic feet	159,499	183,479	9,104
Mahogany lumber	"	353,565	206,445	44,262
Chic e	lb.	735,240	787,526	726,752
Bananas	bunches	356,056	293,293	141,682

A summary of the shipping trade, distinguishing between sailing steam and motor vessels, and British and foreign nationalities, is shown hereunder. The total tonnage was 406,176, a decrease of 85,073 as compared with the previous year.

#### ENTERED.

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Sailing vessels.</i>	<i>Steamships and motor boats.</i>	<i>Total tonnage.</i>
British ... ..	1,762	79,288	81,050
United States of America ...	—	39,782	39,782
Other ... ..	2,279	79,570	81,849
Total ...	4,041	198,640	202,681

#### CLEARED.

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Sailing vessels.</i>	<i>Steamships and motor boats.</i>	<i>Total tonnage.</i>
British ... ..	1,730	83,927	85,657
United States of America ...	—	40,580	40,580
Other ... ..	1,909	75,349	77,258
Total ...	3,639	199,856	203,495

The total tonnage during the last five years was :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Inwards.</i>	<i>Outwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1931 ... ..	327,271	315,958	643,229
1932 ... ..	292,586	280,690	573,276
1933 ... ..	242,288	237,240	479,528
1934 ... ..	247,914	243,335	491,249
1935 ... ..	202,681	203,495	406,176

#### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labour in British Honduras may be divided into two classes :—

- (i) Agricultural (including the timber industry).
- (ii) Industrial or skilled labour.

The average wage for agricultural labourers is \$9·00 a month, including rations. Such labourers are engaged, principally, on sugar, coconut, and banana plantations. The average hours of work are nine a day, with an hour for lunch. Labourers residing on plantations are usually provided with free quarters (huts).



The wages paid to industrial or skilled labour are as follows :—

Artisans from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day ; carpenters, shipwrights, painters and masons, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a day.

In domestic service weekly wages, with board and lodging, for housemaids vary from \$1.00 to \$2.50 ; for cooks from \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Labourers in the Public Works Department and the Stann Creek Railway are paid as follows :—

Unskilled labourers, \$0.75 to \$1.00 a day.

Artisans, \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day.

In the out-districts the scale of wages was slightly lower than in Belize.

The following comparison between the staple foodstuffs of the average labourer and his wages is recorded :—

		<i>cents.</i>			\$			
1 lb. Flour	=	03	...	...	0.75	a day	=	25 lb.
1 „ Rice	=	03	...	...	0.75	„	=	25 „
1 „ Beans	=	04	...	...	0.75	„	=	18.75 lb.
1 „ Mess Pork	=	12	...	...	0.75	„	=	6.25 „
1 „ Sugar	=	05	...	...	0.75	„	=	15 lb.

The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, sugar, beans, local root crops (including yams, cassava, etc.), peas, fresh and salt fish, pickled pork, beef, lard substitute, milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit.

The average cost of living for Europeans is as follows :—

*In Belize—*

In hotels—\$2.00 to \$3.00 a day.

In boarding-houses—\$2.00 a day ; \$50.00 to \$60.00 a month.

In the out-districts there are no hotels or boarding-houses available except at Corozal, where there are a few hotels. The cost of living generally is slightly higher than in Belize.

## IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

In consequence of a report made by Mr. B. H. Easter, M.B.E., Director of Education, Jamaica, the educational system of the Colony is being altered. The system of education is that of subsidized denominational church schools, and is controlled by a Board of Education appointed under the Education Ordinance, 1926 (No. 14 of 1926 as amended by No. 38 of 1935). Compulsory attendance is enforced in nearly all parts of the Colony and the number of schools included in these areas is sixty-five, fifty-three being grant-aided. The school officers of compulsory attendance areas are generally police constables and first alcaldes in Indian and Carib villages, except in Belize, where a civilian is employed ; in school areas where there are no constables or alcaldes the law is not applied.

Grants-in-aid from general revenue are based principally on the average monthly attendance of children between five and sixteen years of age, and are applied towards the salaries of the teaching staff of the schools, and the provision and upkeep of buildings and equipment.

The grants for the year amounted to \$64,989.14 ; \$10.01 per head on an average monthly attendance of 6,488.

The total cost to the Government, inclusive of the cost of administration, was \$70,171.16, or \$10.81 per head.

There are a few private schools in Belize that receive no aid.

The number of aided schools in operation during the year was seventy-six ; one hundred and sixty-three teachers and an average of fifty-nine pupil teachers were employed ; the average enrolment at all schools was 8,433, of whom 4,422 were boys and 4,011 girls : the average attendance was 6,488. The total average roll in aided and unaided schools was 9,037 and the average attendance 7,013.

Secondary education continues to be a private undertaking conducted by the religious denominations. In Belize there are four schools, namely, the St. Hilda's College for Girls, conducted by the Anglican Church, the St. John's College for Boys conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, the St. Catherine's Academy, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, and the St. George's College, conducted jointly by the Anglican and Methodist Churches.

The average roll in these schools was 226, and the average attendance 204 ; but many pupils, of tender age, are not in the secondary department. The Cambridge University Local Examinations are taken.

These schools receive no aid from the Government except a capitation grant in respect of successful students at these examinations. The sum of \$763.75 was paid on the 1935 results.

There is no provision for technical education ; but mention might be made here of a Government industrial school in the Stann Creek Valley, where agriculture and farming are the principal features. There are no universities. Evening classes are conducted in a few of the schools, one being the St. John's College. No facilities are provided in the Colony for the study of art.

There is no orphanage. There are two Government poor-houses, one for men and the other for women.

Out-door relief for a certain number of indigent persons is paid from the Treasury at a weekly rate of about \$200.00.

In consequence of continued economic depression in the industries and trades, unemployment relief was given to the amount of \$981.48. There was a vote of \$4,500.00 for this purpose.

A society known as "The Women's Auxiliary", in connection with the Anglican Church, and a St. Vincent de Paul Society, in connection with the Roman Catholic Church, and the Methodist

Women's League assist indigent persons. Besides, each Church has its poor-fund. The Salvation Army has a men's hostel and provides night lodging at cheap rates to sailors and others.

There are several Friendly Societies that insure their members for sickness and death.

The British Honduras Infant Welfare League continued to do good work during 1935. The matron of the public hospital has been the Superintendent of the Belize Clinic since 1932, and is assisted by several ladies of the community. The League is supported by voluntary contributions and a small Government subsidy.

There are several social clubs, the principal being the Polo Club, the Golf Club and Newtown Club, all in Belize.

There are cricket, tennis, football and basket-ball competitions; baseball is also played.

There are several musical associations and excellent Band concerts are given twice a month in Belize, under the auspices of the Town Board. A cinema theatre in Belize affords entertainment on five days of the week.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

Internal transport in the Colony is mostly carried out by means of its many rivers (motor-boats, pitpans and doreys being the media used). Mule transport is the method of carriage between the Cayo District and the Peten District of Guatemala.

There are no all-weather roads in the Colony except a few short stretches round each town. Grants have, however, been received from the Colonial Development Fund for the construction of certain main roads. One road is being constructed from Punta Gorda to the Indian Town of San Antonio, a distance of about twenty-one miles; seven miles of this have already been constructed and are open for motor traffic throughout the year. Another road under construction is that from Belize to Corozal, through the town of Orange Walk. The total distance is ninety-seven miles, and of this some forty-five miles have now been opened for motor traffic. In connection with this road a bridge is being built across the Belize River about five miles from Belize.

In addition to the above about fifty miles of "dry-weather" road has been built from Belize towards Cayo, but another forty miles must be constructed before this frontier town can be reached from the capital by motor transport.

A short railway from Commerce Bight, in the Stann Creek District, runs twenty-five miles inland through very fertile country.

The Burdon Canal connects the Belize and Sibun Rivers. Another canal connects the Sibun River with Northern Lagoon.

No tramcar or omnibus service exists in the towns. Transport of passengers is done by motor-cars, and of goods by motor-trucks and drays.

Coastwise transport is done by means of motor vessels and sailing boats. External transport is carried on entirely by sea.

There is a steamship service between Belize and New Orleans weekly via Puerto Barrios, about once every three weeks via Cuba and Jamaica and approximately once a month direct by ships of the United Fruit Company. Small schooners provide a somewhat irregular service between Belize and Tampa, Florida and New Orleans.

The Canadian National steamships provide a fortnightly service between Belize and Kingston, Jamaica, connecting with the Bahamas, Bermuda and Canada.

Ships of the Harrison Line from Liverpool, and ships of the Royal Netherlands Steamship Line from Amsterdam, via the West Indies, call about once a month.

There is regular and frequent communication with the neighbouring Republics by both steamers and sailing vessels.

A weekly air mail and passenger service through Mexico to Miami, Florida, is provided by the planes of the Pan American Airways, Incorporated.

There are twenty-five post offices in the Colony. The number of articles dealt with in 1935 was 476,700. Money and postal-order business amounting to \$52,025 internal and \$46,795 foreign was done in 1935.

There are fifty-five telephone offices (transacting also telegraph business). The local telegraph system is connected by cable across the Rio Hondo with Payo Obispo, by means of which telegraph business is transacted through Mexico with countries abroad.

A wireless station exists in Belize for transacting radio-telegraph business with foreign stations. Daily communication was maintained with Stony Hill, Jamaica ; Guatemala City and New Orleans, United States of America. During the year 1935 the number of radio telegrams transmitted was 5,548, and the number received was 5,473. The figures quoted above do not include messages relating to the conduct of the service, service messages, weather reports or Press messages.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

There is a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada at Belize. This was established in October, 1912, when the Bank of British Honduras was bought over as a going concern by the former. Banking business of every character is conducted. There is no note issue. There is a Government Savings Bank with deposits totalling \$302,063 at the end of the year.

There is no agricultural or co-operative bank.

**Currency.**

The standard of currency is the gold dollar of the United States of America. The British sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender for \$4.86 and \$2.43, respectively. There is also a subsidiary silver currency of 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, and 5 cents, nickel 5-cent pieces and bronze 1-cent pieces, coined specially for the Colony. There is a paper currency of 10, 5 and 2 dollars and 1 dollar issued by the Government. Notes of the United States of America circulate freely. The Government note issue is administered by Currency Commissioners

On the 21st of April, 1933, an Ordinance was assented to providing that notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 36 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, the silver coins of the Colony shall be legal tender in the Colony for all purposes and to any amount. A suspending clause provides for the bringing into operation of the Ordinance, by Proclamation, on such day as the Governor shall direct and appoint.

**Weights and Measures.**

The standard Imperial weights and measures are prescribed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance, Chapter 63 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, but the following local weights and measures are also in use :—

*Weights.*

1 Arroba	...	...	...	...	...	25 lb.
1 Quintal	...	...	...	...	...	100 lb.

*Dry Measure.*

1 Almud	...	...	...	5 quarts.
1 Cargo	...	...	...	60 quarts.
1 Baril	...	...	...	110 quarts.
1 Benequen	...	...	...	15 quarts.
1 Quarto	...	...	...	2½ quarts or ½ almud.
1 Shushack	...	...	...	4 almuds or 20 quarts.

*Land Measure.*

1 Manzana	...	...	...	16 mecates.
1 Mecate	...	...	...	25 yards square.
1 Vara	...	...	...	1½ths of a yard.

The testing of weights and measures throughout the Colony is carried out periodically by the police, who are the custodians of the Colonial standards.

**XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

Owing to shortage of funds there was little expenditure on public works other than on ordinary maintenance, and on the construction of the roads referred to above. Six pressed steel tanks, of a total capacity of 2,372,000 Imperial gallons, are being constructed in Belize for the storage of rain-water, the expenditure being met from a grant from the Colonial Development Fund.

**XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.****Justice.**

The English Common Law and all statutes of the Imperial Parliament "in abrogation or derogation, or in any way declaratory of the Common Law" passed before 1899 extend to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable and subject to modification by Colonial Ordinances.

Petty civil courts (termed "District Courts") are established in each of the six magisterial districts. Each court is presided over by a District Commissioner who is *ex officio* judge of the court.

The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding \$100. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order of the District Court.

When dealing with cases which can be tried summarily, a District Commissioner or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinances, and, subject to these Ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights, and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the Common Law of England. Appeals from the jurisdiction of District Commissioners lie to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of British Honduras is governed by Chapter 153 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, and is presided over by the Chief Justice. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England. Appeal lies from this Court to the Privy Council. The Court holds quarterly sessions at Belize, during January, April, July and October, and at Corozal similar sessions during March, June, September and December.

The following statistics show the number of criminal offences (excluding petty misdemeanours and petty offences) before the courts of the Colony during the year :—

Persons charged by police	...	...	...	1,094	
"    "    otherwise	...	...	...	58	
				—	1,152
Convicted summarily	...	...	...	916	
Acquitted summarily	...	...	...	195	
Committed to Supreme Court	...	...	...	41	
				—	1,152
Convicted by Supreme Court	...	...	...	18	
Acquitted	...	...	...	7	
<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	...	...	...	15	
Awaiting trial	...	...	...	1	
				—	41

### Police.

The British Honduras Police Force consists of 2 officers and 118 other ranks. There are twenty-four stations in the Colony, eighteen of which are in telephonic communication.

The police are responsible for the supervision of aliens and undesirable immigrants, and are trained in traffic regulation and signals. Applicants for motor drivers' licences are examined by the police before the licences are granted by the Municipal Board.

### Prisons.

The main prison in Belize is a substantial brick building with 102 separate cells, each having an average of 582 cubic feet of space. There are no association wards except the sick ward. The prisoners are employed in association during the day in gangs outside, and in workshops indoors. At night separation is complete.

The female prison consists of a concrete building with six roomy cells each of approximately 700 cubic feet. In each of the five Districts of the Colony there are small prisons which are really lock-ups. That of the Corozal District is the largest and is surrounded by concrete walls. Only prisoners who are sentenced to three months and under are confined in the District prisons. Prisoners sentenced to more than three months are sent to Belize prison. The District prisons are under the direct orders of the District Commissioner and are visited from time to time by the Superintendent of the prison at Belize, who reports on their condition and makes such recommendations as he may consider desirable.

There is no accommodation for the separation of juvenile offenders, but they are kept apart as much as possible from old offenders. Boys under sixteen who commit offences are sent to the Government Industrial School at Pomona, Stann Creek. There is no probation system in force at present, but an Ordinance to provide for such a system has been enacted recently and will be brought into operation in due course. The general health of the prisoners at the Belize prison was good.

Whenever it is considered desirable so to do, District Commissioners allow time for payment of fines.

### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Forty-six Ordinances were passed during the year, of which the undermentioned are the more important :—

No. 1 of 1935—*The Customs and Excise Duties Ordinance*, 1935, which amends and consolidates the law relating to Customs and Excise Duties.

No. 4 of 1935—*The Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Ordinance*, 1935, regulating the publication of reports

of judicial proceedings in such manner as to prevent injury to public morals.

No. 7 of 1935—*The Hours of Employment Ordinance*, 1935, providing for the limitation of the Hours of Employment in certain cases.

No. 12 of 1935—*The Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935, which confers on the Supreme Court jurisdiction in matrimonial causes.

No. 13 of 1935—*The British Honduras Constitution Ordinance*, 1935, which amends the existing constitution so as to provide for elected representation on the Legislative Council.

No. 14 of 1935—*The Electoral Qualification and Regulations Ordinance*, 1935, which provides for the qualification and election of certain members of the Legislative Council of British Honduras and for the registration of voters.

No. 16 of 1935—*The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1935, which increases the rates of tax on persons and companies.

No. 25 of 1935—*The Public Safety Ordinance*, 1935, which confers on the Governor in Council power to make better provision for the public safety during times of civil commotion.

No. 29 of 1935—*The Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Ordinance*, 1935, providing for the enforcement of judgments given in foreign countries which accord reciprocal treatment to judgments given in this Colony.

No. 37 of 1935—*The Jubilee Public Library Ordinance*, 1935, establishing the Jubilee Public Library.

No. 44 of 1935—*The Chicle Protection Ordinance*, 1935, providing for the Protection and control of chicle.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The Financial year of the Colony comprises the period 1st January to 31st December.

The revenue for the Colony for the year ended the 31st of December, 1935, was \$829,133. This sum excludes the loan-in-aid from Imperial Funds amounting to \$251,550 and payments from the Colonial Development Fund totalling \$275,006.

The revenue for the same period of the preceding year, excluding \$99,600 from Imperial Funds and \$20,825 paid from the Colonial Development Fund, was \$724,594.

The total expenditure for the year 1935 was \$1,352,760 including \$256,013 in respect of Colonial Development Fund grants and \$75,501 due to the abolition of certain Boards,



The totals of "true" Revenue and Expenditure (i.e., excluding Colonial Development Fund monies and the Loan-in-Aid) for the last six years are given below :—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	\$	\$
1930-31 ... ..	1,160,445	1,087,047
1931-32 ... ..	875,045	1,035,600
1932-33 ... ..	825,116*	940,985
1933-34 ... ..	952,644†	958,233
1934 (12 months)	724,594‡	1,038,045
1935 ... ..	829,133§	1,021,224¶

At the close of the year the funded public debt stood at \$3,031,000. In addition, the total outstanding on advance account in connexion with loan works amounted to \$100,000. The total of the accumulated sinking funds towards redemption of the funded debt was \$390,000.

#### Assets and Liabilities.

The assets, which consist chiefly of Investments, advances, Building and Company loans and cash in hand, amounted at 31st December, 1935, to a total of \$516,650. The main liabilities were :—

Savings Bank, \$300,000, advances from Joint Colonial Fund, \$385,000, and Loan Funds \$12,289.

There is a Public Officers' Guarantee Fund with a balance of \$12,000. The difference is made up of sundry deposits.

#### Taxation.

The main heads of taxation are :—

1. Customs Import and Export Duties.
2. Excise Duties.
3. Land Tax.
4. Income-tax.

\* Excludes \$68,600 loan-in-aid, but includes \$26,056 receipts from German Reparations, and grant in connexion with 1931 Hurricane of \$18,950.

† Excludes \$103,600 loan-in-aid, but includes \$260,250 for investments realized, appreciation of investments and transfer of Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

‡ Excludes loan-in-aid \$99,600 and \$20,825 from the Colonial Development Fund.

§ Excludes loan-in-aid \$251,550 and payments from the Colonial Development Fund amounting to \$275,006.

|| Excludes \$34,290 for Colonial Development Fund Works.

¶ Excluding \$256,013 for Colonial Development Fund Works and \$75,501 due to the abolition of certain Boards.

5. Licences, Banks, and Fire Insurance Companies.
6. Fines of Courts.
7. Estate Duty.
8. Fees of Courts and Stamp Duties.
9. Warehouse Rent.

*Customs Import Duties* are principally on an *ad valorem* basis with Specific duties on wines, spirits and tobacco. The general *ad valorem* rate is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and 25 per cent. under the British preferential and general tariffs, respectively. A package tax at the rate of 5 cents per package was also introduced with effect from 1st January, 1932, which was increased to 10 cents as from 14th January, 1935.

*Export Duties* are collected on mahogany and cedar logs (but not on sawn timber), chicle, including re-exports, and liquors re-exported other than those produced locally.

*Excise Duty* at the rate of \$3.00 per proof gallon is imposed on rum manufactured in the Colony and intended for home consumption.

*Land Tax* at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents an acre is paid on all lands other than land in a town. Lands served by the Stann Creek Railway pay an additional tax of a maximum of 50 cents an acre, all of which above 10 cents is earmarked for improvements and road construction; but refunds are made on improved land.

The *Income-tax* rate is low, the percentage of tax on chargeable income up to \$30,000 being 7.3 per cent. only.

*Fines of Courts* are casual; and *Estate Duty* is fixed at a very low rate as the aggregate annual yield will show.

The principal *Stamp Duties* are 3 cents on cheques, receipts and bills of exchange, and 10 cents per \$100 on promissory notes. On transfers of property and mortgages the rates are 25 and 10 cents respectively for every \$50.00 or part thereof.

Warehouse rents are charged on merchandise which is deposited in bond principally for re-export.

The following table shows the yield of each head during the last five years:—

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934.*	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs, Import, and Export Duties	546,785	425,858	376,227	265,103	404,960
Excise Duties ... ..	60,873	40,706	34,816	35,343	50,681
Land Tax ... ..	36,807	30,195	27,431	13,607	30,845
Income-tax ... ..	29,259	25,162	10,539	6,515	26,520
Licences, Banks, and Fire Insurance Companies	1,413	1,317	1,034	130	1,114
Fines of Courts ... ..	5,014	2,901	2,126	2,517	2,922
Estate Duty ... ..	1,429	2,172	2,874	4,658	456
Fees of Courts and Stamp Duties	12,121	9,921	8,251	4,877	9,101
Warehouse Rent ... ..	19,040	20,798	18,033	8,869	14,923

\* 9 months April to December, 1934.

**XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.****Lands and Survey.**

During the calendar year 1935, 100 applications for leases aggregating 2,495 acres of agricultural land and forty-six applications for leases of fifty-eight town and village lots were approved and taken up by the lessees. Six hundred and five acres of agricultural land were sold to twenty-nine applicants for \$688·57 and three town and village lots were sold to three applicants for \$258·55. Grants were approved for a total area of 162 acres in twelve parcels without payment. Of these, nine acres in one parcel were given for religious and educational purposes. Twenty-five acres in four parcels were made to claimants under Section 19, Chapter 88 and 128 acres in seven parcels in respect of service in the Volunteer Force. Nine titles for nine town lots and fifteen titles for 550 acres of agricultural land were issued.

**APPENDIX.****Bibliography.**

Publications relating to British Honduras :—

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"The Colony of British Honduras, its Resources and Prospects." By D. Morris, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S. London, 1883.

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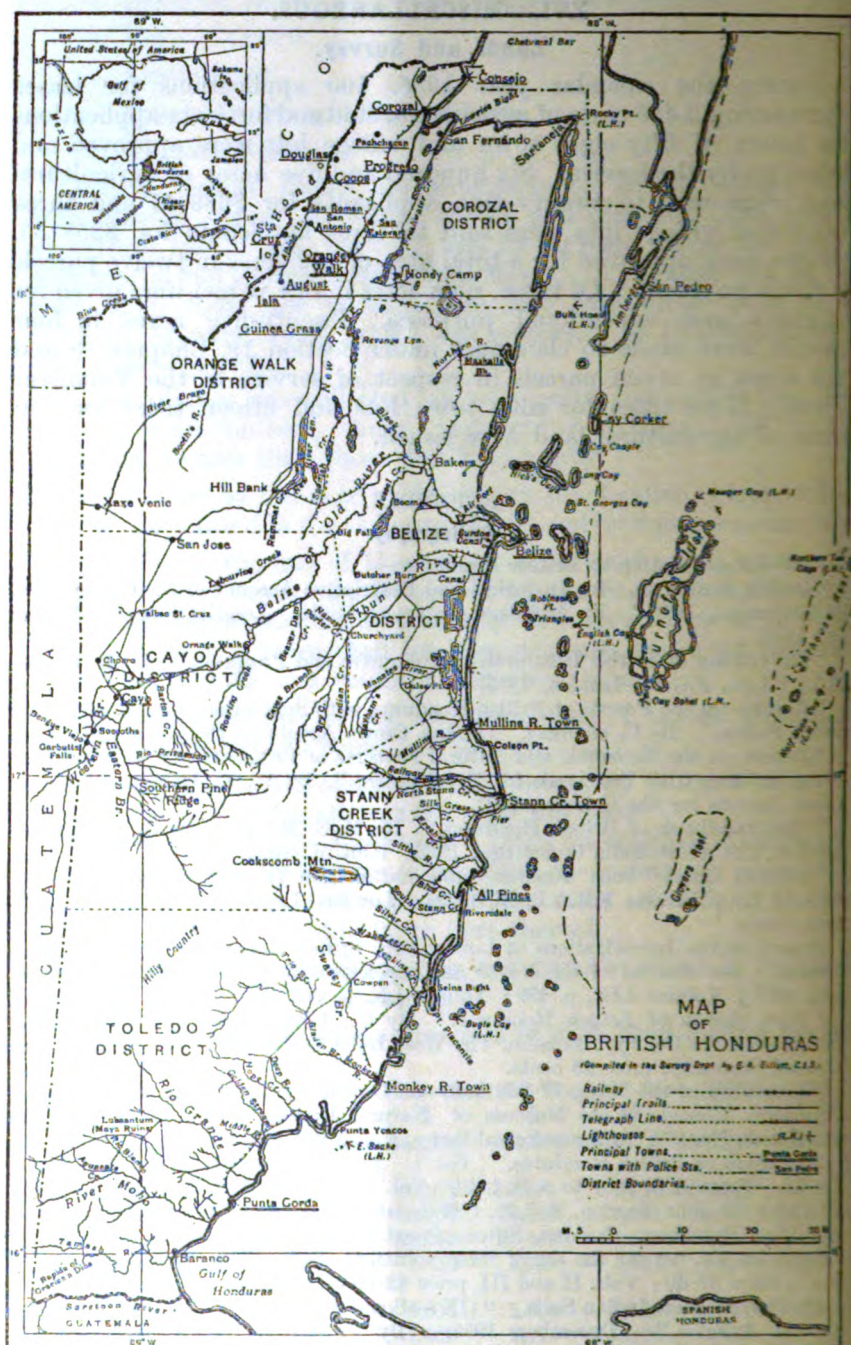
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"Archives of British Honduras." Vol. I. From the earliest date to A.D. 1800. Vol. II. From A.D. 1801 to A.D. 1840. Vol. III. From A.D. 1841 to A.D. 1884. By Major Sir John Burdon, K.B.E., C.M.G. late Governor and Commander-in-chief of British Honduras. London, Sifton, Praed & Co., Ltd. Price 7s. 6d. net per volume, or 20s. net for the set of three volumes. Belize, The Colonial Secretary, Vol. I, price \$1·40; Vols. II and III, price \$2·00 each.

Studies in West Indian Soils. "(IX)—Some Soil-Types of British Honduras, Central America." December, 1935. By F. Hardy, H. P. Smart and G. Rodriguez (Analyst), (Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad; and Department of Agriculture, British Honduras). Government Printing Office, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. Price Two Shillings.



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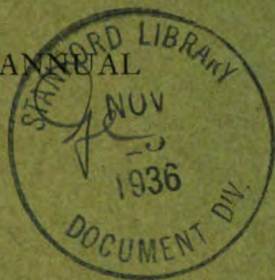
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## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Colony of British Guiana, which, it is interesting to note, is the only British possession on the South American Continent, lies between the first and ninth degrees of North latitude and the fifty-seventh and sixty-first degree of West longitude, and has a sea-board of roughly 270 miles, extending from near the mouth of the Orinoco River on the west to the Corentyne River on the east. The Colony is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and south-west by Brazil, on the east by the Dutch colony of Surinam, and on the west by Venezuela, and is divided into the three counties of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice. It has an area of approximately 90,000 square miles, of which only 198 square miles along the coast and up the rivers are cultivated, and only 4,178 square miles have been alienated under firm title.

The climate is a naturally healthy one for the tropics. On the coastal region there are two wet and two dry seasons in the year.

The long wet season usually commences about the middle of April and lasts until the middle of August. This is followed by the long dry season, which extends to the middle of November. From the middle of November to the end of January there is a short wet season, while a short dry season follows from the beginning of February to the middle of April. In the forest region of the interior the usual contrast between the wet and dry seasons is less marked than on the coast. In the savannah region in the far interior the rainfall is less than that registered in either of the other two. The mean temperature in the shade ranges in the coastal regions from 79° F. to 82° F., the mean maximum registering from 83° F. to 87° F., and the mean minimum from 74.5° F. to 76.5° F. Fresh sea-breezes blow steadily, almost without intermission in the day time during the greater part of the year. During the months of January, February, and March they continue both day and night and make life pleasant for the European. The general direction of the wind is north-east, east-north-east, or east. Occasionally, however, during the wet months of the year, a land-breeze is experienced from the south-east, south, or south-west, and with this wind the heaviest falls of rain occur. The wind varies from "gentle" to "fresh" and gales are exceedingly rare. During 1935 the mean shade temperature as recorded at the Botanic Gardens, Georgetown, was 80.6° F., which is higher than the average from 1846-1934, and 78.8° F. at the Forest Station, Mazaruni River. At Georgetown the absolute maximum was 89.5° F. and the absolute minimum 71° F. The total rainfall for the year was 86.35 inches.

The principal languages spoken in the Colony are English and different Indian languages.

The Colony was first partly settled between 1616 and 1621 by the Dutch West India Company, who erected a fort and depot at Fort Kyk-over-al in the present county of Essequibo. In 1624 a settlement was founded on the Berbice River by Van Peere, a Flushing merchant, under licence from the Company. The first English attempt at settlement was made by Captain Leigh on the O'apock River (now in French Guiana) in 1604. The effort, though followed up by Robert Harcourt in 1613 and 1627, failed to establish a permanent settlement. Lord Willoughby, famous in the early history of Barbados, also turned his attention to Guiana and founded a settlement in Surinam in 1663, which was captured by the Dutch in 1667 and ceded to them at the Peace of Breda in exchange for New York. The Dutch retained their hold on the three colonies with more or less firmness, now yielding to England, now to France or Portugal, till 1796, when during the war of the French Revolution they were captured by a British fleet sailing from Barbados. The territory was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but was retaken by Great Britain in the following year and finally ceded to her in 1814,

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, as it existed up to 1891, may be summed up very briefly. It consisted of a Governor, a Court of Policy, and a Combined Court. The functions of an Executive and Legislative Council and House of Assembly were performed by the Governor and Court of Policy, except as regards taxation and finance which were dealt with by the Combined Court composed of the Governor and Members of the Court of Policy, together with six financial representatives. The laws of the Colony were enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, with the exception of the Annual Tax and Customs Duties Ordinance which were enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Combined Court. Towards the end of the 18th century when British Guiana still belonged to the Dutch, there were two sets of taxes and two separate treasuries or chests. These taxes were :—The Capitation Tax, which, together with the import, produce, and tonnage duties, went into the Dutch West India Company's (now the King's) chest; and the Ongeld, an additional head tax which belonged to the Colony chest. The abolition of slavery in 1834 rendered it necessary to alter the system of taxation to suit the new social conditions obtaining, and the King's taxes and the Colonial taxes were abolished, and the ways and means necessary for carrying on the Government were raised by increasing the import duties. The two chests were merged into one—the revenue of the King's chest was surrendered to the Combined Court as a part of the ways and means in return for, and during the term of, a Civil List. In 1842, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, it was declared that during continuation of the Civil List the King's chest should continue to be abolished. The Civil List has continued to be renewed from time to time as necessary.

During 1891 an Act of Parliament was passed, which came into force in 1892, effecting a considerable change in the Constitution. By this Act the administrative functions of the Court of Policy were transferred to an Executive Council, and the duties of the former became purely legislative. The Court of Policy then consisted of the Governor, seven official members, and eight elected members, and together with six financial representatives formed the Combined Court.

A Parliamentary Commission was appointed in October 1925 "to consider and report on the economic condition of the Colony, the causes which have hitherto retarded and the measures which could be taken to promote development, and any facts which they may consider to have a bearing on the above matters," and in their report\* they recommended that it was essential, on the ground both of immediate financial exigencies and of future development that the existing Constitution should be altered so as to confer

\* Cmd. 2841.

power upon the Governor to carry into effect measures which he and the Secretary of State for the Colonies consider essential for the well-being of the Colony. On their recommendation a local commission was appointed to advise on the precise nature of the constitutional modification required to secure such control, and generally upon any other improvements such as those suggested by the Commission which might be effected in the Constitution. As a result of these reports an Act to make provision for the government of the Colony of British Guiana was passed by Parliament in 1928, and by Proclamation issued by the Governor in Executive Council and published in the Official Gazette as provided by Article 3 of the British Guiana (Constitution) Order in Council, 1928, the Court of Policy and Combined Court then subsisting were determined on 18th July 1928, and a Legislative Council substituted therefor.

The Legislative Council as now constituted consists of the Governor, two *ex officio* members, eight nominated official members, five nominated unofficial members, and fourteen elected members.

In accordance with the provisions of the British Guiana (Constitution) Order in Council, 1928, the first Legislative Council was dissolved two years after its constitution, and a general election was held in September 1930. The Council is dissolved at the expiration of every five years, if it has not been dissolved earlier, and a general election must be held within two months of the date of dissolution. The last election held was in 1935.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney General, *ex officio*, not more than four official members and not more than five unofficial members. All the latter nine members must be members of the Legislative Council and are appointed by the Governor to the Executive Council under the instructions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

### Local Government.

There are two Municipalities—one in respect of the city of Georgetown in the county of Demerara, and one in respect of the town of New Amsterdam in the county of Berbice.

The city of Georgetown is administered by a Mayor and Town Council, and for that purpose is divided into nine wards for each of which one councillor is elected. In addition to these elected councillors, three councillors are nominated by the Governor in Council. The revenue of the Council is derived from a tax on the appraised valuation of lands and houses within the municipal boundaries, and from market fees, water-rates, etc. A Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the hygiene of the city, a City Engineer for the roads, drainage works, etc. The area of the city is 1,612 acres. The revenue received from all sources during 1935 was \$709,745.32 or £147,863 12s. 2d., and the expenditure \$690,029.07 or £143,756 1s. 1½d.

The town of New Amsterdam is administered by a Mayor and Town Council. Six councillors are elected by the ratepayers and three nominated by Government. The revenue is raised from sources similar to those of the city of Georgetown. The area of the town is 669 acres. The revenue received from all sources during 1935 was \$96,545.25 or £20,113 11s. 10½d., and the expenditure \$92,423.09 or £19,254 16s. 2½d.

The Colony's rural population is resident in villages scattered along the coastlands and for some distance up the principal rivers. Here, in the first instance, the freed negro slaves settled after emancipation. Forming themselves into companies, they bought with their savings, accumulated during slavery and the apprenticeship period, the estates of those of their former masters who were anxious to quit the Colony, or they purchased the front lands of plantations, the proprietors of which wished to establish a resident population.

These rural communities have since then been greatly enlarged by the settlement of ex-indentured East Indians and their descendants and they now range in importance from the hamlet with a population of 100 to the large village with 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants. Several of these areas, it must be noted, while called villages are really potential towns from the point of view of both area and population.

The history of these village communities is a record, firstly of the unsuccessful efforts of the villagers, left to their own devices, to manage their affairs and later, of the endeavours of the Government to provide an efficient system of village organization. Numerous legislative enactments aiming at providing and perfecting the machinery needed for efficient village administration have from time to time been passed.

The affairs of these rural districts, i.e., communities declared to be either "Village" or "Country" districts under the Local Government Ordinance, are under the immediate direction of Local Authorities. In the case of village districts the Village Council consists of elected and appointed councillors and in the case of country districts membership is wholly appointed, appointment in both instances being made by the central authority—the Local Government Board. Both these Local Authorities have powers of voting funds and levying rates, of appointing officers, and constructing village works, etc. There are 25 village districts and 70 country districts.

The revenue received from all sources in respect of village districts was \$90,608.11 or £18,876 13s. 9½d., and the amount expended on all works was \$79,569.10 or £16,576 17s. 11d.

The revenue received from all sources in respect of country districts was \$54,767.59 or £11,409 18s. 3½d., and the amount expended on all works was \$58,663.72 or £12,221 12s. 2d.

**District Administration.**

On 1st January 1932, a system of District Administration was introduced. This system has decentralized the work of three Departments, viz., Local Government Board, Commissary's Department and the Immigration Department. District Commissioners and staffs were appointed for the administrative areas of Berbice, East Coast Demerara, Georgetown and East Bank Demerara, West Demerara, Essequibo, North-West and Rupununi Districts. This system of administration is working satisfactorily.

**III.—POPULATION.**

*Births.*—The birth and death rates noted below have been calculated on the Registrar-General's estimate of population of the Colony at 31st December 1935, which was 328,219 or 164,046 males and 164,173 females enumerated as follows :—

<i>Races.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	1,248	938	2,186
Europeans (Portuguese) ...	3,929	4,574	8,503
East Indians ...	73,041	65,293	138,334
Chinese ...	1,868	1,373	3,241
Aborigines ...	4,245	4,478	8,723
Blacks ...	61,368	67,191	128,559
Mixed ...	18,174	20,178	38,352
Other races and races not stated ...	173	148	321
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>164,046</b>	<b>164,173</b>	<b>328,219</b>

During the year, 11,262 births, i.e., 5,657 boys and 5,605 girls, were registered. In 1934 the number was 9,301 (4,727 boys and 4,574 girls). The birth-rate was 34.3 per 1,000 of the population, the highest recorded; that for 1934 was 28.8 and for 1933, 32.6. The numbers and birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of each of the several races representing the community were as follows :—

<i>Races.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Birth-rate per thousand.</i>
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	23	10.5
Europeans (Portuguese) ...	167	19.6
East Indians ...	5,452	39.4
Chinese ...	62	19.1
Aborigines ...	374	42.9
Blacks ...	3,746	29.1
Mixed races ...	1,438	37.5

Of the births registered, 5,521, or 49.0 per cent., were legitimate and 5,741, or 51.0 per cent. illegitimate.

*Deaths.*—The deaths registered were 6,762—3,563 males and 3,199 females. In the previous year the figures were 7,980—4,159

males and 3,821 females. The death rate was 20·6 per cent. of the population, the lowest recorded. In 1934 it was 24·7 per cent. and in 1933 24·4 per cent. The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of the various races was as follows :—

<i>Races.</i>							
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	...	...	...	...	...	15·1	} 19·9
Europeans (Portuguese)...	...	...	...	...	...	21·2	
East Indians ...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	
Aborigines...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	
Blacks ...	...	...	...	...	...	19·3	
Mixed races ...	...	...	...	...	...	13·5	

*Marriages.*—One thousand six hundred and seventy marriages were registered. In 1934 there were 1,563. The marriage rate per 1,000 was 10·2 as against 9·7 in 1934.

*Infant Mortality.*—The number of children who died under one year of age was 1,372, or 122 per 1,000 births, as compared with 1,567, or 168 per 1,000, in 1934. The following table shows the proportion of deaths of the children under one year of age of each race to every 1,000 births of each such race for the past ten years in the whole Colony :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Whole Colony.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Portuguese.</i>	<i>East Indian.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Mixed.</i>
1926 ...	159	51	123	132	59	191	163
1927 ...	158	—	104	153	26	163	139
1928 ...	185	—	154	209	63	177	137
1929 ...	146	—	116	136	62	169	123
1930 ...	146	100	44	155	70	150	114
1931 ...	139	—	95	140	66	146	129
1932 ...	139	33	134	142	88	131	145
1933 ...	154	37	127	172	68	153	110
1934 ...	168	—	158	174	66	183	123
1935 ...	122	—	108	125	81	128	95

#### IV.—HEALTH.

There are six public hospitals situated in different districts in the Colony, the largest being that in Georgetown which has accommodation for 578 in-patients. This hospital has up-to-date provision for bacteriological, X-ray, and electrical investigation and treatment; venereal diseases clinics are regularly conducted, and eye work is supervised by a Government Ophthalmologist.

The nursing staffs of the hospitals are supervised by European Divisional Sisters under a Nurse Superintendent resident in the Georgetown Hospital.

In the country districts some fourteen Government Medical Officers serve the needs of the people, attend at estate hospitals, and engage in ante-natal and infant welfare work in the villages.



Medical staffs supervise the Mental Hospital, Berbice, the Leprosy Hospital on the East Coast, Demerara, and the Alms House in Georgetown.

The total number of deaths registered as directly due to fever (malarial and undefined) was 954 as against 1,203 in 1934, the death-rate being 2.9 per 1,000 as against 3.7 per 1,000 in 1934. Malaria remains the chief disease of the Colony, but the incidence is higher in country districts than in the town. The prevalent form of this disease along the coastlands of the Colony is the simple or benign tertian malaria, the sub-tertian form being more prevalent up the rivers and in remoter areas.

The new Public Health Ordinance which became law in November 1934, is gradually being put into force, and the regulations empowered by the Ordinance are being drafted. The Central Board of Health established under the Ordinance held regular monthly meetings throughout the year under review, considerable progress being made.

The Government Public Health Department, serving as the executive of this Board, supervises the sanitary activities of Local Sanitary Authorities in village, country and rural areas. Twenty-eight Government Sanitary Inspectors are stationed in as many districts, one carrying out the duties of Sanitary Inspector of the Port of Georgetown and one serving in the Laboratory of the Department for the examination of films, stools, etc., and for the bacteriological analysis of water samples.

Lectures for the local certificate in hygiene and sanitation and for the examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute are held annually. A course of lectures in hygiene is also given to the pupil teachers of the Teachers' Training Centre of the Education Department, and health tours in village and rural centres are conducted, cinematographic and lantern lectures and demonstrations of models, appliances, and practical aspects of sanitation being delivered.

The British Guiana Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis continued its activities throughout the year. These consist in the work of the Health Visitors, dispensary work which is carried out by honorary visiting physicians, and the treatment and care of early and convalescent cases at the Tuberculosis Hospital. A grant has been approved by the Colonial Development Committee for the erection of a much-needed modern tuberculosis hospital, providing for ninety beds, to replace the present inadequate one. The question of the most suitable site and other matters in relation thereto are still under consideration.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of enteric fever, 288 being notified in 1935 as against 315 in 1934; the number of deaths being 69 and 83 respectively. As an index of the sanitary conditions prevailing generally in the Colony, this may be considered a satisfactory reduction.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified in 1935 was 345 as compared with 317 in 1934, the number of deaths being 274 and 269

respectively. The difference in figures may to some extent be attributed to greater activities undertaken by the Society.

An outbreak of alastrim occurred in the North-West District of the Colony between the end of April and the third week of July. There were recorded 56 cases with but one death (an infant). No other quarantinable diseases (plague, cholera, yellow fever, or typhoid fever) occurred during the year. The usual Port activities were maintained.

No special outbreak of any other epidemic disease was reported during the year.

### **Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Supervision.**

Ante-natal and infant welfare work under the auspices of the Infant Welfare and Maternity League has been well maintained both in the villages and on the sugar estates. Towards the close of the year a sub-committee of the League was appointed to consider matters of reorganization especially in relation to the position of the League's subsidized midwives as compared with private midwives in the several districts, the present state and equipment of branch clinics, and financial matters.

### **Anti-Mosquito Measures.**

Special measures continue to be undertaken with a view to the reduction of mosquito incidence and malaria more especially in relation to the city of Georgetown. The bonification of large areas of vacant land has been effected and these are quickly taken over by recreational clubs. Estate authorities are being encouraged to undertake anti-malarial measures of a permanent nature: the importance of this work is also being stressed with Local Sanitary Authorities in village and country areas.

## **V.—HOUSING.**

With the passing into law of the new Public Health Ordinance, the measures directed towards improving housing conditions in village and country areas are being more fully enforced. More particular attention is being paid to "town planning" and the proper laying-out of the land and its preparation for building purposes before the erection of dwelling-houses is undertaken.

Enforcement of the building by-laws made under the old Ordinance is being maintained until regulations under the new Ordinance have been drafted. In remoter areas along the coast-land and isolated portions on the outskirts of village and country districts the simplest form of dwelling-house is prevalent, consisting of "wattle and daub" trash-roofed buildings of one or two-roomed capacity. These dwellings are no longer permitted to be built flush with the ground as formerly, but otherwise, owing to the prevailing economic depression, little more is demanded.

In the villages throughout the coastlands a distinct improvement in the type of dwellings is noticeable; the average villager, instead of being content with living in thatched cottages built of flimsy material, now aims at a shingle and board residence and, with the help and guidance of the Government Public Health Department, proper means of disposal of excreta is provided and the compounds or "lots" occupied by these cottages are kept in a fair state of cleanliness.

Sugar estates authorities continued the policy of the erection of one-family or two-family cottages. Those cottages, it is hoped, will gradually replace the large ten-roomed ranges which were built flush with the ground and without adequate light and ventilation. Further progress has also been made in the provision of five-roomed or six-roomed trough closets, with septic tank systems of disposal, replacing the less satisfactory over-trench latrines. In a few instances where less expensive accommodation has been necessitated, the model multiple-roomed dry-pit system, as recommended by the Government Public Health Department, has been installed.

In Georgetown the discomfort from mosquito infestation is comparatively small. Mosquito-proofed dwellings are practically non-existent as they are unnecessary. All the dwelling-houses are raised on pillars to a distance varying from four to twelve feet above the ground.

In view of the prevailing congestion which exists in several areas of the city of Georgetown and of the steadily increasing population, preliminary survey work and the drawing of plans is now being undertaken by Government and by the Municipality with a view to ascertaining the available building areas within the city and possible sites on land adjacent thereto for the purpose of formulating housing schemes.

The activities of building societies are at present chiefly restricted to existing buildings.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

### Mining.

The mineral production of British Guiana is at present confined to gold, diamonds, and bauxite.

The records of gold production date back to 1884 and the aggregate amount produced from then to the end of 1935 was 2,801,176 ounces valued at £10,348,564. With the exception of an aggregate of about 286,830 ounces won by organized enterprise by underground mining, dredging, and hydraulicing, the whole of this was obtained by native miners using simple hand methods. There are no mines in existence at present and no hydraulicing is being carried on, but a small amount of dredging is being done by a local concern. The highest production in any one year was 138,528 ounces in

1893 valued at £505,049, and the lowest 6,083 ounces valued at £22,633 in 1928. The output of gold was adversely affected after 1915 by the attraction of local miners to the diamond industry; but subsequently the fall in the world's market price of diamonds and the increase in the price of gold revived interest in the latter, and the output for 1935 rose to 33,211 ounces valued at £175,663—an increase of 5,520 ounces on the previous year.

Considerable areas of gold-bearing alluvial land have been taken up recently by capital interests, and it is expected that active dredging and dragline operations will be commenced in the near future. A geological survey financed by the Colonial Development Fund is in progress which, it is anticipated from results already obtained, will lead to further development.

Diamonds were first discovered in 1890 but, though of first-rate quality, failed to obtain a good market until 1916, from which year production rose steadily to a peak output in 1923 of 214,474 carats valued at £1,033,014. Owing to the gradual decline in prices and to increased activity in the gold industry, the production has steadily fallen to 46,563 carats in 1935, valued at £111,557, an average of £2 7s. 11d. a carat as compared with £5 0s. 10d. a carat in 1922. The aggregate production from 1901 to the end of 1935 was 2,028,188 carats valued at £7,803,733. Practically the whole output has been won from alluvial workings by local miners using simple hand methods; but of recent years concentrating pans, both hand and power driven, manufactured by a local firm of engineers, have been increasingly used with considerable success.

If attractive finds are made, the diamond and gold industries provide congenial employment for an average of from three to five thousand men. The actual miners are mostly of the negro race, as the open air life, freedom from restraint, and element of chance appeals to them, and they are better fitted physically to stand conditions in the interior. They depend almost entirely for supplies on shops established by traders in the various districts, and on the whole, foodstuffs, such as rice, flour, peas, salt-beef, salt-pork, salt-fish, etc., which form their staple diet, are sold at reasonable prices and fair values are paid for the gold and diamonds. Drink and other luxuries are proportionately higher in cost.

Valuable and extensive deposits of bauxite of high grade exist in easily accessible localities. Since 1914, mining operations on a large scale have been carried on in the Demerara river where a plant and buildings costing approximately £1,000,000 have been erected by the Demerara Bauxite Company, Limited, a subsidiary of the Aluminium Company of Canada. The average number of persons employed by the Company throughout the year 1935 was 380, of whom 98 per cent. were local employees. A well-equipped hospital and dispensary—open to local residents as well as employees—is maintained, and a resident medical officer is employed together with adequate nursing staff. The labourers are housed under model conditions in mosquito-proofed dwellings, and sanitary

services of a high order are provided by the Company. Additional bauxite deposits in the same locality have been leased to the British and Colonial Bauxite Company of London—a Company formed and controlled by the British Aluminium Company and other British and Colonial manufacturing concerns of high standing—but mining operations have not yet commenced. Deposits have been located in several other localities but have not yet been taken up. The aggregate output to the end of 1935 was 1,787,949 tons, the output for that year being 137,609 tons. All the bauxite is exported after being washed and kiln-dried, as there is no local conversion of the ore.

### **Agriculture.**

*Sugar.*—The sugar crop of the Colony for 1935 was 178,041 tons as compared with 132,240 tons in 1934. Of the total of 67,914 English acres allocated to cane, 57,725 were reaped on the estates. The yield amounted to 174,697 tons of sugar, an average of 3.02 tons per English acre. In addition, the estates manufactured 3,344 tons of sugar from farmers' canes, of which 2,207 acres were reaped. The general average yield, including farmers' canes, was 2.97 tons of sugar per acre.

Last year's sugar crop was easily a record one both as regards total output and yield per acre. Since there has been comparatively little expansion in the area planted, the increased output must, in the main, be attributed to an increase in yield per acre. This, in turn, may be attributed to satisfactory weather conditions (the rainfall, while somewhat below the average in total, was satisfactorily distributed), the increased use of flood-fallowing and irrigation, the extension of the varieties Diamond 10 and P.O.J. 2878, improved drainage, heavier applications of sulphate of ammonia, and the abandonment of old ratoon fields. Increased factory efficiency has also contributed to the increased yields.

The exports of sugar and its by-products during 1935 are as follows:—sugar, 174,156 tons valued at \$6,926,439; rum, 1,073,406 proof gallons valued at \$422,660; molasses, 5,949,393 gallons valued at \$307,931, and 205 tons of molascuit.

*Rice.*—The area occupied by rice during 1935 was 70,882 acres, but, including the second or spring crop, the area actually reaped was 83,566 acres. The yield was returned at 85,522 tons padi. The amount of rice exported was 10,565 tons with a value of \$473,086, as against 14,700 tons with a value of \$583,090 for 1934, and was the lowest on record since 1927.

The 1935 season was a favourable one for rice and excellent returns were obtained throughout the Colony. A steady improvement is noticeable in the quality of padi grown, and, although large areas of pure line padi were destroyed during the 1934 floods, a strenuous campaign of pure seed distribution has resulted in the re-establishment of areas damaged by the floods and an extension of the acreage under pure line.

The low exports of 1935 were in a large measure due to abnormal weather conditions in 1934 causing a reduction in the area intended for the 1934 autumn crop—which would normally be exported in 1935. Field conditions have improved in many districts since the 1934 floods as a result of expenditure undertaken to minimize losses from similar occurrences.

*Coconuts.*—The area under coconuts in 1935 was 21,786 English acres. The exports for 1935 were as follows:—coconuts, 2,737,584 valued at \$33,891; copra, 1,226 tons valued at \$55,134; coconut oil, 6,699 gallons valued at \$2,912. There has been an all-round increase in the exports of coconuts and its by-products during 1935.

*Coffee.*—The area under coffee in 1935 was 4,051 acres. The exports were 210 tons of cured coffee valued at \$23,849. The year under review proved one of the most trying that coffee producers have experienced. Not only were prices received the lowest since 1931, but it was extremely difficult to effect sales even at prices quoted. Records show that coffee prices tend to rise in the later months of the year, but not even this advance was experienced. This has reacted unfavourably on the condition of the cultivation, many of which are in a state of neglect. Liberian coffee is the main type produced, and finds a market chiefly in the Northern European countries. The crop is the most important on the pegase lands of the Colony.

*Fruit.*—The area under citrus and other fruit was 656 acres exclusive of limes. Plantings in recent years, of grape-fruit especially, have commenced to fruit. The area under limes was 694 acres. The exports of concentrated lime juice for the year amounted to 3,112 gallons, valued at \$689.00, as against 10,468 gallons with a value of \$2,013 for 1934, and 597 gallons of essential oil of limes, valued at \$25,092, as compared with 892 gallons, valued at \$32,957, in 1934.

The cultivation of all crops in the Colony is carried out by East Indian and West Indian population. On the sugar estates the supervision of the work is conducted mostly by European staffs. There is no indentured immigration, and labourers are free to come and go as they choose.

The annual exports and values of the principal agricultural commodities during the last five years were as follows:—

		1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
<i>Sugar—</i>						
Tons ...	...	119,346	137,078	127,083	129,913	174,156
£ ...	...	1,109,532	1,342,190	1,196,906	1,160,094	1,443,006
<i>Molasses—</i>						
Gal. ...	...	7,106,997	7,554,520	8,137,233	5,384,834	5,949,393
£ ...	...	76,945	80,790	87,855	57,990	64,152
<i>Rum—</i>						
Pf. gal. ...	...	722,076	645,511	883,019	1,120,099	1,073,406
£ ...	...	70,759	59,742	79,846	101,339	88,054
<i>Rice—</i>						
Tons ...	...	23,632	28,541	29,120	14,700	10,565
£ ...	...	220,904	247,473	221,347	121,477	98,559
<i>Copra—</i>						
Tons ...	...	1,381	757	921	700	1,226
£ ...	...	12,214	10,195	8,551	4,893	11,486

*Colonial Development Fund Grant.*—A free grant of £1,500 has been provided from the Colonial Development Fund for the continuation of sugar research work for a further period of two years as from 1st October 1935. This grant is a continuation of the previous one from the Fund which expired on 30th September 1935, and will enable the completion of valuable experiments, particularly with manures and varieties, one year's work on which was almost entirely lost owing to the 1934 floods.

### **Livestock.**

There is no material change to report in the methods of animal husbandry, and no such change can take place until cattle-owners realize the benefits to be obtained from renting grazing land for their animals. The intensive system of management practised on the Stock Farm has been advocated, but is viewed with disfavour by cattle-owners, doubtless due to the low prices paid for milk. As it is useless to attempt improvements of pasturage without an assured drainage, the only practical improvement of conditions for coast cattle lies in the direction of limiting the number stocked in intensively cultivated areas. Legislation and improvement of conditions and breed are the only methods by which pasturage and livestock can be improved on a large scale. At the end of the year, Government appointed a Livestock Trade Committee, with the Director of Agriculture as Chairman, to consider and advise on steps to be taken whereby the livestock trade of this country, both for internal and external consumption, can be stimulated.

The numbers of livestock in the Colony for 1935 are returned as follows :—horned cattle 128,211 (including 51,110 in the Hinterland Savannahs); horses 2,874; mules 1,545; asses 6,165; buffaloes 61; sheep 27,584; goats 12,191; swine 22,600.

*Colonial Development Fund Grant.*—A loan of £1,500 free from interest, repayable in five years, was provided from the Colonial Development Fund to create a Revolving Fund for the purchase of breeding stock in the United Kingdom for eventual distribution in the Colony. It was proposed that this fund would be utilized for the purchase and distribution of bulls (chiefly of beef type immunized to local disease) to approved ranchers and cattle-owners in British Guiana on easy terms of repayment. Unfortunately, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting stockmen to avail themselves of this fund, on account of the high landed cost of imported animals under the scheme, the loan has not been utilized.

### **Forestry.**

A reconnaissance survey of the forests in the Demerara River District has been made. These forests have suffered very severely from forest fires in the lower part of the river, but at about 100 miles from the coast there is good quality greenheart forest that is still untouched and it is considered that this is accessible with modern methods of extraction.

The grant of \$25,000 from Unemployment Relief Funds was used as a Revolving Fund to continue the work of sawing and seasoning local lumber started in 1933, and a further grant of \$5,000 was received for this purpose. During the year, 35,775 feet B.M. of Crabwood, 124,761 feet B.M. of Determa, and 32,517 B.M. of Simarupa were sawn and stacked for seasoning. In addition, 49,286 feet B.M. of greenheart was sawn for special purposes. The total production of sawn material of all kinds was 267,618 feet B.M. while 243,061 feet B.M. were sold and realized an average price of just over 6 cents per foot B.M.

The formation and tending of experimental plantations was continued, the species treated including teak, Honduras and Spanish mahoganies, cedar (*Cedrela mexicana*), locust and tonka bean.

During the year, a total of 86,177 cubic feet of greenheart was inspected, branded, and certified by officers of the Forest Department and Department of Lands and Mines.

The total amount of timber produced from licensed Crown lands during the year was 655,556½ cubic feet, of which 75 per cent. was greenheart.

#### **Fisheries.**

There are three two-masted schooners engaged in fishing. The local demand for fish is amply met and should it increase additional schooners would be forthcoming. There seems little prospect, however, of development to any appreciable extent. During the year, 81,435 snapper, valued at \$26,303 (£5,479 15s. 10d.), and 2,717 grouper, valued at \$2,332 (£485 16s. 8d.), were caught.

A fair supply of sea-fish is generally kept in cold storage at an ice-manufacturing establishment in Georgetown. Salt cod, herrings and mackerel are imported in quantity.

#### **Manufactures.**

The principal industry of the Colony is cane-sugar with its by-products rum, molasses and molascuit; but in addition there are several local manufactures worthy of mention, viz., matches, cigarettes, boots and shoes, common soap, bay rum and similar toilet preparations, edible oil, pickled beef and pork, hams, lard and lard substitutes. There is also a growing industry in respect of bottled rum for the United States of America and Canadian markets and also for the West Indian islands. Matches produced find a ready sale locally, and an export trade to the West Indies is being developed. Oil which is manufactured from coconuts and registered trade-marked as "Fryol" compares favourably with imported cooking oils. In 1931 187,062 gallons of edible oils were imported, in 1932 144,350 gallons, in 1933 140,701 gallons, in 1934 39,256 gallons, and in 1935 31,791 gallons. A high protection was accorded the local manufacture in 1933.



**VII.—COMMERCE.**

The total value of the trade of British Guiana (including bullion and coin) during each of the past three years is shown hereunder :—

	1933	1934	1935
	£	£	£
Imports ... ..	1,801,666	1,750,006	1,833,925
Exports (including re-exports)	2,077,690	1,894,131	2,271,816
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£3,879,356</b>	<b>£3,644,137</b>	<b>£4,105,741</b>

The value of goods in transit to other countries transhipped direct in Colony ports was £52,065 as compared with £67,925 in 1934 and £84,385 in 1933. Domestic produce to the value of £2,217,224 was exported during 1935, £1,850,430 during 1934, and £2,018,551 during 1933. An improvement in prices is noted in respect of copra, raw gold, and rice, but there was a decline in the prices of sugar, balata, bauxite, timber, firewood, and charcoal.

The quantity of sugar exported in 1935 (174,156 tons) was greater than that shipped in any other year. The previous record was 137,078 tons made in 1932.

The total quantity of rice exported in 1935, viz., 10,565 tons, was less even than that shipped in 1934 (14,700 tons) which was up to then the smallest quantity that had been exported in any year since 1929.

Exports of coffee in 1935 totalled 471,506 lb. as compared with 710,660 lb. in 1934 and with over a million pounds in each of the years 1932 and 1933.

Copra exports in 1935 aggregated 1,226 tons as compared with 700 tons in 1934 and 921 tons in 1933.

Shipments of lumber during 1935 totalled 373,432 feet as compared with 141,214 feet in 1934. It is the largest quantity that has ever been exported in any year except in 1913 when 517,819 feet were shipped.

More timber was also exported in 1935 than in 1934. The figures for these two years are 195,824 cubic feet and 185,413 cubic feet respectively. The 1935 shipments were the largest since 1929 when 435,888 cubic feet were exported.

The total quantity of gold exported in 1935 was 33,313 ounces made up of 31,342 ounces of newly-won ore and 1,971 ounces obtained from melted jewellery. It was the largest quantity shipped in any year since 1916 when 36,245 ounces were exported.

There was a further decline in the export of diamonds, the quantity shipped in 1935, viz., 43,187 carats, being less by 1,236 carats than that which was exported in 1934.

The total quantity of bauxite exported in 1935, viz., 111,500 tons, was more than double that exported in each of the two immediately previous years (viz., 35,196 tons in 1933 and 50,605 tons in 1934) and was the largest quantity shipped in any year since 1931.

Canada was the principal market for the Colony's produce in 1935, but was very closely followed by the United Kingdom which had held first place in the preceding three years. The total value of the exports to each of these two countries in 1935 in the order named was £939,702 and £902,970 as compared with £479,362 and £1,016,413 respectively in 1934 and £378,472 and £1,204,736 in 1933.

The principal products purchased by the United Kingdom were:—

						<i>Value.</i> £
Sugar	...	...	...	tons	64,889	561,528
Gold	...	...	...	oz.	33,205	175,635
Rum	...	...	...	pf. gallons	605,552	57,193
Molasses	...	...	...	gallons	3,374,554	35,205
Diamonds	...	...	...	carats	12,612	28,158
Balata	...	...	...	lb.	244,539	11,913

The principal exports to the Dominion of Canada were:—

						<i>Value.</i> £
Sugar	...	...	...	tons	109,176	880,465
Molasses	...	...	...	gallons	2,427,878	26,145
Bauxite	...	...	...	tons	22,040	24,028

The British West Indies took 6,451 tons of rice valued at £62,712, which represented 61 per cent. of the total export of that commodity.

The principal products that found a market with the United States of America were:—

						<i>Value.</i> £
Bauxite	...	...	...	tons	83,697	106,109
Timber	...	...	...	cu. feet	44,585	4,328

Exports of copra in 1935 totalled 1,226 tons, of which 1,038 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom and 188 tons to the British West Indies. The quantities shipped to these destinations in 1934 were 917 tons and 4 tons respectively.

The largest purchasers of the Colony's coffee in 1935 were the British West Indies (167,222 lb. or 36 per cent.), while Canada followed next with 114,140 lb. or 24 per cent. The remaining 40 per cent. was purchased by foreign countries, Norway taking 84,076 lb., Holland 61,700 lb., the United States of America 33,600 lb. and Sweden 8,000 lb. In 1934, 59 per cent. of the total quantity exported was shipped to foreign countries, 26 per cent. to Canada and 15 per cent. to the British West Indies.

Exports of timber to the United Kingdom fell from 100,716 cubic feet in 1934 to 84,584 cubic feet in 1935, while the quantities shipped to the United States of America in these two years were 4,634 cubic feet and 44,585 cubic feet respectively. Holland purchased 32,319 cubic feet in 1935 as compared with 72,841 cubic feet in 1934.

Forty-four per cent. of the diamonds exported went to Belgium, 29 per cent. to the United Kingdom, and 27 per cent. to Holland. In 1934 the ratio of the exports to these countries in the order named was 42, 19 and 37.

Seventy-five per cent. (83,697 tons) of the bauxite exported in 1935 was sent to the United States, while shipments made direct to Canada totalled 22,040 tons (20 per cent.). The mother country was the destination of 5,638 tons or 5 per cent.

A comparison of values per unit of quantity of the Colony's exports for the period 1933-5 is as follows: the figures noted are f.o.b. and are as declared by the exporters on export specifications:—

Article.	Unit of Quantity.	1933			1934			1935		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Raw gold ...	... oz.	4	17	5½	4	17	8½	5	5	9
Diamonds...	... carat	2	5	2	2	5	4	2	7	10½
Bauxite ...	... ton	1	10	7½	1	6	2½	1	4	9½
Sugar ...	... ton	9	8	4½	8	18	7	8	5	8½
Rum ...	... pf. gal.	1		9½	1		9½	1		7½
Molasses ...	... gal.			2½			2½			2½
Rice ...	... ton	7	12	0½	8	5	3½	9	6	5½
Coffee, raw ...	... lb.			3½			3½			2½
Coconuts ...	... 1,000	2	16	3	2	15	2½	2	11	7
Copra ...	... ton	9	5	8½	6	19	9½	9	7	4½
Balata ...	... lb.	1		1½	1		2			11½
Lumber ...	... sup. ft.			3½			3½			3½
Timber ...	... cu. ft.	2		9	2		3½	2		0

Eighty per cent. of the total import trade, i.e., £1,474,290, was with Empire countries, £1,011,463 or 55 per cent. being with the United Kingdom (as usual the Colony's largest supplier) and £270,790 or 15 per cent. with Canada, while the British West Indies and British India supplied 4 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively. Of foreign countries, the value of imports from the United States was £167,343 or 9 per cent. of the total, followed by Japan whose share was 2 per cent.

The principal imports from the United Kingdom were:—

	Quantity.	Value £
Cotton piece-goods ...	linear yards 9,232,797	143,897
Flour, wheaten ...	bags 114,375	86,982
Metals and manufactures of ...	value —	72,515
Manures ...	tons 8,292	56,459
Sugar machinery ...	value —	32,159
Beer, ale, stout and porter ...	gallons 162,021	28,489

The main supplies from Canada were:—

	Quantity.	Value. £
Flour, wheaten ...	bags 67,829	67,117
Fresh vegetables ...	value —	22,632
Smoked or dried fish ...	cwt. 17,803	18,798

The chief imports from the United States of America were :—

		Quantity.	Value. £
Electrical apparatus ... ..	value	—	18,590
Pickled meat ... ..	barrels	2,903	11,878
Tobacco, manufactured ... ..	lb.	338,262	11,827

Some of the principal changes in the Colony's import trade which affected Empire countries are noted in respect of the following articles :—

*Butter.*—The total quantity of butter obtained from the United Kingdom in 1935 was 74,007 lb. as compared with 128,689 lb. in 1934, while imports of this commodity from the Empire countries increased from 385,881 lb. in 1934 to 562,513 lb. in 1935. Most of the cooking butter imported was supplied by the Irish Free State, imports from this source having been 419,916 lb. in 1935 as compared with 242,425 lb. in 1934. Imports from France increased from 200 lb. in 1934 to 10,400 lb. in 1935.

*Oats.*—Imports from Canada in 1935 totalled 2,443,708 lb. as compared with 1,667,200 lb. in 1934, while United Kingdom supplies fell from 304,000 lb. in 1934 to 55,360 lb. in 1935. Russia which sent British Guiana 290,664 lb. in 1934 made no contribution to the Colony's imports in 1935.

*Lard and Lard Substitutes.*—There was a very large falling off in the import of lard and lard substitutes in 1935, owing to the high protection afforded the local industry. Imports of lard substitutes from the United Kingdom, the main source of supply of this commodity, totalled 188,125 lb. in 1934 and 2,875 lb. in 1935, while imports of pure lard from Canada fell from 42,989 lb. in 1934 to 25,141 lb. in 1935.

*Condensed Milk.*—Imports from the United Kingdom increased from 110,749 lb. in 1934 to 286,842 lb. in 1935. This gain was obtained mainly at the expense of Holland, which supplied 576,883 lb. and 407,451 lb. respectively in these two years. The total quantity imported from Canada in 1935 was 149,099 lb. and in 1934 263,174 lb.

*Coal.*—Although there was a larger percentage increase in the imports of coal from the United Kingdom, the quantity imported from that country in 1935 (3,623 tons) was less than that received in 1934 (5,492 tons) by 1,869 tons, due to the fact that the total imports from all countries were much less in 1935 than in 1934.

*Edible Oils.*—Imports of soya bean and cotton seed oils from the United Kingdom declined from 32,435 gallons in 1934 to 23,046 gallons in 1935, while imports of mustard oil from India increased from 5,599 gallons to 6,768 gallons.

*Potatoes.*—Most of the Colony's supplies of potatoes are obtained from Canada and Holland. Within recent years fair quantities have been supplied by the United Kingdom. The following are the

imports in 1934 from the three countries named :—United Kingdom 1,348,963 lb., Canada 5,066,279 lb., and Holland 988,338 lb. Similar figures for 1935 are 25,353 lb., 6,895,236 lb., and 763,280 lb. respectively.

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The economic depression which still prevails has adversely affected the wages of skilled tradesmen and agricultural labourers and has not allowed any increase in wages. The average wages per day of eight and a half hours paid during 1935 to artisans ranged from 7s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. per day. The wages of male labourers ranged from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. per day and of women and children over 14 years of age from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. Persons in domestic service, such as cooks, housemaids, and butlers, receive monthly wages ranging from £1 to £2 10s. The principal articles of diet are rice and locally-grown vegetables. The average price per gallon of rice was 8d. Retail prices of other staple articles of diet were :—wheaten flour 1½d. to 2d. per lb., pickled beef 6d. per lb., pickled pork 7d. per lb., salted fish 6d. to 8d. per lb. East Indian agricultural labourers worked an average of 4½ days at wages ranging from 6s. 8½d. to 7s. 4d. The staple article of food of the East Indian labourer is rice.

The wages of railway labourers vary from 3s. to 4s. 2d. per day of eight hours according to the nature of the work performed. These rates apply to railway workers in Government employment and correspond closely to the average paid by commercial concerns for similar work.

Labourers on sugar plantations are usually housed free. Rents in the towns and villages range from 5s. per month for one tenement room to £1 13s. 4d. for a cottage containing two or three rooms. It is enacted that each room shall contain not less than 300 cubic feet of space for each person above 12 years of age, and 150 cubic feet for each person under 12 years of age.

### IX.—EDUCATION.

A State-aided system of elementary education was established by Ordinance No. 3 of 1876 (now Cap. 196). There are now 233 primary schools, which are all denominational except six which are controlled by the Education Department and one by a private firm. The central administration is vested in a Director of Education and an advisory Education Committee, and the local control in school managers who are usually ministers of religion. In 1935 the primary schools had an enrolment of 49,443, and the grants-in-aid amounted to £70,637.

A training centre for men and women teachers was established in Georgetown in 1928. Woodwork centres for boys have been established in the following localities :—Georgetown (two), New Amsterdam, East Coast, Demerara, and West Coast, Demerara (one each) and domestic science centres for girls in Georgetown (one) and New Amsterdam (one).

In 1932 a Government primary school was erected in Georgetown from a grant made by the Imperial Government. It is used as a demonstration and practising school in connexion with the teachers training centre, and is having an important effect in raising the general standard of efficiency in the primary schools throughout the Colony.

Provision is made for the higher education of boys at a Government secondary school in Georgetown, in which the course of instruction is similar to that of a public school or grammar school in England. Two secondary schools for girls and one for boys, all conducted by religious denominations, receive grants-in-aid from the Government. There are also a number of private secondary schools which receive no grants. Twelve Government County scholarships, entitling the holders to free education for five years at the Government secondary school or at other approved secondary schools, are open to candidates from the primary schools. The Government also award annually one scholarship of the total value of £900 which is open to boys and girls and is tenable at a university or institution of university rank within the British Empire. The numbers of pupils in secondary schools are 855 boys and 828 girls.

There is a trades centre for boys and youths in Georgetown. It is run on the lines of a junior technical school and provides a two years' course in woodwork and technical drawing. Apprentices and journeymen in the building and other trades attend evening classes at the centre, and men teachers from the primary schools have also attended courses to enable them to become instructors at the various woodwork centres in the Colony.

A trade centre for women and girls (the Carnegie Trade Centre) was opened in Georgetown in 1933 to provide practical training for women and girls in domestic subjects and local crafts. Funds for the purpose were provided by the Carnegie Corporation, United States of America, supplemented by a grant from the Imperial Government.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

### **Roads.**

Roads, with an aggregate length of 272 miles and a fair motoring surface, extend along the coastlands from Skeldon on the Corentyne River to Charity on the Pomeroon River and also along the lower reaches of the principal rivers for short distances, but do not

penetrate inland. Communications beyond these limits is, generally speaking, by water, but there are also roads and paths in the interior. These are as follows :—

In the North-West District, between Arakaka on Barima River and Towakaima on the Barima River, a distance of 29 miles, with a branch line to Five Stars, a distance of 17 miles; and from the Barima River opposite Morawhanna to Wania Creek, a distance of 11 miles, eight of which are suitable for motor traffic. The latter road passes over the Mabaruma hills, on which are situated the Government offices for the administration of the district, a public hospital, etc.

The Bartica-Potaro road, 104 miles in length, constructed by means of a loan from the Colonial Development Fund for the purpose of opening up the interior of the Colony, is connected to the Potaro Landing-Konawaruk road, the Potaro River being spanned by a suspension bridge of 360 feet span.

Tumatumari is connected to this road at  $91\frac{1}{2}$  miles by a branch road four miles long.

A branch road from 75 miles on the Bartica-Potaro road to Issano on the Mazaruni River was under construction at the end of the year;  $44\frac{1}{2}$  miles were completed and opened for traffic.

In the Potaro District, between Tumatumari and St. Mary, Konawaruk,  $14\frac{3}{4}$  miles, and Potaro Landing and Minnehaha,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  miles, with connecting trail from the six-mile post on the former road to the ten-mile post on the latter (known as the Tiger Creek Line) a distance of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and a trail from the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile post on the Potaro-North Fork road to Kangaruma on the right bank of the River Potaro, a distance of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

In the Essequibo District, between Lower Camaria and Upper Camaria on the Cuyuni River, a distance of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles.

A cattle trail is being maintained by the Government between Takama on the Berbice River and Annai on the Rupununi River, a distance of 182 miles, with a branch line to Arakwa, a place approximately opposite Wismar on the Demerara River.

### **Railways.**

There are two lines of single-track railway in the Colony which were acquired by the Government from the late Demerara Railway Company, and are operated under the control of the Transport and Harbours Department. One of the lines runs from Georgetown along the east coast of Demerara for a distance of  $60\frac{1}{2}$  miles to Rosignol on the left bank of the Berbice River and diagonally opposite New Amsterdam. The other runs along the west coast of Demerara for a distance of  $18\frac{1}{2}$  miles, starting at Vreed-en-Hoop on the left bank of the Demerara River and ending at Parika, a point on the coast immediately opposite the island of Leguan in the estuary of the Essequibo River.

### Government Steamer and other Inland Services.

The Transport and Harbours Department also operates steamers on the following routes :—

Ferries across the Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo Rivers.

A steamer service from Georgetown to Morawhanna and Mabaruma on the Barima and Aruka Rivers, North-West District.

Georgetown to Adventure on the Essequibo coast.

Georgetown to Bartica at the junction of the Essequibo, Mazaruni, and Cuyuni Rivers.

Georgetown to Fickersgill and other stations on upper reaches of the Pomeroon River.

Parika to Adventure and Bartica.

New Amsterdam, on the right bank of the Berbice River, to Paradise, 110 miles up that river.

Launch services are also run as follows :—

Charity on the Pomeroon River, up and down the river, and also to Acquero on the Moruka River.

New Amsterdam to Akuruwa up the Canje Creek.

A lorry service operates on the Bartica-Potaro road, branching from (a) Garraway Stream (100 miles) to Minnehaha Gold Dredging Company (112 miles), and (b) from Garraway Stream (100 miles) to Kangaruma (107 miles), the terminus *en route* to Kaieteur Waterfall. This lorry service connects at Bartica with the steamer and railway services to and from Georgetown.

### Postal.

*(Including Telephones, Telegraphs and Wireless.)*

The Postal Service embraces the whole of the coastlands and extends up the principal rivers. The General Post Office is situated in Georgetown, and there are 40 branch post offices at which all classes of postal work are transacted, including savings-bank, money-order, and postal-order business. The postal agencies are 35 in number, at 24 of which postal orders may be obtained, and the number of travelling post offices are now ten, at three of which postal orders are obtainable. A separate branch of the Post Office controls the inland telegraph, telephone, and radio systems. There are 48 telegraph offices connected by 313 miles of wire. There are telephone systems in Georgetown and New Amsterdam to which are connected 1,100 and 129 subscribers respectively, both exchanges giving a continuous service. During June 1928, a Strowger automatic exchange was opened at Georgetown to which are connected 100 subscribers. In addition, there are ten country sub-exchanges, two of which were converted in October 1927, one in December 1928, and one in October 1933, to a semi-automatic continuous service. A separate police and railway service is operated.



The Georgetown Wireless Station (handed over to the Pacific Cable Board in 1934) maintains communication with ships at sea and neighbouring points, and a direction-finding station is also maintained. Six radio stations are also maintained in the interior of the Colony.

### **Shipping.**

Regular steamship communication is maintained with the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America, the West Indies, and the Dutch and French Guianas. The principal lines calling at British Guiana are Bookers Line, the Harrison Direct Line, the Royal Netherlands West Indian Mail, the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, the Canadian National Steamships, the Ocean Dominion Steamships, the Aluminum Line, the Furness-Bermuda Line, the American Caribbean Steamship Line, and the Dutch Government steamers from Surinam.

### **Airways.**

A weekly air mail service between Miami, Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, the West Indian Islands, Georgetown, and Dutch and French Guianas, Brazil and Argentine is operated by Pan-American Airways, Incorporated.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

### **Currency.**

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents. British sterling is legal tender.

On 16th August 1915, the Combined Court approved of the issue of Government currency notes of the face value of \$1 = 4s. 2d. and \$2 = 8s. 4d. The first notes were issued in January 1917, and on the 31st December 1935, there were notes in circulation to the face value of £109,375 or \$525,000.

The Government Note Issue is fully backed by a Note Guarantee Fund, one-third of which is retained in coin. The investments held in respect of the Fund must have a disposal value of not less than 110 per cent. of the note circulation not covered by actual coin.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and the Royal Bank of Canada have establishments at Georgetown, with branches at New Amsterdam. The note circulation in the Colony of the former bank was \$463,820, or £96,629 3s. 4d., and of the latter \$308,810, or £64,335 8s. 4d., at the 31st December 1935. Both of these banks carry on savings-bank business.

The first Government Savings Banks were established at Georgetown and at New Amsterdam in the year 1836, and the first Post

Office Savings Banks in December 1889. In November 1910, the Combined Court passed a resolution approving of the amalgamation of these banks, and authorizing the transfer of the Government Savings Bank to the Post Office as from 1st July 1911.

Savings Bank business is conducted at 44 Post Offices throughout the colony.

On 31st December 1935, there were 44,858 depositors with a total of £491,920 17s. 2d. at credit in the Banks. The investments on the same date were £475,254 13s. 7d., from which an interest income of £16,623 19s. 5d. was received.

### **Co-operative Credit Banks.**

The Credit Banks, which operate under the provisions of Ordinance No. 28 of 1933, continued under the chairmanship of the District Agricultural Officers, while the duties of Registrar and Auditor are performed by an officer attached to headquarters staff of the Department of Agriculture. The director of Agriculture is Chairman of the Co-operative Credit Banks' Board.

On 31st December 1935, there were 27 banks on the register—15 in Demerara, eight in Berbice, and four in Essequibo. At the close of the year the membership of the 24 functioning banks was 10,656; West Indians owned 47,196 shares and East Indians 27,911 out of a total issue of 80,903 shares.

The lending capital of the banks is derived from two main sources—share capital subscribed by members and Government loans, the balance due to Government being \$23,968.44 at 31st December 1935.

Loans are made by the Credit Banks to members only, chiefly small agriculturists, with valid security, raising crops of padi, sugarcane, ground provisions, etc. Some business is also done with persons engaged in coconut oil manufacture, pig-keeping, cow-keeping, huckstering, diamond seeking, etc. Money is also lent for repair of buildings and for purchase of properties.

Under the "Rules for Co-operative Credit Banks" provision is made for the building up of reserve funds out of profits on the basis of 4 per cent. per annum of the paid-up capital of a bank at the end of its financial year. The total amount of investments carried out by the banks in this connection at 31st December 1935, was \$36,572.96 and, in addition, \$1,057.23 was further allocated by the various banks for 1935 to be invested later. There is also a Secretaries' Guarantee Fund in connection with the banks which stood at \$3,641.31 at the end of 1935.

### **Weights and Measures.**

Imperial weights and measures are in use in the Colony.

**XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

Facilities for prospecting and other works in the interior, such as constructing roads, the clearing of creeks, the making of bridle-paths and trails, and the maintenance of portages around the falls in the various rivers, were maintained.

*Sea Defences.*—In addition to the general maintenance in all districts, permanent works were carried out on the east and west coasts; that on the west coast being a continuation of the programme of work in extending the sea wall and the construction of new groynes which was started in 1931.

On the east coast the works following the erosion which set in during 1933 and necessitated the retirement of the line of the sea wall and the construction of approximately two miles of new walling were completed during the year.

*Buildings.*—The following works were carried out in addition to general maintenance of buildings:—

Annex to Government School, Georgetown.

Quarters for steward, Mental Hospital.

Re-roofing portion of Petroleum Bond.

Construction of Venereal Diseases Clinic.

Reconstruction of portion of Carnegie Free Library.

*Artesian Wells.*—During the year five Government wells were drilled and one well reconditioned and completed with Everite screens. The flows from these wells are very satisfactory and samples of the water were submitted to the Government Analyst whose reports confirm that the water is a good quality potable water. Wells completed:—

West Coast Berbice	...	...	Drilled	...	...	Britannia. No. 7 Village.
			Reconditioned	...	...	Rosignol.
East Coast Demerara	...	...	Drilled	...	...	Mahaicony. Mahaica.
East Bank Essequibo	...	...	Drilled	...	...	Parika.

At the end of the year, drilling operations were in progress at Bush Lot well, West Coast Berbice.

Approximately 13 miles of Everite pipes were laid during the year, making a total of 52·50 miles laid on the coastlands.

There is no doubt whatever that the distribution of well-water through the villages is benefiting greatly the health of the people, who before the well-water was distributed were obliged during short periods of drought to drink highly contaminated and filthy trench water.

The Government Medical Officer of Health is confident that in the districts where well-water has been distributed there will follow an appreciable reduction in the incidence of and mortality from water-borne diseases.

Measures are being taken to enforce, wherever possible, the use of well-water in the manufacture of aerated drinks and coconut oil and in the treatment of rice at the rice mills.

Three private wells were sunk on the following sugar estates:—Plantation Nonpareil, Plantation Enmore and Plantation Lusignan on the East Coast, Demerara. Two wells were reconditioned at Plantation Port Mourant, Corentyne. 1.16 miles of Everite pipes were laid for estate authorities during the year from the private well at Plantation Diamond to serve the resident population.

*Improvement of Town and Country Areas.*—The following improvement works were carried out from the Imperial loan-in-aid for Unemployment and Flood Relief:—

- (1) Bonification of Thomas Lands.
- (2) Tapacooma Conservancy Extension.
- (3) Clearing Banks, Mahaica Creek.
- (4) Sluice at Nos. 69-74, Corentyne Coast, Berbice.

### **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

#### **Justice.**

##### **THE SUPREME COURT.**

The Supreme Court consists of not less than two, but may consist of three or more Judges. The Court is duly constituted during and notwithstanding any vacancy in the office or absence from the Colony of any Judge. During 1935 there were only two Judges—the Chief Justice and one Puisne Judge.

A single Judge may, subject to the Rules of Court, exercise in Court or Chambers all or any part of the jurisdiction vested in the Court.

##### **CIVIL ACTIONS, CAUSES AND MATTERS.**

*General.*—The Judges sit to hear matters in the original civil jurisdiction of the Court throughout the year except during the statutory vacation of the Court, that is to say, in the months of July and August. The jurisdiction in such matters is exercised by any one of the Judges of the Court.

In 1935 the Court sat by one or more of its Judges on 142 days. Three hundred and seventy-four actions, causes, and matters were instituted during the year 1935, and there were 174 pending at the end of 1934, making a total of 548. Of these, 382 were disposed of, withdrawn, or abandoned.

The numbers for the years 1933 and 1934 were as follows:—

		<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Pending at end of preceding year.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Disposed of.</i>	<i>Pending at end of year.</i>
1933	...	443	131	574	336	208
1934	...	404	225	629	430	174

The Court usually sits in Georgetown in the county of Demerara, where cases from the counties of Berbice and Essequibo also are generally heard, but any civil cases required by the Rules of Court to be heard in the county of Berbice are, as a rule, taken by the

Judge at the conclusion of the Criminal Sessions held in that county in February, June, and October in each year. The Court never sits in the county of Essequibo to hear any matters other than criminal.

A Judge sits on every Monday in what is commonly known as the Bail Court to deal with specially indorsed writs and motions whether in action or otherwise. Summonses are taken in Chambers on Mondays.

*Appellate Jurisdiction.*—The Full Court, that is to say, a bench composed of two or more Judges, sits on Fridays in Georgetown to hear (1) appeals from decisions of a single Judge, and (2) appeals from decisions of Magistrates.

No Judge sits in the Full Court on the hearing of an appeal from a judgment or order given or made by him. Sections 89 and 94 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Ordinance, Chapter 10, prescribe the matters in which there is an appeal to the Full Court from the decision of a single Judge.

In 1935 the total number of appeals disposed of was 11, as compared with 27 in 1933 and 29 in 1934.

No appeal lies from the decision of the Full Court.

*Matrimonial Causes.*—In 1935 the Court dealt with seven cases of this kind, as compared with eight cases in 1933 and fourteen in 1934.

*Admiralty Actions.*—Actions of this kind are few in number. There was one action in 1935, one in 1933, and one in 1934.

*Wills.*—Actions for probate of wills in solemn form of law are not frequent. In 1935 there were 274 applications for probate of wills in common form as against 309 in 1934 and 346 in 1933.

*Letters of Administration.*—Letters of Administration were granted in 1935 as follows:—

By a Judge (usually the Chief Justice) of a Court (estates over \$250)	...	63
By the Registrar (estates not exceeding \$250)	... ..	38

The figures for the years 1933 and 1934 were as follows:—

	1933	1934
By a Judge ... ..	62	64
By the Registrar ... ..	65	61

*Petitions.*—These are required by the Rules of the Court to be addressed to the Supreme Court of British Guiana and are dealt with by the Chief Justice.

In 1935 124 petitions were filed and 117 orders on petitions made, including 22 *Fiat Executio* orders, i.e., orders for leave to levy on immovable property. In 1934 103 petitions were filed and 97 orders made, including 25 *Fiat Executio* orders; while in 1933 98 petitions were filed and 94 orders made, including 17 *Fiat Executio* orders.

*Parate Execution and Proceedings.*—These are relics of the Roman-Dutch practice, in which the Judge without a trial makes

a summary order for the recovery of debts due to the Colony and of town taxes, village rates, etc. Proceedings of this kind may be either *in personam* or *in rem*, the latter form being more common. Fiats were granted in 1935 as follows:—town taxes 337, village rates 2,265, other matters 38.

The figures for the years 1933 and 1934 were:—

						1933	1934
Town taxes	...	...	...	...	...	450	753
Village rates	...	...	...	...	...	1,901	1,730
Other matters	...	...	...	...	...	90	29

*Insolvency Matters.*—These are heard in Georgetown by a Judge in the Bail Court on Mondays. The Insolvency Ordinance, Chapter 180, is based on the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

In 1935, the Court dealt with eight petitions for Receiving Orders, seven being by creditors and one by the debtor himself, the number of petitions in 1934 being eight (five by creditors and three by the debtors themselves), while in 1933 there were twelve petitions (eight by creditors and four by the debtors themselves). Two Administration Orders were made in 1935 as against none in 1934 and eight in 1933, and applications for discharge from insolvency were made and granted in those years as follows:—1935 one, 1934 three, 1933 three.

*Criminal Cases.*—Statutory provision is made for sittings of the Court, in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction, in every year in each of the three counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, as follows:—in Demerara in the months of January, April, June and October; in Essequibo in February, May and October; and in Berbice in February, June and October. Power is given to the Governor to suspend or postpone any such sittings by proclamation. No sitting is now held in Essequibo in October. Cases which would have been committed for that Session are committed for trial in Demerara in October. The former practice was for two Judges, the Chief Justice, and a Puisne Judge to sit concurrently in Demerara, but apart from 1935, when two Courts sat concurrently in October, the Chief Justice since 1927 has sat alone in Demerara. Only one Judge attends the sittings in Berbice and Essequibo. In 1935 the criminal cases for trial included thirteen for murder, three for manslaughter, and 63 for other offences, and these resulted in ten convictions for murder, three for manslaughter, and 52 for other offences. The figures for the years 1933 and 1934 are as follows:—

1933—						Cases. Convictions.	
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	61	54
1934—							
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	10	4
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	75	52

A case may be stated by a Judge on a question of law which has arisen on the trial, and which has been reserved by him, for the consideration of the West Indian Court of Appeal.

*West Indian Court of Appeal.*—Section 94 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Ordinance, Chapter 10, prescribes the matters in which there is no appeal to the West Indian Court of Appeal.

The Chief Justice functions as one of the Judges of the West Indian Court of Appeal, and in that capacity is required to attend sittings of that Court outside the Colony from time to time. In 1935 he attended sittings of the Court in Trinidad and Grenada. In that year there was one sitting of the Court in this Colony which occupied three days.

### Police.

The establishment of the Police Force, exclusive of the Fire Brigade, consists of 17 officers, two warrant officers and 640 other ranks, of whom 45 are mounted. Instruction in first-aid to the injured became part of the regular routine training in 1928, and rapid progress has been made in this important branch of police duty. Classes are instructed by the Police Surgeon and by specially selected non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff at the Training Depot who have specialized in this subject, with the result that on 31st December 1935, the following awards had been made by the St. John's Ambulance Association :—

Labels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
Medallions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288
Vouchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420
Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539

The impetus thus given by the Force to training in first-aid has resulted in other classes being trained under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. This movement is of immense value to the community and the Colony.

Crimes reported to or known to the police during the year numbered 9,411. They comprise 18 homicides, 1,027 reports of other offences against the person, 90 cases of praedial larceny, 3,895 reports of other offences against property, and 4,381 of other crimes. The number of persons proceeded against in connexion with the foregoing figures were 26 for homicides, 1,215 for other offences against the person, 74 for praedial larceny, 1,202 for other offences against property, and 6,402 for other crimes.

### Prisons.

The prisons of the Colony of British Guiana comprise two main prisons and three small ones; the latter are stationed in remote and sparsely populated districts, viz., Mabaruma Prison in the North-West District, and Kamakusa and Kurupukari Prisons in the Mazaruni and Rupununi Districts, respectively. These prisons are administered and maintained by the Prisons Department. Mabaruma and Kurupukari are controlled by the District

Commissioners of those districts, and Kamakusa by the Travelling Magistrate of the Mazaruni River. The officers mentioned are all Deputy Inspectors of Prisons.

The labour gangs are under the supervision of the police stationed in the respective districts.

The two principal prisons are as follows :—

(a) Georgetown Prison, situated in the county of Demerara, containing 186 cells for male prisoners, three large association wards, one hospital ward, three observation cells, and two rooms for debtors. Convicted female prisoners are sent to New Amsterdam Prison, but there are three cells for remanded females.

(b) New Amsterdam Prison, situated in the county of Berbice, containing 60 cells for male and 16 cells for female prisoners, with two hospital wards for male and female prisoners, respectively.

The prison staff consists of 12 superior officers, including prison surgeons and chaplains, 44 subordinate officers, and one matron. Casual or temporary matrons are employed when necessary.

Prisoners are employed at various trades, viz., mat-making, carpentry, simple printing, book-binding, tailoring, shoemaking, tinning, mail-bag making, etc., in supplying the internal requirements of the prisons and on public works and on the prison farms. The mark system is in force and is applicable to all prisoners sentenced to twelve months and upwards. All prisoners are worked in association, but the principle that each cell should contain one occupant only is strictly observed, except in the case of patients in hospital or association wards.

As far as possible first offenders are kept separate from habitual criminals, and female prisoners are confined in separate buildings in such a manner as to prevent their seeing or holding any intercourse with the men.

There is no provision in the prisons of the Colony of British Guiana for juvenile offenders. Male juvenile offenders are sent to the Government Industrial school at Onderneeming, which is a separate establishment under the control of the Commissioner of the Essequibo district.

The health of the prisoners during the year 1935 was uniformly good, as is evidenced by the daily average in hospital, which was 5.81. Deaths from natural causes were four. The sick incidence was due mainly to influenza, malarial fever, and minor injuries.

The numbers of prisoners committed to the different prisons during the year 1935 were—males 1,733, females 214, total 1,947.

There are no rules or regulations of the prisons in this Colony in connexion with the " Probation System." All persons put on " probation " by the Court are subject, however, to the conditions imposed by the laws of the Colony, the offender being placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer.



**XIV.—LEGISLATION.**

Thirty-eight public Ordinances were passed during the year, of which the following are the more important :—

*The Supreme Court of Judicature Ordinance, 1935 (No. 2)*, permits a Judge, with the Governor's consent, to accept an office or place of profit or emolument not authorized by law, if the necessity arises.

*The Georgetown Town Council Ordinance, 1935 (No. 3)*, provides that the non-payment of town taxes or any rate levied under the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Ordinance, or any instalment thereof for more than six months after the same shall have become due shall be a disqualification for election to the Council, or in the case of a councillor, for sitting or voting in the Council.

*The Civil List (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935 (No. 7)*, validates appointments of officers at salaries lower than those specified in the schedule to the Civil List Ordinance and gives authority to make future appointments at lower rates of salary.

*The Income Tax Ordinance, 1935 (No. 9)*, amends the law relating to income tax with respect to shipping profits and the admission of claim for relief in cases of double taxation. This Ordinance gives effect to the policy of reciprocal exemption of shipping profits to be adopted by Colonial Governments. It also limits the time within which claims for relief from double taxation may be preferred and admitted.

*The Georgetown Accumulated Taxes and Rates (Funding) Ordinance, 1935 (No. 10)*, empowers the Georgetown Town Council to fund the total amount outstanding in respect of unpaid taxes and rates which have been levied during the years 1933 and 1934 under the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance (Chapter 86) and the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Ordinance (Chapter 96) and the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Ordinance, 1930, and in respect of unpaid ratepayers' debts under the Georgetown Improvement Rates (Funding) Ordinance, 1932, together with interest thereon : it also makes provision for the payment of such taxes, rates and ratepayers' debts and interest.

*The Local Government (Village Councils) Ordinance, 1935 (No. 16)* amends the Local Government Ordinance, Chapter 84, making better provision for the constitution of village councils and the election of members.

*The Rice (Export Trade) Ordinance, 1935 (No. 17)*, makes better provision for the establishment of a board to regulate and control the exportation of rice produced in the Colony. This Ordinance re-enacts, with amendments, the Rice (Export Trade) Ordinance, 1932 (No. 47), as amended by the Rice (Export Trade) Ordinance, 1933 (No. 21), which were temporary measures.

*The Transport and Harbours Ordinance, 1935 (No. 19)*, gives specific authority to the Board to appropriate the revenues of the

Department in accordance with the authorized estimates and validates past appropriations by the Board.

*The Pensions (Re-employed Pensioners) Ordinance, 1935* (No. 20), repeals the provision in the Pensions Ordinance, Chapter 204, relating to the abatement of pensions of re-employed pensioners. This Ordinance enables the Government to fix the salary of a re-employed pensioner, with regard to the nature of the office undertaken by him.

*The Customs Duties Ordinance, 1935* (No. 23), consolidates the existing law relating to the imposition and collection of customs duties.

*The East Demerara Water Conservancy Ordinance, 1935* (No. 26), makes better provision for the supply of water in East Demerara. It amalgamates the management and regulation of the East Demerara Water Conservancy with that of the Lamaha Canal and the Shanks' Canal, increases the water supply both for the East Demerara Sugar and other estates and villages, and also the City of Georgetown; and provides for the construction of a containing dam on the Demerara River or western side of the conservancy area and extending the same as far as the Sand Hills.

*The Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935* (No. 32), makes provision for the cessation of special injury awards to, and of special awards to dependants of workmen in cases where there is a right to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1934.

*The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935* (No. 33) specifies the condition of payment of compensation when an injury is aggravated or death results because of unreasonable refusal to submit to or disregard of medical treatment; allocates the payment of compensation to dependants in part dependent upon the earnings of a workman where his death has resulted from the injury; and avoids double liability by Government to its officers—that is, both under the Pensions Ordinance, 1933, and under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1934.

*The Coconut Products (Control) Ordinance, 1935* (No. 36), repeals and re-enacts, with addition and variations, the Copra Products (Sale and Manufacture) Ordinance, 1933, and the Copra Products (Sale and Manufacture) Ordinance, 1934. It regulates the sale and manufacture of coconut products, thereby ensuring a good price for copra.

*The Plant Diseases and Pests (Prevention) Ordinance 1935* (No. 37), repeals the Plant Diseases and Pests (Prevention) Ordinance, Chapter 164. With the repeal of the Board of Agriculture Ordinance, Chapter 150, it became necessary to provide for the exercise of the powers and functions of the Board (established by that Ordinance) under the Plant Diseases and Pests (Prevention) Ordinance, Chapter 164. The new Ordinance was accordingly enacted and at the same time opportunity was taken to bring the legislation in line with that in the neighbouring colonies. It

provides for the importation and exportation of plants and for the prevention and eradication of diseases and pests affecting plants.

Compensation for accidents is legislated for by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinances, 1934 and 1935, and the Accidental Deaths and Workmen's Injuries (Compensation) Ordinance, Chapter 265. Part I of Chapter 265 is an adaptation of the Fatal Accidents Act, 1846 (9 & 10 Vict. c. 93), as supplemented by the Fatal Accidents Act, 1864 (27 & 28 Vict. c. 95), and Part II an adaptation of the Employers Liability Act, 1880 (43 & 44 Vict. c.42), with the necessary modifications to suit local requirements.

By the Factories (Dangerous Trades Regulation) Ordinance, Chapter 268, the erection of any factory or building in a town or within a quarter of a mile of the limits of a town for the manufacture of any explosive or inflammable substance or thing is prohibited, and the manufacture of explosives, etc., in a factory or building situated in a town is similarly prohibited.

The aged and poor may receive relief under section 26 of the Poor Relief Ordinance, Chapter 90, otherwise there is no legislative provision in the Colony in regard to sickness or old age.

## **XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**

### **Revenue.**

The total Colony revenue for the year amounted to £1,089,078. Excluding the extraordinary general revenue receipts of £39,680, the year's return from normal revenue heads was £1,049,398, thereby falling short of the 1934 collection by £8,731, but exceeding the estimate of the year by £55,788. In 1934 extraordinary general revenue receipts totalled £89,310.

### **Expenditure.**

The total Colony expenditure was £1,128,486, being £47,622 more than the expenditure for 1934. Included in the Estimates of the year were extraordinary appropriations of £35,354, the actual ordinary expenditure exclusive of these items being £1,105,853 as against £1,060,620 in 1934.

Special receipts from the undermentioned sources and the related expenditure not included in the revenue and expenditure totals above are as shown below :—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
Colonial Development Fund—Approved Schemes...	64,977	64,977
Unemployment and Flood Relief Works (Loan-in-aid from Imperial Government) ... ..	3,653	3,653
Loan-in-aid (Renewals and Replacements Transport and Harbours Department) ... ..	20,000	—
	<u>£88,630</u>	<u>£68,630</u>

The revenue and expenditure for the last five years are as under:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1931 ... ..	1,319,862 from all sources	1,251,732
1932 ... ..	1,179,615 „ „	1,137,789
1933 ... ..	1,147,453 „ „	1,129,319
1934 ... ..	1,272,062 „ „	1,205,427
1935 ... ..	1,177,708 „ „	1,197,116

### Financial Position.

	£	£
Balance of Surplus and Deficit Account at 1st January, 1935 ... ..		84,708
The colony revenue of the year was ... ..	1,089,078	
Loan-in-aid ... ..	20,000	
The appropriation to revenue during the year from Colonial Development Fund and Unemployment and Flood Relief Loans ... ..	68,630	
		1,177,708
		1,262,416
The colony expenditure amounted to ... ..	1,128,486	
The expenditure on works financed from Colonial Development Fund and Unemployment and Flood Relief Loan-in-aid ... ..	68,630	
		1,197,116
Surplus at 31st December 1935 ... ..		£65,300

### Assets and Liabilities.

The balance sheet discloses the following position at the close of the year:—

	£	£
Balance held on Loan Account ... ..		103,181
<i>Surplus—</i>		
Balance on Surplus and Deficit Account ... ..		65,300
<i>Borrowing—</i>		
Imperial Government Advance for fixed working capital ... ..		100,000
		£268,481
<i>Disposal—</i>		
Cash Balances ... ..	136,584	
Barclays Bank deposit against loan interest payments due on 1st January 1936 ... ..	27,582	
Joint Colonial Fund... ..	55,000	
Unallocated Stores ... ..	42,231	
Advances in excess of deposits ... ..	7,084	
		£268,481

**Public Debt.**

	£	£
At 31st December 1934 the Colony's Funded Debt amounted to ... ..		4,392,068
Redemptions effected during the year amounted to		194,500
		<hr/> 4,197,568
Stock issued by the Crown Agents in London during the year was ... ..		256,373
		<hr/> 4,453,941
Making a total Funded Debt outstanding of ...		
Loans from the Colonial Development Fund at 31st December 1934 amounted to ... ..	118,647	
Loans received during the year ... ..	54,545	
	<hr/> 173,192	
Less loan repaid during the year ... ..	750	
	<hr/>	<hr/> 172,442
Making a total Public Debt liability of ... ..		<hr/> £4,626,383
Exclusive of the liability in respect of outstanding Railway Permanent Annuities and Perpetual Stock involving an annual charge of £17,579.		
The Sinking Fund held for redemption of the Public Debt totalled £465,806 with a mean market value of £501,514 at 31st December 1935.		

**Main Heads of Taxation.**

The following were the main heads of taxation during 1935 and the yield from each:—

	£	s.	d.
Customs ... ..	561,338	17	3
Excise and Licences ... ..	207,977	1	1
Stamp Duties ... ..	8,920	11	2½
Estate Duties ... ..	6,984	9	8
Acreage Tax ... ..	4,030	15	9½
Duty on Transport and Mortgages ... ..	1,808	3	10
Income Tax ... ..	47,300	18	0½

**XVI.—CUSTOMS TARIFF.**

The duties of customs on all dutiable goods the produce or manufacture of the British Empire are, subject to certain exceptions, fixed at 50 per cent. of the duties on similar goods produced in foreign countries. Among the exceptions are apples, butter, cheese, cocoa, cordage, fish, jams, lard and lard compounds, and milk, which receive a preference of 66½ per cent.; cement which receives over 76 per cent.; pickled beef and pork which receive 75 per cent.; bags and printing paper 60 per cent.; nitrogenous manures over 83 per cent.; cornmeal and flour about 28 per cent.; beer and stout about 20 per cent.; while the difference in the duty rates on spirits, tobacco and wines is small.

The rates of duty payable on most of the articles coming under the *ad valorem* schedule is  $16\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. preferential and  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. general. The basic value for the collection of duty is c.i.f.

Cotton piece-goods of a yardage value not exceeding 1s. and hat-pay 15 per cent. preferential and 30 per cent. general, while cotton hosiery pay 10 per cent. preferential and 10 per cent. plus 12 cents per pair or 30 per cent. (whichever is greater) under the general tariff. Boots and shoes of rubber pay  $16\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. preferential and 50 per cent. plus 24 cents per pair, general; while boots and shoes of all other kinds are admitted at 10 per cent. preferential and 30 per cent. plus 48 cents per pair, general.

Duty at the preferential rate on all apparel is 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, the general rate being fixed at 30 per cent. plus:—in the case of shirts, 24 cents each; men's under-pants and combination underwear, neckties, cravats, and scarves, 18 cents each; collars, 4 cents each, and other kinds (except men's singlets and undervests), 36 cents each.

On dutiable articles bearing an advertising device there is a duty at the rate of  $8\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. preferential and  $16\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. general. Paints pay 6 per cent. preferential and 12 per cent. general. On motor vehicles and plated ware the duty is 20 per cent. preferential and 40 per cent. general. Confectionery is rated at 20 per cent. preferential and 60 per cent. general. Machinery of British origin is duty free, of foreign  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Apples are admitted at 50 cents preferential and \$1.50 general, per 160 lb.

Advertising matter of no commercial value is free of duty regardless of origin, but is subject to 3 per cent. Bill of Entry Tax. Samples are admitted free subject to regulations.

### Excise Duties.

Excise duty is levied in respect of rum and other spirits manufactured in the Colony. On every gallon of rum of the strength of proof there is collected the sum of \$4.50 and so on in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon.

Rum taken out of bond for the purpose of being used exclusively in any laboratory, or for the preservation of specimens of natural history for any public museum in the Colony is exempt from duty.

Upon all compounds manufactured by a compounder under the provisions of the Bitters and Cordials Ordinance—except upon medicinal preparations made from or containing spirits which pay a duty equal to the duty for the time being imposed under the British Preferential Tariff upon like articles imported into the Colony—there is collected a duty of \$4.50 per proof gallon.

Liquor made from fruit and sugar, or from fruit mixed with any other material which has undergone a process of fermentation and contains more than 4 per cent. and less than 26 per cent. of spirits.

pays duty at the rate of 25 cents per liquid gallon, while denatured alcohol, motor fuel, and methylated spirits, are not subject to excise duty.

Other spirits manufactured in the Colony are liable to duty at the rate of \$4.50 per proof gallon except that upon all bay rum, lime rum, and other toilet preparations so manufactured, not over proof, and not potable, there is a duty of \$3.00 the liquid gallon. There is also a distillery tax at the rate of one-half of one cent per proof gallon of rum manufactured in the Colony.

Matches manufactured in the Colony pay an excise duty at the rate of \$2.50 per case containing ten gross of boxes of not more than one hundred matches in each, and at a corresponding rate on any number of matches greater than or less than 144,000 if not packed, or however packed or put together. Provision is, however, made for drawback of the amount of duty paid on exportation of such matches.

### **Stamp Duties.**

Stamp duties are imposed upon certain Instruments, e.g., Affidavits (1s. 6d.), Agreements (1s.), Appointment of Trustee (10s. 5d.), Articles of Clerkship in order to be admitted as a Solicitor in the Supreme Court (£79 3s. 4d.), Awards of Arbitrators in disputes involving sums not exceeding £5 4s. 2d. to £1,041 13s. 4d (2d. to £2), Bills of Exchange for sums not exceeding £5 to sums not exceeding £100 (2d. to 2s.), Conveyance or transfer on sale of any bond, debenture, scrip, stock, or share (one-quarter of one per cent. of face value), Deeds or Notarial Acts (1s. to £2).

## **XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the accession of His late Majesty King George V was celebrated throughout the Colony with great manifestation of loyalty, especial attention being given to celebrations in the primary schools of the Colony.

### **Visits to the Colony.**

Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.B.E., M.A., Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, and a party of post-graduate students.

His Excellency the Governor of Dutch Guiana, Prof. Dr. J. C. Kielstra, to the Orealla Mission, Corentyne River.

A party of public school boys under the auspices of the School Empire Tour Committee and in the charge of Mr. B. A. Maples, a Marlborough Master,

**XVIII.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

The following publications of the British Guiana Government are on sale at the offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, at the prices indicated:—

Handbook of the Colony	...	...	...	...	1s. each
Agricultural Journal of British Guiana...	...	...	...	...	6d. each
"Rubber and Balata in British Guiana"	...	...	...	...	6d. each
"Timbers of British Guiana"	...	...	...	...	5s. each
Memorandum of terms on which Crown land can be bought	...	...	...	...	2d. each

**Annual Reports of:—**

Transport and Harbours Department	...	} ½d. per page with maximum charge of 1s. each.
Colonial Treasurer	...	
Comptroller of Customs	...	
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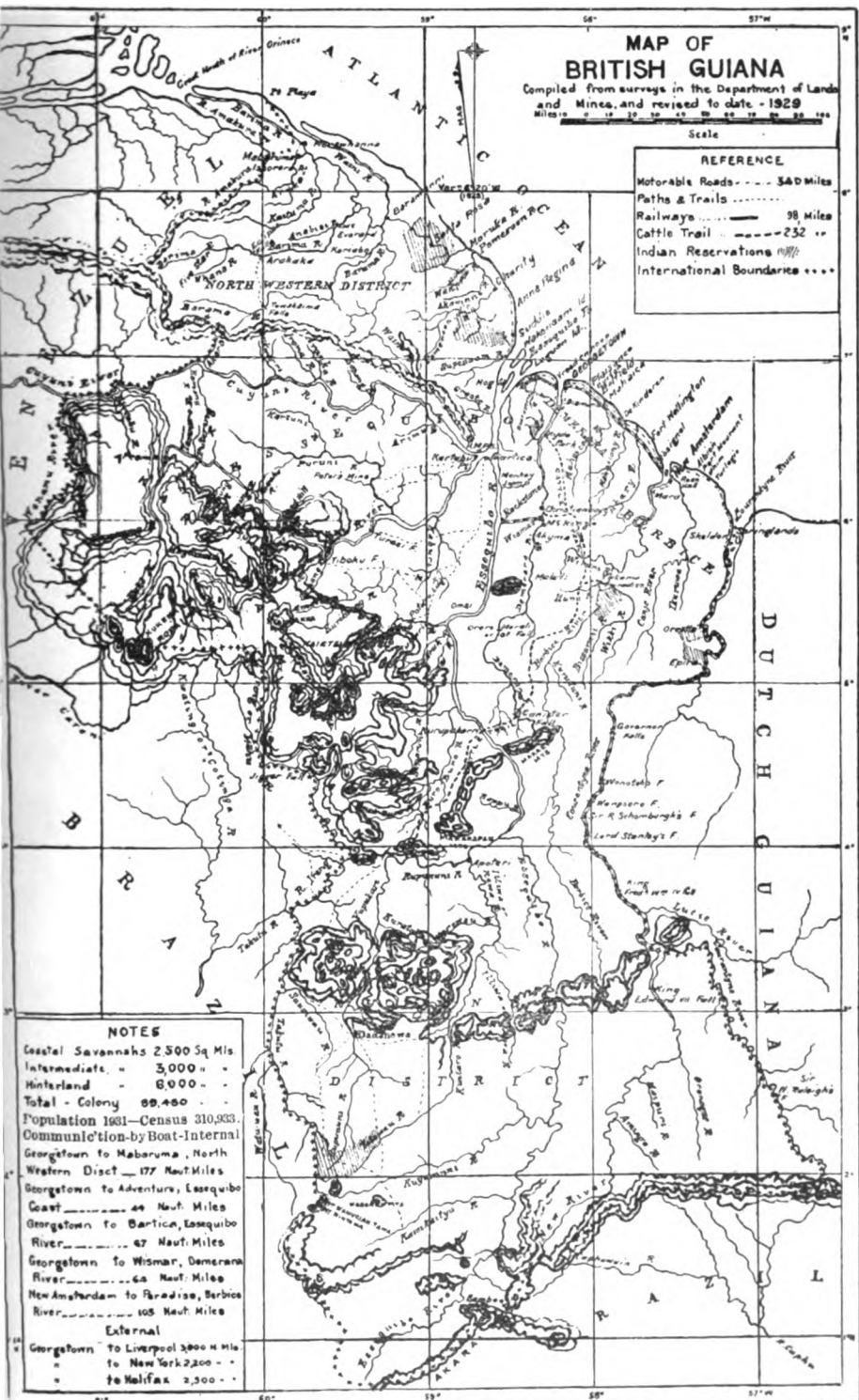
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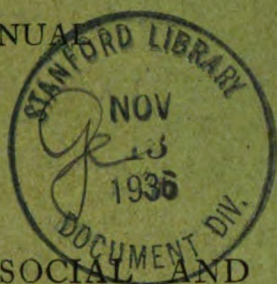
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# ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE, 1935

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## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° South latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 50 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba, in 5° South latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements) and has an area of 380 square miles.



The normal annual rainfall amounts in Zanzibar to 58.59 inches and in Pemba to 73.25 inches. The rainy seasons are well defined, the heavy rains occurring in April and May prior to the setting in of the south-west monsoon and the light rains in November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is  $84.4^{\circ}$  and the mean minimum  $76.6^{\circ}$ . The corresponding figures for Pemba are  $86.3^{\circ}$  and  $76.1^{\circ}$ , respectively.

References to Zanzibar date back to early times. The Islands probably were known to the ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, Assyrians, and Jews. The Hindus appear to have been settlers at a very early date and traces of Greek colonization are not lacking. From about the seventh century B.C., Zanzibar appears to have been closely connected with the Southern Arabian States. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter came also traders from China, Malaya, and the Persian Gulf. The Zenj Empire, founded about 975 A.D. by Ali bin Hassan, a Prince of Shiraz, was already declining when the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral. During the sixteenth century the Arabs of the east coast invoked the aid of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese on the ruins of whose power, in the seventeenth century, arose that of the Imams. The allegiance of Zanzibar to the latter was more or less nominal until 1832 when the Imam, Seyyid Said, transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. Under Seyyid Said's direction Zanzibar became, both politically and commercially, the metropolis of Eastern Africa. In 1861, by Lord Canning's Award, the Imam's African possessions became independent of Muscat.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the Sultan's mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa from Warsheikh on the north to Tunghi Bay in the south were ceded to Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, respectively, the two latter paying rent for the territories under their protection, while the former acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of £200,000. In 1905, Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of £144,000.

In 1891, a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906, the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and re-organized the Government. In 1911, Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On 1st July 1913 the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in

the following year when the Protectorate Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925, the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders in Council of 1924 and 1925.

Questions of importance are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan himself presides, the Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (President), the British Resident (Vice-President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members), and three other senior officials appointed by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members); and five official and six unofficial members appointed by the Sultan. His Highness has an unfettered discretion in the appointment of the unofficial members, but in practice consideration is given to the factor of community representation and the unofficial element is at present composed of three Arabs, two Indians, and one European.

Legislation consists of the Decrees of the Sultan, and certain Imperial Statutes of general application. Certain Indian Acts, such as the Code of Civil Procedure, etc., have been adapted to local requirements and enacted in the form of Decrees. His Highness's Decrees, when countersigned by the British Resident under Article 42 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are binding upon all persons. The Mohammedan Law, declared in civil matters to be the fundamental law of His Highness's dominions, controls in some measure personal relationship and land tenure among the Islamic population.

The power of making Rules and Regulations under Decrees is vested in His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council.

Under existing arrangements, the island of Zanzibar is administered by a District Commissioner with an Assistant District Commissioner working under him. A similar arrangement obtains in the island of Pemba.

The District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners are granted judicial powers to various extents, but most of the civil and criminal work of the Districts is performed by the Resident Magistrates whose headquarters are in Zanzibar town and at Chake Chake in Pemba.

The District Commissioners are under the general direction of the Provincial Commissioner, who is also Assistant Chief Secretary.

The Districts are divided into Mudirias, nine in the case of Pemba and seven, excluding the town area, in the case of Zanzibar. The Mudirias are further sub-divided into Shehias which consist of a number of scattered villages. In control of these units are officials designated Mudirs and Shehas respectively. Appointments of Shehas are made from the inhabitants of the Shehias and, in making them, the wishes of the majority of the people concerned are followed so far as is compatible with ability to perform the prescribed duties. Such appointments tend to be hereditary. Shehas receive salaries varying from Rs.15 to Rs.25 per month, but they are not expected to devote their full time to Government work. Their principal functions are to maintain order in their Shehias and to bring to the notice of higher authority any unusual occurrences that may take place. They are, as a rule, members of the District Courts to which reference will be made later. All births and deaths taking place in their Shehias are reported to them and, in certain selected instances, they act as brokers and auctioneers in connection with the administration of petty native estates. The position is one which is much sought after on account of the standing which the appointment gives the holder in the community. In immediate authority over the Shehas are the Mudirs, who are responsible to the District Commissioner for the maintenance of order throughout their units and for reporting to him any irregularities that may occur. Instructions to the Shehas which emanate from the District Commissioner are transmitted through them and they are responsible to him for their due execution. For administrative purposes, the native quarter (population 29,000) of Zanzibar town is divided into 16 areas each having its headman. These headmen, who work under the Town Mudir, correspond to the Shehas of the rural parts and receive salaries ranging from Rs.12 to Rs.18 per month.

*District Courts.*—These native tribunals, which were first established in 1926, are presided over by the Mudirs and are composed of the Shehas, together with two or more unofficial members who may be Arabs, Indians, or Africans. The offences justiciable by these Courts are prescribed by law, as is the maximum punishment which they may inflict.

### III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Zanzibar Protectorate at the end of the year 1934 was 244,104, a figure obtained from the 1931 census by the addition of the number of births in excess of deaths and of immigrants in excess of emigrants since the date of the census. The following tables give statistics of the population and its racial and geographical distribution (1931 census) :—

**Population (1931 Census).**

<i>District.</i>	<i>Area in square miles.</i>	<i>Whites.</i>		<i>Coloured Population.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Total population of Protectorate.</i>
		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>		
Zanzibar Island	640	167	76	72,653	64,845	137,741	235,428
Pemba Island	380	16	19	50,195	47,457	97,687	

**Geographical Distribution (1931 Census).****ZANZIBAR ISLAND.**

	<i>Zanzibar Town.</i>	<i>Northern District.</i>	<i>Southern District.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans ... ..	222	5	16	243
Arabs... ..	6,573	1,536	3,366	11,475
Africans ... ..	26,646	37,068	49,439	113,153
British Indians ... ..	10,926	287	741	11,954
Portuguese Indians ... ..	882	3	4	889
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	27	—	—	27
<b>Totals</b> ... ..	<b>45,276</b>	<b>38,899</b>	<b>53,566</b>	<b>137,741</b>

**PEMBA ISLAND.**

	<i>Wete.</i>	<i>Chake Chake.</i>	<i>Mkoani.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans ... ..	16	17	2	35
Arabs ... ..	10,024	6,954	4,943	21,921
Africans ... ..	28,802	25,982	18,534	73,318
British Indians ... ..	1,219	683	386	2,288
Portuguese Indians ... ..	28	42	45	115
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	10	—	—	10
<b>Totals</b> ... ..	<b>40,099</b>	<b>33,678</b>	<b>23,910</b>	<b>97,687</b>

The crude birth-rate for the whole Protectorate for all races was 14.9 per thousand and the death-rate 16.6. Registration of births and deaths is unreliable and the detailed figures of rates by races and districts given in previous reports are omitted. The deaths of 506 infants in the first year of life were registered, giving an infant mortality-rate of 84.2. It is believed that the correct rate is over two hundred per thousand births.

The following tables give the number of marriages registered and figures concerning immigration and emigration:—

**Marriages.**

In Zanzibar District marriages number 2,360 and in Pemba District, 1,076.

**Immigration and Emigration.**

(1st January 1935 to 31st December 1935.)

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Immigration.</i>			<i>Emigration.</i>		
	<i>Ships and Air.</i>	<i>Dhows.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Ships and Air.</i>	<i>Dhows.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans ...	793	2	795	777	2	779
Indians ...	5,189	63	5,252	5,215	125	5,340
Arabs ...	905	953	1,858	754	851	1,605
Africans ...	3,206	1,336	4,542	4,049	1,351	5,400
Miscellaneous ...	425	—	425	468	—	468
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>10,518</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>12,872</b>	<b>11,263</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>13,592</b>

*Note.*—In the above statistics, Somalis, Barawas, and Comorians have been shown as Africans, and Shihiris as Arabs.

**IV.—HEALTH.**

The number of new cases, in-patients and surgical operations and the total attendances for treatment at Government institutions during the last five years are set out in the table below :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
New cases ...	140,698	140,175	157,167	159,686	130,115
In-patients ...	4,266	4,534	4,815	4,463	3,853
Total attendances ...	414,567	434,284	502,672	536,242	444,175
Surgical operations (major)	1,224	1,393	1,320	1,299	1,151
Surgical operations (minor)	2,684	2,812	3,040	3,370	2,683

The marked fall this year in the total number of patients treated is almost certainly due to the charging in all but exceptional cases of a fee for services rendered. The decrease in numbers was general at all hospitals, though most marked in the Pemba ones.

The following table shows the proportions in which the two sexes have been represented during the last six years at hospitals and dispensaries :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Males ...	69·8	70·9	73·2	74·5	73·6	73·9
Females ...	30·2	29·1	26·8	25·5	26·4	26·1

At the three main hospitals the proportions in 1935 were as follows :—

<i>Zanzibar.</i>	<i>Chake.</i>	<i>Wete.</i>
22·38	26·85	19·15

The higher percentage for females at Chake noted for some years is due to the special ankylostomiasis and yaws clinics which attract

women and children. A higher proportion of endemic disease in the returns of this hospital is similarly accounted for.

No major epidemics of infectious or contagious diseases occurred in the Protectorate. Malarial figures were lower both actually and proportionately. Malaria, however, as it appears in hospital returns represents cases from the outskirts of townships, rural African cases in general not troubling to seek treatment. Partly owing to the diminished incidence of malaria in Zanzibar Town and partly owing to a greater interest in the investigation of the Enteric group of infections, more cases of typhoid fever and allied infections have come to light in Zanzibar Town this year. These cases seem to be related to the existence of a number of carriers.

The following table sets out the incidence of the various groups of disease met with during the last five years:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
<b>Epidemic,</b>					
endemic and					
infectious ...	15	12	11	13	12
Nervous ...	7	7	6	7	6
Respiratory ...	9	8	7	7	8
Digestive ...	29	31	26	27	30
Skin and cellular					
tissue ...	20	23	32	29	27
External causes...	8	8	7	7	8
Others ...	12	11	11	10	9

The most notable change in this table for the year is the return of the Skin and Cellular Tissue Group to the second position. The significance of this change is a subsidence of the ulcer epidemic of 1933, ulcers accounting at one time in that year for more than half the cases at certain institutions in Pemba.

Of the helminthic diseases, ankylostomiasis and ascariasis cases are included in the Digestive Group. Helminthic infestation is in a large proportion of cases of disease so indefinitely culpable as a main factor that the labelling of illnesses with helminthic names provides no certain indications of prevalence of helminthic disease. Ankylostomiasis as an infestation is almost universal among Africans; ascariasis is frequently encountered particularly from certain areas; bilharziasis is found among a very large proportion of school children especially in Pemba.

Much dental disease is still ascribed to definite neglect of hygienic principles among children. Food deficiency is also suspected as a factor, and as having too a relationship to the epidemicity of ulcers and to the general resistance of the people to infections. Nervous phenomena ascribable to avitaminosis have, however, been less strikingly encountered during this year.

The Leper Settlement on Funzi has now declined to less than half the numbers there several years ago. Many lepers are now accommodated in huts round the Walezo Infirmary outside Zanzibar Town; many are on parole in the districts. At Walezo, a ward

is also maintained for tuberculosis cases which are passed on there from the hospitals and the tuberculosis clinic. Repatriation has been arranged in several cases of tuberculous patients originating from the mainland.

The activities of Government institutions may be summarized in the following table:—

	Zanzibar Island.		Pemba Island.		Total.
	Zanzibar Town.	District.	Towns.	District.	
<b>Medical Units—</b>					
European Hospital ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Asiatic and African Hospital ...	1	—	3	—	4
Police Lines ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Prison Infirmary ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Mental Hospital ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	1	—	—	—	1
Walezo Poor House Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	1
Funzi Leper Hospital ... ..	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis Clinic ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Eye Disease Clinic ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
School Clinic ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Sub-Dispensaries ... ..	2	13	—	7	22
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>In-Patients—</b>					
<b>Beds available—</b>					
European ... ..	14	—	—	—	14
Asiatic and African in hospitals	96	—	100	—	196
Special Native hospital ...	98	180	—	—	278
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>488</b>
<b>Cases admitted—</b>					
European ... ..	78	—	—	—	78
Asiatic and African in hospitals	1,961	454	1,268	—	3,683
Africans in sub-dispensaries...	—	92	—	—	92
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,853</b>
<b>Out-Patient repetitious Attendances—</b>					
Hospitals... ..	84,566	31,764	35,468	—	151,798
Sub-dispensaries ... ..	41,494	68,635	—	52,133	162,262
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>126,060</b>	<b>100,399</b>	<b>35,468</b>	<b>52,133</b>	<b>314,060</b>
<b>Total New Cases—</b>					
European ... ..	394	—	—	—	394
Asiatics and Africans in hospitals	20,947	11,669	22,772	—	55,388
Africans in sub-dispensaries ...	14,980	40,331	—	19,022	74,333
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>36,321</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>22,772</b>	<b>19,022</b>	<b>130,115</b>

## V.—HOUSING.

### Village Housing.

The usual type of native village house in Zanzibar and Pemba is a rectangular mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual.

The majority of such houses have from two to four rooms and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside, though in some cases an additional hut is erected for this purpose. It is not usual to make elaborate sanitary arrangements. Some of the more advanced natives erect small shelters near their dwellings in which a cesspit is dug, others resort to the bush or the seashore. Practically all the country folk own their own houses, which they erect themselves.

This type of building is comparatively inexpensive, can be built to a great extent from material available on the spot or near-by, and is, on the whole, not ill-ventilated.

During the past ten years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceiling, whitewashing, and lime plastering and washing.

### Town Housing.

In the African quarter of the town of Zanzibar the houses are usually owned by the occupiers, but not the sites. The ground landlords are Indians and Arabs, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. The houses are of the same type as those in the native villages.

In recent years active steps have been taken to improve the siting of all new dwellings. Ample space is allowed between each, and in new areas, sites of 50 feet by 25 feet are required for most houses. In the more crowded parts 30 feet by 25 feet, or 750 square feet, is the minimum. Due allowance is thus made for the outside kitchen and sanitary hut. The cesspit system is extensively used.

In the quarters of the town occupied by Arabs, Indians, and Europeans the houses are of stone and generally have corrugated iron roofs. There is considerable over-crowding among the poorer Indians and, owing to the narrow streets and the height of the houses, through ventilation is unsatisfactory. Cesspits are in general use and there is no sewerage system. Notwithstanding these defects it may be claimed that housing conditions in Zanzibar compare favourably with those of other crowded Oriental cities. Measures of amelioration present considerable difficulty but are carried out as opportunities occur. A town-planning scheme is being prepared and will be gradually put into effect as funds permit. The water supply is plentiful, the water being of excellent quality. A high-pressure system was inaugurated in May 1935.



The sanitary authorities of the town carry out constant inspections. In the older built-up areas continual efforts are made to minimize congestion and to give the proper space to every hut. Considerable progress has been effected in this direction.

There are no building societies.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

The agricultural produce of Zanzibar for export purposes consists almost entirely of cloves and coconuts, the cultivation of which is in the hands of Arabs and Africans, while several estates are owned by Indians but are cultivated by Arab and African labour. The larger plantations are owned by Arabs or Indians, the smaller by Africans. There are no European producers, but the Zanzibar Government owns numerous plantations of cloves and coconuts, totalling approximately 12,000 acres, which are operated by the Agricultural Department, with a European manager in charge.

*Cloves.*—The Protectorate produces about 83 per cent. of the world's supply of cloves. The figures of exports for the last five years are given in Chapter VII.

The duty-paid price during 1935 varied from Rs.9.49 to Rs.10.89 per *frasila* of 35 lb.

In addition to the export of clove buds, 4,520 tons of stems were exported valued at £40,011. The erection of a factory for the local distillation of clove stems was begun in 1935.

The Clove Growers Association continued to make advances in the form of harvesting loans to assist growers to commence harvesting operations, and also against the security of cloves deposited in their stores. Free storage for six months is also provided.

The Agricultural Produce Export Decree (No. 3 of 1934) and the Adulteration of Produce Decree (No. 19 of 1934) were applied during 1935. The former provides for the inspection and grading of agricultural produce; under this Decree, rules were made which established grades of cloves suitable for various markets. The latter Decree establishes a minimum standard for cloves (16 per cent. of moisture and 5 per cent. of extraneous matter) and prohibits the sale and export of cloves which do not comply with that standard.

*Coconuts.*—It is estimated that there are about 3,850,000 bearing coconut palms in the country. The acreage under coconuts is estimated to be 45,000 acres in Zanzibar and 10,000 acres in Pemba. There is a good deal of admixture with cloves, but most of the cultivation is pure, coconuts occupying areas which are unsuitable for clove cultivation. The average yield of nuts is taken at 30 per tree and it takes 6,000 nuts to produce one ton of copra. The nuts are generally small, but rich in oil. A considerable quantity of the nut crop is consumed locally for crushing and as food.

The quality of the copra produced is inferior and the questions of improved drying methods and inspection prior to export are engaging the Government's attention.

The provisions of the Adulteration of Produce Decree (No. 19 of 1934) were brought into operation for copra late in 1935.

Prices improved in 1935, the average monthly market prices varying from Rs.1.53 per *frasila* (35 lb.) to Rs.2.06.

The figures of exports and values of copra for the past five years are given in Chapter VII.

*Other Crops.*—The Agricultural Department is investigating the possibilities of a number of crops subsidiary to cloves and coconuts, including citrus, maize, millet, rice, cassava, yams, and various pulses. The best varieties of South African oranges and grapefruit were obtained in 1927. These are well-established; the grapefruit is promising but the oranges are inferior to the local ones. Selected local oranges have been budded on rough lemon stocks with a view to distribution eventually in suitable localities. Trials that aim at improving by selection the yield and quality of maize, millet, and rice are in progress; promising results have already been obtained with maize. Important investigations are being conducted in co-operation with the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, in connection with cassava virus, which considerably depreciates the yield of this staple food. The Department is considering methods of improving the agriculture of the thin soils of the coral rag formation in the east and south of the island where an industrious population raises food crops, tobacco, etc., under difficult conditions by a system of shifting cultivation.

*Cattle.*—The local cattle are typical of the East African cattle and present the characteristics of the Zebu type. They are small, seldom weighing more than 9 cwt., shorthorned, possess medium size humps, and vary considerably in colour. The cows are poor milkers, but the average milk they yield contains a higher percentage of fat than prescribed by the English standard. The bulls make good transport animals and are used extensively for this purpose.

The people in the country districts possess few cattle; seldom does any individual own more than two or three cows, and these are generally maintained to meet his domestic requirements. Some farmers who produce milk within easy reach of Zanzibar town retail it in the town.

The main milk supply of the town is derived from comparatively large privately-owned herds of milch cows housed in Government dairy buildings and grazed on land adjoining the town. The animals are mostly crosses of Ayrshires, Friesians and various Indian breeds. Breeding is indiscriminate, with a result that many types of cross-bred animals exist and milk yields are poor.

The Protectorate is unable to produce its own meat requirements, and cattle for slaughter are imported from Italian Somaliland, Italian Jubaland, Kenya and Tanganyika. The cattle imported for slaughter are usually lean but the meat is of fair quality. Locally-produced beef is seldom available, but is invariably superior to the imported beef.

### **Transfer of Property between Races.**

In connection with the problem of agricultural indebtedness in the Protectorate, the question has arisen as to what extent land is being transferred from the possession of Arabs and Africans to that of Indians.

Statistics are given in Appendix I which disclose that, on balance, property in land in Zanzibar valued at over 20 lakhs of rupees passed into Indian hands during the ten years 1926-35.

In Pemba, similarly, there was a net gain to Indians of a quarter of a million clove trees and 40,000 coconut trees during the same period.

The provisions of the Land Alienation (Restriction and Evidence) Decree (see Chapter XIV), were in force throughout the year 1935.

### **Small-holdings Experiment.**

During the year 1934 an experiment was made with regard to the disposal of part of one of the Government estates by allotting it in small portions to peasant cultivators, with whom in the opinion of many competent observers lies the best hope for the development of the Protectorate.

The idea underlying the scheme is to provide each holder with a suitable area of land in one or more portions on which he may cultivate cloves, coconuts, fruit and ground crops. He and his family will provide the labour for harvesting his cloves as and when they are ready, while his other crops will occupy him at other times and will provide food and a surplus for sale.

As suitable applicants of the type desired are not as a rule in possession of ready money of sufficient amount to pay for their holdings, a system of payment by instalments over a period of seven years was adopted.

If its initial promise of success is maintained, the scheme will form a basis for the disposal of other suitable areas held by Government but not required for experimental purposes. A report on the scheme is given in Appendix II.

## **VII.—COMMERCE.**

### **1.—General.**

1. During the year 1935 the total value of the external trade of the Zanzibar Protectorate amounted to Rs.252 lakhs, the declared value of imports being Rs.130 lakhs and that of exports Rs.122 lakhs.

2. On the basis of declared quantities the volume of trade over the same period was assessed at 113,000 tons weight, of which imports accounted for 75,000 tons and exports for 38,000 tons.

3. The foregoing figures compare with the corresponding figures for 1934 as follows:—

	Total value in lakhs of rupees.		Increase or Decrease. Per cent.	Value exclud- ing bullion and specie in lakhs of rupees.		Increase or Decrease. Per cent.	Weight. Tons '000.		Increase or Decrease. Per cent.
	1934.	1935.		1934.	1935.		1934.	1935.	
Imports ...	102	130	+27.45	94	122	+29.79	56	75	+33.93
Exports ...	102	122	+19.61	99	114	+15.15	39	38	-2.56
Total of Im- ports and Exports...	204	252	+23.53	193	236	+22.28	95	113	+18.95

4. The above table of comparison shows that there has been a considerable increase in trade during the year under review. Trade imports excluding bullion and specie increased by 29.79 per cent. in value and 33.93 per cent. in weight. Exports increased by 15.15 per cent. in value but show a decrease in volume of 2.56 per cent. The enhanced value of domestic exports, especially copra, being mainly responsible for the increase in value of total exports.

5. *Customs Tariff.*—The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree No. 26 of 1934, was brought into effect on the first day of January 1935. This Decree reduced the duty on cattle, cigarettes, ghee and tea and transferred fresh butter and spectacles to the free schedule. Trade samples of cloves not exceeding one pound (avoirdupois in weight) were also exempted from duty.

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree No. 9 of 1935 was enacted on the 16th of December 1935, and brought into effect on the 1st of January 1936. Rice, wheat, millet, maize, pulse, sugar and currants were transferred to the specific schedule, also cardigans, jerseys and pullovers and second-hand clothing for sale, the latter being put at 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty on cigarettes was raised from Re.0.75 cts. to Shs.1.5 cts. per lb. There were other minor adjustments to the specific and free schedules.

Owing to the change in the Protectorate currency as from the 1st January 1936, the above Tariff Amendment quotes all specific duties in East African currency.

**2.—Imports.**

6. The value of total imports compares with that of the previous year as follows :—

Year.	<i>Goods</i>			<i>Total Imports.</i>
	<i>Trade Imports.</i>	<i>imported on Government account.</i>	<i>Bullion and Specie.</i>	
	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>
1934 ... ..	90,32	4,00	7,95	1,02,27
1935 ... ..	1,17,45	4,58	7,94	1,29,97

**3.—Principal Articles of Import.**

7. The following statement shows the values of the principal articles imported into the Protectorate during the quinquennial period 1931-5 :—

<i>Item.</i>	<i>1931. Rs.'000.</i>	<i>1932. Rs.'000.</i>	<i>1933. Rs.'000.</i>	<i>1934. Rs.'000.</i>	<i>1935. Rs.'000.</i>
Rice and grain ... ..	28,39	21,78	23,87	17,02	22,50
Cotton piece-goods ... ..	20,21	15,30	12,08	11,09	14,35
Motor spirit and petroleum ...	8,50	6,70	6,44	5,06	8,28
Sugar ... ..	5,30	4,85	5,20	3,70	5,33
Flour, wheat ... ..	4,31	3,81	3,75	2,20	4,66
Tobacco, manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes) ...	5,06	4,85	3,35	3,57	4,21
Ivory ... ..	1,04	1,93	1,99	3,03	4,08
Silk and artificial silk goods ...	3,30	3,37	3,09	3,11	3,79
Apparel, unenumerated ...	1,28	1,19	1,47	1,38	2,28
Tea ... ..	2,28	1,51	1,17	2,32	2,09
Ghee (clarified butter) ... ..	3,21	2,95	2,04	2,15	2,03
Fish, dried ... ..	1,01	82	1,53	94	1,66
Sesame (sim-sim) ... ..	1,34	1,35	91	1,34	1,53
Iron and steel manufactures, unenumerated ... ..	2,66	91	50	80	1,30
Motor cars ... ..	91	70	35	45	1,13
Motor lorries, truck or chassis	81	51	12	60	1,02
Cattle ... ..	1,69	1,69	1,14	97	99
Vegetables, fresh ... ..	1,54	1,39	1,06	1,14	98
Milk, preserved or condensed ...	1,56	94	93	83	90
Straw bags, Makanda ... ..	92	77	87	81	87
Spirits, other than perfumed spirits ... ..	1,05	1,00	74	75	80
Goats and sheep ... ..	1,40	1,12	95	53	80
Paper manufactures ... ..	72	60	85	65	78
Cement ... ..	81	69	92	70	77
Coal ... ..	1,13	56	63	30	68
Medicines, other sorts ... ..	83	71	61	60	64
Bags and sacks ... ..	1,27	98	70	90	58
Dates ... ..	35	40	69	56	56
Haberdashery and millinery ...	42	50	52	43	53
Coffee, raw ... ..	42	42	54	43	52
Stationery ... ..	74	54	55	42	45
Straw mats ... ..	49	51	77	23	41
Chemicals, unenumerated ... ..	52	66	54	44	39
Lubricants ... ..	47	46	52	40	34
Pitch and tar ... ..	85	16	54	63	29
Copra ... ..	6,96	6,36	4,38	69	22

## 4.—Total Exports.

8. The following table gives a comparison of the value of total exports divided into the classifications Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Bullion and Specie, during the years 1934 and 1935 :—

Year.	Domestic Exports. Rs. '000.	Re- Exports. Rs. '000	Bullion and Specie. Rs. '000.	Total Exports. Rs. '000.
1934 ...	79,05	20,03	2,92	1,02,00
1935 ...	87,52	26,15	8,80	1,22,47

## 5.—Domestic Exports.

9. *Cloves and clove stems.*—The following table shows the exports of cloves and clove stems during the years 1931-5 :—

Year.	Cloves.			Clove Stems.		
	Cwts. '000.	Value. Rs. '000.	Average value per cwt. Rs.	Cwts. '000.	Value. Rs. '000.	Average value per cwt. Rs.
1931 ... ..	217	97,84	45.08	51	4,57	8.96
1932 ... ..	162	64,99	40.12	39	2,61	6.70
1933 ... ..	215	66,17	30.78	54	2,64	4.89
1934 ... ..	218	63,69	29.22	73	3,24	4.44
1935 ... ..	190	63,27	33.30	90	5,33	5.92
Average for five years ...	200	71,19	—	61	3,68	—

According to the record of receipts at the Clove Depot, 488,603 *frasilas* were delivered to the Zanzibar market, while the quantity exported was 607,266 *frasilas* with declared f.o.b. values ranging from Rs.10.16 cts. to Rs.10.57 cts. per *frasila* during the year. Stocks on hand as at 31st December were estimated at 560,000 *frasilas*.

10. The following records of clove prices for the years 1931-5 include duty :—

Year.	Zanzibar Cloves.		Pemba Cloves.	
	Average price per <i>frasila</i> .	Range of average prices during the year.	Average price per <i>frasila</i> .	Range of average prices during the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1931 ...	15.09	10.93 to 18.88	13.76	10.05 to 18.06
1932 ...	11.55	9.88 to 12.39	11.13	9.30 to 11.73
1933 ...	8.75	7.43 to 10.32	8.10	6.93 to 9.82
1934 ...	8.96	7.81 to 10.40	8.54	7.59 to 9.63
1935 ...	10.34	9.50 to 10.91	10.24	9.45 to 10.87

11. *Direction of Clove Exports.*—The following statement shows the quantities of cloves exported, and the countries of consignment, during the years 1931-5 :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>
Dutch East Indies ...	91	40	70	89	80
India ... ..	60	62	69	67	73
United States of America ... ..	29	25	31	33	16
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	11	14	26	13	7
Germany ... ..	4	4	2	2	1
Straits Settlements ...	3	3	2	2	1
Egypt ... ..	1	1	2	2	2
Australia ... ..	1	1	2	1	1
Holland ... ..	4	5	1	1	2
Canada ... ..	2	1	1	2	1
All other Countries ...	11	6	9	6	6
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>217</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>190</b>

12. *Copra.*—The following statement shows the exports of copra during the quinquennial period 1931-5 :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Domestic Exports.</i>		<i>Re-Exports.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Cwt. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>
1931 ... ..	235	19,96	102	6,96	337	26,92
1932 ... ..	236	19,13	97	7,80	333	26,93
1933 ... ..	245	14,03	91	5,23	336	19,26
1934 ... ..	252	9,53	22	83	274	10,36
1935 ... ..	234	16,05	4	25	238	16,30
Average for five years ... ..	240	15,74	63	4,21	303	19,95

In the foregoing statement re-exports are taken as the equivalent of the total quantity of copra imported, and domestic exports as the difference between total exports and total imports. As imported copra is for the most part bulked with copra of Zanzibar production, and re-exported as such, it is not possible to give a more precise analysis of the position. The quantity of copra shown as representing domestic exports may properly be described as the amount of copra produced in the Protectorate in excess of local requirements and made available for shipment abroad.

Owing to an improvement in prices, the above figures show a large increase in value, but there is a decrease in volume.

13. *Other Domestic Produce.*—The following statement shows the exports of other domestic produce during the last three years:—

Item.	Unit of Quantity.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
		Quantity.	Value. Rs. '000.	Quantity.	Value. Rs. '000.	Quantity.	Value. Rs. '000.
Bêche-de-mer	cwt.	900	51	2,000	1,01	304	16
Fruit, fresh ...	cwt.	7,000	28	7,000	25	8,000	36
Coconuts ...	No.	925,000	24	929,000	18	753,000	23
Ox hides ...	cwt.	1,000	17	1,000	14	1,000	10
Skins, other sorts ...	No.	25,000	8	16,000	6	14,000	6
Coconut oil ...	lb.	59,000	7	69,000	6	79,000	9
Sesame oil ...	lb.	44,000	7	34,000	5	325,000	65
Tobacco, native	lb.	32,000	5	19,000	5	43,000	9

### 6.—Re-Export and Transhipment Trade.

14. The items of trade classified in this report as re-exports and as transhipments are common in their characteristics, and may be taken as representing the aggregate entrepôt trade of the port. Transhipment goods, i.e., goods usually imported by local merchants and re-shipped direct from the customs transit sheds, are accordingly included as exports in the totals of the general trade of the Protectorate.

15. *Re-Exports.*—Merchandise classified as re-exports was valued at Rs.22,22,000 in 1935, being an increase of Rs.5,70,000 as compared with the previous year.

16. *Transhipment Goods.*—Goods entered in transhipment for immediate exportation were valued at Rs.3,93,000 in 1935 as compared with Rs.3,51,000 in 1934 and Rs.4,62,000 in 1933.

### 7.—Territorial Distribution of Trade.

17. *Inter-African trade.*—The following statement shows the inter-African trade of the Protectorate for the last three years:—

Countries.	Imports from			Exports to		
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.
Tanganyika Territory ...	9,90	6,42	7,46	9,32	7,91	8,56
Kenya and Uganda ...	4,57	5,05	5,75	2,18	2,09	3,56
Union of South Africa ...	14	23	16	52	51	46
Portuguese East Africa...	1,64	2,23	3,13	71	56	46
Italian Somaliland ...	3,23	2,24	1,79	1,20	1,21	5,04
Egypt ...	85	66	44	67	57	78
French Somaliland ...	13	2	—	7	6	2
Total ...	20,46	16,85	18,73	14,67	12,91	18,88
Percentage of total ...	18.24	16.48	14.42	12.78	12.66	15.43



18. *Inter-Empire trade.*—The following statement shows the inter-Empire trade of the Protectorate for the last three years:—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Imports from</i>			<i>Exports to</i>		
	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	15.43	17.30	27.32	9.94	7.64	5.46
India and Burma ...	32.23	29.07	22.80	28.03	25.57	37.78
Tanganyika Territory ...	9.90	6.42	7.46	9.32	7.91	8.56
Kenya and Uganda ...	4.57	5.05	5.75	2.18	2.09	3.57
Straits Settlements ...	19	4	8	88	54	48
Aden ...	22	25	53	48	33	84
Union of South Africa ...	14	23	16	52	51	46
Canada ...	14	29	67	41	47	42
Australia... ..	2.64	1.44	4.10	62	16	25
Ceylon ...	26	22	14	6	7	3
Various other parts of British Empire ...	51	30	55	44	24	27
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>66.23</b>	<b>60.61</b>	<b>69.56</b>	<b>52.88</b>	<b>45.53</b>	<b>58.12</b>
<b>Percentage of total ...</b>	<b>59.05</b>	<b>59.26</b>	<b>53.52</b>	<b>46.05</b>	<b>44.64</b>	<b>47.46</b>

19. The following statement shows the percentages of imports from, and exports to, principal countries of origin and destination during the years 1934 and 1935:—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>		<i>Imports and Exports.</i>	
	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	16.92	21.02	7.49	4.46	12.21	12.99
India and Burma ...	28.42	17.54	25.06	30.84	26.75	24.00
Tanganyika Territory ...	6.27	5.74	7.76	6.99	7.01	6.35
Kenya and Uganda ...	4.94	4.42	2.05	2.91	3.49	3.67
Australia... ..	1.41	3.16	0.16	0.19	0.78	1.72
Union of South Africa ...	0.23	0.13	0.50	0.37	0.36	0.25
Straits Settlements ...	0.04	0.06	0.53	0.39	0.28	0.22
Various other parts of British Empire ...	1.04	1.45	1.10	1.31	1.06	1.33
<i>Foreign Countries:—</i>						
Dutch East Indies ...	6.38	6.20	25.83	22.50	16.10	14.11
Japan ...	10.95	13.27	0.24	0.56	5.60	7.10
United States of America ...	2.66	2.63	9.36	4.23	6.01	3.41
France ...	0.65	0.49	1.29	6.51	0.97	3.41
Italy ...	0.47	0.45	8.96	6.53	4.71	3.40
Italian Somaliland ...	2.19	1.38	1.19	4.12	1.69	2.70
Holland ...	4.37	3.99	0.55	1.39	2.46	2.69
Persia ...	1.58	3.60	0.01	0.05	0.79	1.88
Germany ...	1.03	1.27	1.77	2.09	1.40	1.67
Portuguese East Africa... ..	2.18	2.41	0.55	0.38	1.37	1.42
China ...	1.30	1.03	2.24	1.00	1.77	1.01
Arabia ...	1.21	0.98	0.52	1.00	0.87	0.99
All other foreign countries	3.74	6.97	1.56	1.27	2.67	4.30
Ships' use ...	—	—	0.50	0.40	0.25	0.20
By parcel post ...	2.02	1.81	0.78	0.51	1.40	1.18

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labourers are employed principally in: (1) agricultural cultivation, (2) clove harvesting, (3) public works, etc., (4) domestic service, (5) portorage, etc.

(1) The local agricultural cultivator cultivates ground crops but does not generally undertake the hoeing and cleaning of clove and coconut plantations. For this purpose very considerable numbers of mainland natives visit the Protectorate, some remaining only a few months, others for several years. These immigrants are hard-working and industrious; they accumulate considerable savings which they eventually take back to their homes. They bind themselves to hoe a certain area daily, their wage being approximately 8 annas *per diem*.

(2) Clove-harvesting labour is principally supplied by the local native. From his childhood up he has looked to the clove season as a valuable time for money-making. He readily offers himself to contract for this period. The work is undertaken by men, women, and children. Wages are by piece-work, and they vary according to the density of the crop in the area in which the labourer is employed and the size of the crop generally. The ruling rates are from 3 to 6 pice a *pishi* of green cloves (about 4 lb.). An energetic picker can earn up to one rupee *per diem*.

(3) Labourers employed by the Public Works Department or by the public on similar services are paid eight annas *per diem* in the country and nine annas in the town of Zanzibar for an eight-hour day. When monthly payments are arranged, 15-18 rupees is an average figure.

(4) Natives are employed in domestic service. Wages vary from 8 to 35 rupees a month according to the attainments of the servant.

(5) A limited number of natives are employed as dock and warehouse porters. The work is heavy and as much as 14 annas to Rs.1.8 *per diem* can be earned. It is principally piecework.

It may be stated that the cost of living for an African labourer is approximately as follows:—

	Married.	Single.
Town ...	Rs.15 per month ...	Rs.10 per month
Country ...	Rs.12 per month ...	Rs. 8 per month

The principal items of food and the daily expenditure of an African labourer thereon may be stated as follows :—

(100 cents = Re.1 = Sh.1/6d.\*)

Fish ... ..	12 cents of a rupee.
Rice ... ..	9 cents of a rupee.
Cassava ... ..	5 cents of a rupee.
Bread ... ..	5 cents of a rupee.
Tea ... ..	6 cents of a rupee.

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Total ... .. 37 cents of a rupee.  
= Rs.2.59 a week.

(6) It is difficult to give information of value regarding the cost of living for Europeans. It may be stated very generally that the minimum cost of living for a single man is £300 per annum, and for a married man £450 per annum.

## IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

### Arab and African Education.

The education of Arabs and Africans devolves almost entirely on Government. Three missions (the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, the Society of the Holy Ghost, and the Friends' Industrial) operate in the Protectorate but Islamic influence is supreme and the educational activities of Christian missions are in consequence very much restricted to mainland adults and children resident in Zanzibar.

The most important task is to provide suitable elementary education for the rural masses who are predominantly agricultural.

Until 1927, Government educational activities were confined to boys but during the last nine years some provision has been made for the education of girls and it is the policy of the Government to extend these facilities as widely as possible.

Owing to the very limited demand for artisans, Government industrial education is confined to the training of a small number of carpenters and metal-workers in the Public Works Department, and a class for tailor apprentices in the Government Central School, Zanzibar. In addition a grant-in-aid is made to the Friends' Industrial Mission towards the maintenance of a small carpentry training class in Pemba. The Society of the Holy Ghost has an industrial school in Zanzibar where a few African boys are taught carpentry, smithery, painting and building.

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\* As from 1st January, 1936, East African currency has replaced currency based on the Rupee. See Chapter XI.

An interesting feature of 1935 was the inauguration of a middle boarding-school for rural pupils who have already completed the elementary four-year course provided in village schools. The syllabus of the four-year course of this school is very practical, and includes nature study, general and rural science, native handicrafts, rough carpentry and hut-building; eventually it is proposed to add physiology and biology (general and economic) and agriculture.

The 1935 class was limited to sixteen pupils of whom fifteen were Arabs, but in order to provide recruits for the native medical service it was decided to admit thirty-two pupils annually in future and to reserve the extra accommodation for Africans. The health of the pupils has been excellent, a fact due to the situation of the school on the Dole ridge, regular hours and good food, and the joy which the pupils take in the manual and outdoor activities of the school. The buildings are of native style.

In 1935, the Government opened a secondary school offering a four-year course designed to equip boys for Government and business posts for which a university education is not necessary.

Government and missionary educational institutions may be summarized as follows:—

#### GOVERNMENT.

##### (a) *Boys.*

(i) Twenty elementary schools providing a four-year vernacular course. Two of these are urban but the remainder are rural. All these elementary schools follow the same curriculum which comprises swahili, arithmetic, geography, physical exercises, hygiene, gardening and Mahommedan religious instructions. A little nature study is included where members of the staff possess the necessary knowledge.

(ii) Two urban central schools, one in Zanzibar and the other in Pemba, where an eight-year elementary-middle course is provided. The elementary course is the same as in rural schools except that gardening is not taught. During the last four years the subjects in the elementary school curriculum are carried further while English and history are added.

In the Zanzibar central school, Arabic is taught to Arab pupils.

(iii) An urban school for training teachers.

(iv) A rural boarding school which provides a four-year middle course, including English, for boys who have completed the elementary course in rural schools.

(v) A secondary school, open to all nationalities, with twenty-four pupils.

(vi) An adult evening school for illiterates with a roll of seventy-two pupils.

**(b) Girls.**

(i) An urban school providing an eight-year elementary-middle course with 200 girls of whom thirty-five were boarders. The curriculum stresses practical activities which include cookery, needlework, child welfare and mothercraft.

(ii) An elementary school in Pemba with fifteen girls on the roll.

In Government elementary and middle schools there were 2,026 boys and 215 girls on the rolls. Of these 1,044 were attending urban schools and 1,197 were pupils of rural schools.

**MISSIONS.**

Missionary activities among Africans may be summarized as follows :—

(i) Three elementary boys' schools with a combined roll of seventy.

(ii) One elementary girls' school with a roll of twenty-five.

(iii) Four elementary mixed schools with a combined roll of seventy-three.

(iv) An elementary upper-middle boys' school (U.M.C.A.) recruited from families of local and mainland Christians with a roll of 53 pupils all of whom are boarders.

(v) Nineteen adult schools with 377 men and 22 women on the rolls.

**COMMUNITY SCHOOLS.**

*Comorian.*—The Comorian community maintains an elementary school with boys' and girls' departments conducted separately in the same building. Last year there were 80 boys and 30 girls on the roll.

**Indian Education.**

A Government grant-in-aid system allows up to 25 per cent. of recurrent expenditure. Four schools managed by Indian communities are in receipt of this grant, while in 1935 a special grant, which amounted to 62½ per cent. of recurrent expenditure, was given to a large undenominational school. The total roll of pupils in Indian aided schools was 965 boys and 537 girls, while in unaided schools there were 371 boys and 395 girls, a total of 2,268 pupils in Indian schools, or 2,480 if to this figure be added the 73 boys and 139 girls of a convent school conducted by the Society of the Holy Ghost. All these schools are urban, and the majority of Indian children of school age are under instruction.

Four of the Indian schools supply a full education up to the " middle " stage ; the remainder are elementary only or elementary and middle.

**Medical Inspection and Care.**

Routine medical inspections are carried out in all Government schools, and as far as possible, in grant-aided schools also, and history sheets are kept. Routine inspections are followed up by treatment when required. Casual sickness is treated at rural dispensaries and, in the case of schools in Zanzibar city, at a school clinic and the Government hospital.

Full dental treatment was accorded to pupils of the Arab Girls and Dole Schools and much conservative work was carried out among pupils of the Pemba Schools. In all 400 children received clinical attention.

**Welfare Institutions.**

The Government poor house, situated at Welezo, is administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the control of the Director of Medical Services. The mission receives a grant from the Government based on the number of inmates.

**Provident Schemes.**

Government officials (Europeans and Asiatics) have the benefit of widows' and orphans' pensions contributory schemes.

For the staff of aided schools, a provident scheme is under consideration.

**Recreations.**

In the schools, football and cricket are organized and encouraged by annual school competitions. Adult sports are organized most efficiently by the Sports Association, under whose auspices, with the aid of a Government grant and legal authority, the extensive recreation park, which forms the chief "lung" of the city, is maintained and fully used for various league and other matches, both adult and juvenile. Football and cricket are the chief games; in 1931, athletic sports open to all comers were instituted.

Scouting has become very popular among town boys. In 1935 there were four Arab and African and three Indian troops in addition to three Arab and African and four Indian Wolf Cub packs with a combined enlistment of 361 scouts and cubs and 31 scouters and cubbers.

The Chief Scout visited Zanzibar in December and expressed great pleasure and satisfaction at the progress that has been made and the high standard of the work accomplished.

**X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.****Roads.**

There was no new main-road construction in 1935. Construction was continued on six miles of subsidiary road between Chwaka and Uroa.

In the Zanzibar town area certain sections of the bazaar streets are surfaced with pre-cast concrete slabs, making a surface that is well washed by every shower of rain.

Within the boundary of Zanzibar town there are nine miles of waterproofed roads other than bazaar streets.

The following are the principal country roads in Zanzibar :—

Chwaka Road ...	21	miles.	Road from Zanzibar town across the Island to east coast.
Mkokotino Road	23	..	Road from Zanzibar town to Northern District.
Kinyasini Road	12	..	A loop road on Mkokotoni Road.
M a k u n d u c h i Road.	41	..	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Fumba Road ...	14.75	..	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Mchangani Road	6.25	..	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Ndagaa Road ...	5.75	..	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
M a n g a p w a n i Road.	7.25	..	Road from Mkokotoni Road to west coast.
Princess Marie Louise Road.	7.50	..	Road running north and west joining Chwaka Road with Mkokotoni Road.

The following are the principal roads in Pemba :—

Mkoani - Wete Road.	37.65	miles.	Road from the south-west to the north-west of the Island.
Mwembeduka - Kengeja Road.	4.20	..	Road from Mkoani-Wete to south-east of the Island.
Chake Chake - Wesha Road.	4	..	Road from town of Chake Chake to its port.
Wete - Matangantwani Road.	6.16	..	Road from Wete to north of the Island.

### Railways and Tramways.

Nil.

### Air Services.

Messrs. Wilson Airways maintain a weekly mail and passenger service between Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Mombasa and Nairobi, connecting with the Imperial Airways London-Cape service at Nairobi.

The new Zanzibar aerodrome constructed during 1934 has been enlarged and improved and offices and fire equipment provided.

In Pemba a site was found for an aerodrome two miles from Chake Chake. A road has been made and it is hoped to open the aerodrome for traffic early in 1936.

**Omnibuses.**

There are approximately 211 omnibuses running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba. They vary in size and type, but the majority carry 13 passengers besides the driver. This mode of transport is very popular and is much used by the natives. Fares are low. In the longer runs (up to about 40 miles) the charge is only 12 annas.

**Posts.**

During the year, 596 vessels arrived and 566 sailed with mails, compared with 562 and 537, respectively, for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1934 and 1935 is given below:—

	1934.	1935.
<i>Letter mail (approximately)—</i>		
Foreign ... ..	832,100	852,200
Inland ... ..	148,400	135,600
Transit ... ..	22,000	22,400
<i>Parcel mail (actual)—</i>		
Inland ... ..	352	284
Foreign ... ..	8,565	9,516
	<hr/> 1,011,417 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,020,000 <hr/>

The feeder service was maintained with marked regularity except on a few occasions when the Imperial Airway machines were not up to schedule.

There was again considerable increase in postal traffic by air during 1935, when approximately 43,100 articles, as compared with 30,000 in 1934, were despatched, showing an increase of 44 per cent.

The number of parcels handled both ways was 188 as compared with 160 in 1934.

**Cables, Wireless, Telegraphs and Telephones.**

Cable communication with Europe, South Africa and the Orient is maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited.

There is a wireless station in Zanzibar and one in Pemba which have been in operation since 1908 and have a guaranteed range of 300 and 150 miles, respectively. The primary reason for the installation of these stations was the necessity for direct communication between the two Islands. The stations deal with some 9,000 messages annually.

There are no telegraphs in either Island.

Telephone systems are in operation in Zanzibar and Pemba.



### Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at the Port of Zanzibar during the year 1935 was 357, representing a total net registered tonnage of 1,657,059; an increase of six ships and 93,461 net tons over the figures for 1934.

The total number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during 1935 was 244 with a total net registered tonnage of 148,189; this constitutes a decrease of 18 ships and an increase of 23,767 net tons as compared with 1934 figures.

During 1935 the number of native vessels entered was 2,677 with an aggregate tonnage of 51,688, as compared with 3,077 vessels of 59,477 tons in 1934.

### Steamship Services.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, maintained a service to and from London via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, maintained a monthly service to and from London via Suez, also a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar. This company also maintained a fortnightly coastal service between Lamu and Ibo. There is also a frequent coastal service of tugs and lighters operated by the African Wharfage Company, Limited.

The Bank Line Limited maintain a monthly service between Calcutta and Cape Town via Zanzibar.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman-Bucknall Lines called at Zanzibar at monthly intervals.

La Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes maintained a fortnightly service between Marseilles and Mauritius via Zanzibar and Madagascar.

The "Tirrenia" Line maintained a monthly service to and from Genoa via Suez, also a monthly coastal service between Zanzibar and Red Sea ports; the Navigazione Libera Triestina maintained a service to and from Venice via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The Deutsche Ost-Africa Linie maintained a service to and from Hamburg via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction. This company also operates a coastal steamer on the East African coast.

The Holland-Africa Lijn maintained a service to and from Rotterdam via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction, and the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij a monthly service between Zanzibar and Java.

The Osaka Shosen K.K. maintained a monthly service between Japan and Cape Town via Zanzibar. This service is occasionally extended to South America. Ships of the Kokusai Kisen K.K. called, at approximate intervals of a fortnight, from Japan.

The Zanzibar Government steamers maintained a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba, and between Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam.

Steamers of the Robin Line called monthly on a New York—East Africa Service.

The American South African Line have also made Zanzibar a port of call in a monthly service between New York and East Africa.

During 1935 the following tourist ships called at Zanzibar:—

*Empress of Australia*, 21,834 gross tons, of the Canadian Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

*Franconia*, 20,176 gross tons, of the Cunard-White Star Steamship Company, Limited.

### **Port Facilities, Zanzibar.**

In addition to the anchorage afforded in the harbour, there is a wharf, 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet.

The wharf is fitted with five electrically operated cranes which enable merchandise to be expeditiously handled. Spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports and an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Protection to lighters, water boats, and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin, which is sheltered by a breakwater.

An excellent lighterage service is provided by the African Wharfage Company.

With a view to making the attractions of Zanzibar accessible to visitors a Tourist Traffic Committee has been inaugurated. The Committee is taking steps to improve facilities for landing and embarkation of passengers at the Port of Zanzibar.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

### **Banking.**

Exchange and general banking business is principally in the hands of the National Bank of India, Limited, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and a private firm of Indian Bankers. Messrs. Jetha Lila and Company. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but the Protectorate Government, through the Clove Growers' Association, assists in the finance of the clove industry by granting loans on the security of chattel mortgages and of produce deposited and by daily direct purchases of cloves coming on the market.

**Currency.**

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, was the standard coin of the Protectorate up to 31st December 1935. All other silver coins of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the same Act, were legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs.5. Local copper pice were legal tender at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee. There was a Government note issue of the denominations Rs.1, Rs.5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500. The note circulation at the 31st December 1935 was Rs.22,60,735.

A Currency Decree passed on the 16th of December 1935, provided that the British East African Shilling and other coins should be adopted in the Protectorate as the metallic currency of the Protectorate and that the currency notes issued by the East African Currency Board should be made legal tender in Zanzibar with effect from the 1st of January 1936. The exchange value of the East African currency is maintained at parity with sterling by the operations of the Board.

**Weights and Measures.**

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones:—

<i>Weights.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
Frasila : For produce generally ... ..	35
Gisla : For grain ... ..	360
For native salt ... ..	600
For groundnuts without husks ... ..	285
For groundnuts in husks ... ..	180
Tola : For gold and silver : equal to the weight of one rupee. 40 tolas = 1 lb.	

*Measures.*

Fishi or keila : Equal to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba : Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of rice ; subdivided into  $\frac{1}{2}$  kibaba and  $\frac{1}{4}$  kibaba.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

*Public Works Extraordinary.*—Owing to the financial stringency all building construction was deferred, with the exception of a number of minor works in Zanzibar and Pemba and the loan works mentioned below. No anti-malarial drainage work was carried out during the year.

*Public Works Recurrent.*—These included road maintenance, maintenance of harbour works and water supply, and maintenance of buildings.

*Loan Works.*—The High Pressure Water Supply Scheme for which a loan of £8,000 was received in 1934 from the Colonial Development Fund was completed in March and has worked satisfactorily.

The clove storage shed was completed in April and the copra inspection shed in June 1935. Loans of £6,000 and £1,500 respectively were provided for these works from the Colonial Development Fund.

## **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

### **Justice.**

Justice, in suits in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the courts subordinate thereto. The persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are (a) British subjects, (b) British protected persons, (c) foreigners in respect of whom His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has decreed, or whose Government has agreed to, the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty, and (d) Zanzibar subjects in the regular service of the subjects and citizens aforesaid. In other suits justice is administered by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the courts subordinate thereto.

The personnel of the judicial staff consists of a Chief Justice, an Assistant Judge and two Resident Magistrates. The European staff of the High Court includes a Registrar who is also Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamp Duty Decree, cap. 95, and discharges magisterial duties.

Judicial functions are also exercised by District Commissioners, and Assistant District Commissioners, Arab Kathis, and by District Courts. The last named are composed of a Mudir (Arab administrative officer) as President, native Headmen and certain leading residents of the country district in which the court sits. The jurisdiction of the several courts is shown in the annexed table.

Normally, criminal appeals from subordinate courts are heard by the High Court in Zanzibar. Appeals lie from the High Court in the exercise of its original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence appeals may lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The official languages of the Civil Courts on His Britannic Majesty's side are :—

High Court	...	...	...	English.
1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	English or Swahili.
Kathis' Courts	...	...	...	Arabic or Swahili.

The number of civil and criminal cases heard by the several courts in 1935 is shown in the annexed table.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION WITH NUMBER OF CASES HEARD.

<i>Court.</i>	<i>Presiding officers.</i>	<i>Place of sitting.</i>	<i>Civil jurisdiction.</i>	<i>No. of cases heard in 1935.</i>	<i>Criminal jurisdiction.</i>	<i>No. of cases heard in 1935.</i>
District	One Mudir in each Mudiria with other members.	Mudirs' headquarters in:— 1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	None. But with consent of parties may settle disputes by way of arbitration.	Nil.	Imprisonment not exceeding 30 days and fine not exceeding Rs. 50.	(1) 155 (2) 255
Kathia	Kathia.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Makunduchi 5. Chake Chake 6. Wete 7. Mkoani	Limited to Arabs and Mohammedan Africans. (a) Matters relating to personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance where the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000/-. (b) Civil suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	(1) 243 (2) } (3) } 146 (4) } (5) 613 (6) 590 (7) 29	Nil.	
Third Class Subordinate.	Assistant District Commissioners.	—	Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.		Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months.	

First and Second Class Subordinate.	Resident Magis- trates, District Commissioners and Assistant District Com- missioners.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Chake Chake 5. Wete 6. Mkoani	First Class:— Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 1,500/-. Second Class:— Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	(1) 9,996 (2) — (3) — (4) 1,519 (5) 94 (6) 31	First Class:— Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years, fine not exceeding Rs. 3,000/., and whip- ping not exceeding 12 lashes. Second Class:— Imprisonment for a term of one year, fine not exceeding Rs. 500/-, and whipping not ex- ceeding 10 lashes.	(1) 1,020 (2) 211 (3) — (4) 329 (5) 443 (6) 116
High ...	Chief Justice. Assistant Judge.	1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	(a) Original unlimited. (b) Appeals from all Sub- ordinate Courts. (c) Probate. (d) Insolvency.	(a) 88 (b) 22 (c) 112 (d) 19	(a) Original—full jurisdic- tion. (b) Appellate. (c) Revisional. (d) Supervisional.	(a) 11 (b) 9 (c) 16 (d) 44

### Police.

The Police Force consists of a Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, three Superintendents, one Arab Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, one Pay and Quartermaster, 17 Inspectors, five clerks, one teacher, 473 rank and file, 22 detectives, 30 bandsmen, 14 followers, and five literate constables.

The general health of the Force has been good both in the town of Zanzibar and in outstations; there were five deaths and ten invalidings during the year.

Five hundred and six cases of grave crime were reported, of which 13 were found to be false or "mistake of fact", and 480 true cases, of which 142 ended in conviction, with 13 cases pending.

Of 2,831 minor offences reported under the Penal Decree or Local Decrees, 2,047 ended in conviction.

There were four cases of murder and one of dacoity.

### Prisons.

The Central Prison is situated in Zanzibar and has accommodation for about 330 prisoners. All long-term prisoners sentenced to 12 months or over in the Protectorate and all prisoners convicted in the town of Zanzibar are accommodated in the Central Prison.

There are separate wards for prisoners under the following categories :—

- (a) Old offenders.
- (b) First offenders.
- (c) Asiatic.
- (d) Europeans.
- (e) Awaiting trial.
- (f) Civil debtors.
- (g) Females.
- (h) Juveniles.

In addition to the Central Prison, there are small prisons at Chake Chake and Wete where short-term prisoners convicted in the local Courts are confined.

There is no probation system.

During the year, 1,215 persons were admitted to the prisons in the Protectorate. The daily average number of prisoners was 152.99. One juvenile was admitted for a short-term.

Prison industries included tailoring, carpentry, rope and mat-making. One gang was employed daily in clearing the site of the new aerodrome.

The District Prisons situated at Mkokotoni and Chwaka were closed down on the 1st of January 1935, and that at Mkoani on the 18th of June 1935.



**XIV.—LEGISLATION.****General.**

During the year 22 Decrees were passed of which 14 were amending Decrees. The following are the more important Decrees enacted during the year :—

**Decrees.**

*The Minimum Wages Decree. No. 1 of 1935.*—This Decree provides for the appointment of Boards for the fixation of minimum rates of wages if and when such fixation becomes necessary. It implements the requirements of the Convention of the International Labour Office Geneva, which has been in force since the 14th June 1930, and applies to this Protectorate.

*The Post Office Decree. No. 7 of 1935.*—This Decree replaces the Post Office Decree of 1917 which was modelled on the Indian Post Office Act of 1908 as amended up to 1916. It is based upon the Tanganyika Post Office Ordinance of 1931 as recently amended. This Decree brings the Post Office legislation in the Protectorate up to date.

*The Marriage and Divorce (Mahommedan) Registration Decree. No. 8 of 1935.*—The object of this Decree is to place the registration of Mahommedan marriages and divorces upon a stricter footing than hitherto and to give Kathis certain powers of supervision over those persons whose duty it is to effect such registration. It repeals the existing Decree which, though excellent in principle, had proved in practice to be in certain respects inadequate.

*The Alienation of Land (Restriction and Evidence) (Amendment No. 2) Decree. No. 10 of 1935.*—This amending Decree was passed in order to extend still further the time during which no decree or order of a court for the sale of the land of an Arab or an African in respect of a mortgage entered into or a debt incurred prior to the coming into operation of the Decree can be executed. The problem of agricultural indebtedness is still under active consideration.

*The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935 (Application) Decree. No. 13 of 1935.*—This Decree extends the provisions of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935, to persons who are not subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, and thus makes those provisions of universal application. The Decree also provides for the application of any subsequent Orders which may be made by His Majesty in Council under the Treaty of Peace Act, 1919.

*The Currency Decree. No. 21 of 1935.*—This Decree introduces into the Protectorate the currency issued by the East African Currency Board in place of the existing currency issued by the

Currency Board established under the provisions of the Currency Decree, Cap. 94 of the Revised Laws, now repealed and replaced by the present Decree.

*The Juvenile Offenders Decree. No. 22 of 1935.*—This Decree makes provision for the constitution of Juvenile Courts, the appointment of Probation Officers and places of detention and generally for regulating the practice and procedure in respect of children and young persons charged with or convicted of criminal offences.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last six years :—

					Revenue.	Expenditure.
					£'000s.	£'000s.
1930	...	...	...	...	494	507
1931	...	...	...	...	536	581
1932	...	...	...	...	456	459
1933	...	...	...	...	475	449
1934	...	...	...	...	451	440
1935	...	...	...	...	457	434

### Debt.

There is no public debt.

### Assets.

The balance of Assets over Liabilities at 31st December 1935. amounted to £275,688 of which an amount of £60,000 is earmarked as working balances.

### Taxation.

The yield from import duties in 1935 was Rs.20.2 lakhs, of which Rs.1.5 lakhs represented duty paid on potable and perfumed spirits, wines and beer.

Another main source of revenue is the duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on cloves and mother of cloves and 10 per cent. on clove stems. The yield in 1935 was Rs. 12.4 lakhs.

Earnings of Government, in respect of Fees of Court and Government enterprises, amounted to Rs.18.27 lakhs, the main items being Port and Light Dues Rs.2.28 lakhs, Court Fees Rs.0.71 lakhs, Government Steamers Rs.1.55 lakhs, Wharfage Rs.1.30 lakhs, Agricultural Produce Rs.1.88 lakhs, Post Office Rs.1.29 lakhs, Electricity Rs.3.08 lakhs.

Rents of Government property and interest amounted to Rs.4.66 lakhs.

Licences, Estate and Stamp Duty and Fines amounted to Rs.2.64 lakhs of which Trading Licences accounted for Rs.0.92 lakhs. The tax on official salaries which was in force during 1934 was not renewed in 1935.

### Customs Tariff Summarized.

Under the Customs Tariff Decrees imports are generally subject to a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. There are, however, sundry exceptions to this rule, which can be summarized as follows :—

(a) Certain goods are permitted to be imported without payment of duties, the general principle being to exempt articles necessary for reasons of health, for agricultural or industrial purposes, for the improvement of local industries, and for scientific and similar purposes. Articles imported only for later re-exportation and forming part of the entrepôt trade of the Protectorate are similarly exempt. The principal items coming under these heads are live stock, not for food, agricultural machinery and vehicles, packing materials, medical and surgical appurtenances, disinfectants, germicides, etc., mosquito netting, copra, coconuts, sesame, and sisal; Government importations are also exempt.

(b) Certain goods are subject to the higher of alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties. The principal items are tobacco, cotton piece-goods, bicycles and tricycles, rubber and canvas boots and shoes, shirts, singlets and stockings, umbrellas and parasols.

(c) Certain goods are subject to a specific duty alone, of which the principal are spirits, wines, cattle, sheep and goats, tobacco and cigarettes, matches, petrol and kerosene, and rubber tyres.

(d) Certain luxury goods, namely, perfumery and toilet preparations, including spirituous preparations but excluding soaps and dental cleansers, are subject to 30 per cent. *ad valorem* tax.

Cloves and clove stems are subject to an *ad valorem* tax of 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively, collected at the time of entry for exportation. The values on which these taxes are assessed are fixed from time to time by Government.

The definition of value for the purpose of assessing *ad valorem* duties is as follows :—

“ . . . . The value of goods for purposes of duty shall be taken to be the domestic value, as hereinafter defined, together with the extra cost of packing and packages, for export, carriage to the port of shipment, and all other expenses incidental to placing the goods on board the ship, together with the cost of freight, insurance, and all other charges up to the time of importation into the Protectorate: provided that in no case shall the value for purposes of duty be less than the cost of the goods to the importer at the place of importation.

“ For the purposes of this section, the expression ‘ domestic value ’ shall, in respect of imported goods, mean the market price at which at the time of exportation such or similar goods are offered for sale, for consumption in the country from which the goods are exported, to all purchasers in the usual whole-sale quantities in the ordinary course of trade in the principal markets of such country, including the cost of packages ordinarily used in those markets, but not including duties payable in that country.”

### Excise and Stamp Duties.

The Stamp Decree, 1928, imposed stamp duty on various instruments including:—

Conveyance : On every Rs.100 or fraction thereof of the amount or value of the consideration or purchase money or the value of the property conveyed or effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	R.1
Exchange of Property : The same duty as on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value.							
Lease : Half the duty or the same duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the terms of the lease.							
Mortgage Deed : On every Rs.100 or fraction thereof of the amount secured	...	...	...	...	...	...	R.1

### Hut Tax.

The hut tax is levied on native type buildings in the townships at a flat rate of Rs.3 per hut per annum. These huts are exempted from sanitary and lighting rates. The yield in 1935 was £3,139.

## XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

### Surveys.

*Topographical Surveys (Maps).*—All the survey sheets have been forwarded to the Ordnance Survey for reproduction. Approximately two-thirds of the sheets have been printed and received in Zanzibar. The balance will be completed early in 1936.

*Cadastral Surveys.*—An aerodrome site was surveyed near Chake Chake, Pemba, in March. In connexion with the investigation by Sir Ernest Dowson into the question of land survey and registration to which reference was made in the 1934 Report the following cadastral surveys were undertaken:—

(1) a theodolite survey of Kwale Gongo in the District of Pemba for aerial photography;

(2) a theodolite survey of the four Shehias comprising the Kengeja Mudiria in the District of Pemba for aerial photography;

(3) a detail survey of two blocks in the Mombasa Shehia, Zanzibar District.

Experiments to test the value of aerial photographic methods for (a) providing an efficient and comparatively inexpensive survey of agricultural holdings in the Protectorate as a basis for registration of title; and (b) estimating agricultural conditions, especially in clove areas, were continued. Results of great promise were obtained and the question is being further investigated.

### Meteorological Records.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba compared with the normals are as follows:—

	Zanzibar (Town).		Pemba (Wesha).	
	1892-1934.	1935.	1899-1934.	1935.
Temperature of the air:—	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
Mean of daily maxima ...	84.4	83.8	86.3	85.9
Mean of daily minima ...	76.6	76.8	75.9	73.1
Mean of daily range ...	7.8	7.0	10.4	12.8
Mean ... ..	80.5	80.3	81.1	79.5
Rainfall (inches) ... ..	58.79	111.89	72.90	75.88
Rainy days ... ..	104	121	161	174

### Principal Events.

The Report of the Commission which was appointed in 1934 to enquire into the problem of agricultural indebtedness in the Protectorate was published in September and was under consideration by the Secretary of State at the end of the year.

2. The various communities of the Protectorate participated with great enthusiasm in the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty King George V.

3. In the Birthday Honours His Majesty the King appointed His Highness the Sultan an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the British Empire. On Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Chief Secretary to the Government, was conferred the honour of Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Mr. B. H. Wiggins was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire and Miss A. E. Davies and Mr. L. W. Hollingsworth Members of the same Order.

4. On the 5th of July occurred the death of Dr. A. H. Spurrier, C.M.G., who was for many years an outstanding personality in the Protectorate. After his retirement from the Medical Department in 1912 he continued to take a keen interest in the welfare of the Protectorate. The Peace Memorial Museum organized and developed by Dr. Spurrier remains a testimony to his untiring work for the Protectorate.

5. The Peace Memorial Museum has been the recipient of a generous grant of £500 from the Carnegie Trust for the purpose of developing its educational activities with special reference to

health matters. A further grant of £500 has been promised subject to a satisfactory report regarding the expenditure of the first grant.

6. In May the High Pressure Water System for Zanzibar town to which reference is made in Chapter XII was officially opened by His Highness the Sultan.

7. H.H.S. *Cupid* was sold. A tug, the *Kifaru*, re-named the *Al Hathera* was purchased to relieve H.H.S. *Al Said* when in dock and to execute lighting and buoy duties generally.

8. Representatives from the Administration and Education Departments attended a Jeanes Educational Conference at Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia and submitted a Report to Government, published as Sessional Paper No. 7 of 1935 as a result of which arrangements are being made for the Jeanes system to be applied in the Protectorate.

9. Reference was made in the Report for the year 1934 to a small-holdings experiment and further information is contained in Chapter VI and Appendix II. In Chapter IX reference is made to the inauguration of a middle boarding school for rural pupils at Dole; in Chapter X to the institution of a Tourist Traffic Committee; in Chapter XI to the change-over from Indian Rupee currency and in Chapter XVI to surveys undertaken in connection with the investigation by Sir Ernest Dowson into the question of Land Survey and Registration of which mention was made in the 1934 Report.

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## APPENDIX I.

## Statistics of Transfers of Property between Races.

## A.

## ZANZIBAR.

*Value of Property in Rupees.*

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Arabs and Swahilis to Indians.</i>	<i>Indians to Arabs and Swahilis.</i>	<i>Indians gain.</i>	<i>Indians lose.</i>
1926	...	1,29,108	80,959	48,149	—
1927	...	7,27,141	75,408	6,51,733	—
1928	...	7,62,232	62,680	6,99,552	—
1929	...	2,70,580	2,37,814	32,766	—
1930	...	1,29,809	1,76,123	—	46,314
1931	...	1,58,191	1,21,493	36,698	—
1932	...	4,26,264	73,263	3,53,001	—
1933	...	2,03,349	44,111	1,59,238	—
1934	...	1,69,798	48,468	1,21,330	—
1935	...	51,244	81,745	—	30,501
Totals	...	30,27,716	10,02,064	21,02,467	76,815

Indians' Net Gain ... 20,25,652

## B.

## PEMBA.

*Value of Property in Clove Trees.*

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Arabs and Swahilis to Indians.</i>	<i>Indians to Arabs and Swahilis.</i>	<i>Indians gain.</i>	<i>Indians lose.</i>
1926	...	39,496	4,355	35,141	—
1927	...	29,875	1,453	28,422	—
1928	...	46,806	2,531	44,275	—
1929	...	26,721	3,740	22,981	—
1930	...	43,060	8,529	34,531	—
1931	...	30,990	5,145	25,845	—
1932	...	47,562	7,557	40,005	—
1933	...	22,050	15,875	6,175	—
1934	...	23,221	3,908	19,313	—
1935	...	1,274	5,000	—	3,726

Indians' Net Gain ... 252,962

## C.

## PEMBA.

*Value of Property in Coconut Trees.*

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Arabs and Swahilis to Indians.</i>	<i>Indians to Arabs and Swahilis.</i>	<i>Indians gain.</i>	<i>Indians lose.</i>
1926	...	7,387	895	6,492	—
1927	...	6,367	895	5,468	—
1928	...	8,468	650	7,818	—
1929	...	5,429	1,324	4,105	—
1930	...	4,042	1,678	2,364	—
1931	...	3,601	689	2,912	—
1932	...	7,231	1,271	5,960	—
1933	...	2,835	2,976	—	141
1934	...	5,353	639	4,714	—
1935	...	139	751	—	652
Indians' Net Gain ...				39,084	

## APPENDIX II.

**Small-holdings Experiment.**

Following the recommendation of Sir Alan Pim and the policy of the Government gradually to dispose of those of its plantations which are not required for the purpose of the Agricultural Department and in order to test the demand for small-holdings of 1 to 10 acres by people who desire to cultivate them themselves, it was decided in August, 1934, to sell portions of the Government plantation at Mahonda, fifteen miles north of Zanzibar town, for this purpose and the following notice appeared in the *Official Gazette* of the 25th August over the signature of the Acting Chief Secretary:—

“It is notified for general information that the Government propose shortly to dispose of portions of certain Government clove plantations in 10, 5 and 1 acre plots which, approximately, will contain 1,000, 500 and 100 trees respectively.

“The right of purchase will be open to persons irrespective of race, who satisfy the Government that they are able and prepared to maintain and develop the properties in a husbandly manner.”

2. It was felt that the adoption of the usual method of putting up land for sale by tender would embarrass the small agriculturist unaccustomed to dealing in land, as he might find it difficult to assess its true economic value, and that a more satisfactory method would be to fix a reasonable value for each plot and then to choose the most suitable applicant who was prepared to pay that price.



3. It was also foreseen that to require a successful applicant to pay the whole sum at once would either keep many otherwise suitable people away or would lead them into debt. It was therefore decided to spread the payment over a period of seven years, interest at 5 per cent. being charged from 1st January, 1935, on the sum outstanding.

4. Judging from the applications received it was felt that the question of the size of plots should be reconsidered and after consultation with Sir Ernest Dowson it was decided that a ten-acre plot was too large for a small holding, and that it would be advisable to range the sizes from one acre to five acres, the majority of plots being at one acre and a reasonable number at two and a half acres with a few at five acres. All the plots were in demand but particularly the one-acre plots as they provided a ready return in the form of cloves with a small initial outlay in the form of the first instalment. The number of applicants far exceeded the number of plots available; by the end of 1934 all the fifty plots had been allocated.

5. Amongst the lessees are several Arabs, one Indian and an approximately even number of Tumbatu, Hadimu and Swahili. As might be expected, most of them come from the neighbourhood of Mahonda and the Mudir of Chaani, under whom Mahonda falls, ably assisted in the enquiries leading up to their selection. Others have come from the adjacent Mudirias of Mkokotoni, Mangapwani, Town, and Koani.

6. Allottees were called upon to pay their first instalment of premium on the 30th of December, 1934. Payments then were reasonably prompt as there had been a good clove crop on the plots sufficient to meet payments. As the 1935 clove crop was almost a failure, the holders experienced difficulty in finding money to pay the second instalment due on the 30th of December, 1935, and concessions had to be granted which allowed for part payment only.

7. The system of tenure is a lease in perpetuity, which gives a greater measure of control by Government than would a freehold tenure. The annual rent is a nominal one of Shs.1/50. The lease restricts the charging or leasing of the plots or crops thereon for the first six years, or longer if the premium has not by then been paid in full. The lessee further covenants to do his utmost to keep the trees in good order.

8. Every successful applicant declared his intention of building a house and making his home on the plot. This intention has not been fulfilled in many cases, often because facilities did not exist for building houses on plots fully occupied by clove trees. Some holders have applied for facilities to build houses on adjacent vacant land.

9. Experience has shown that generally the one-acre plot is too small for a reasonable holding and that the minimum size should be about two and a half acres. Thus the remainder of the planted area of Mahonda has been divided up into two and a half acre plots which are so arranged that they can be allotted as such or doubled or even trebled to suit the circumstances of the applicant.

10. The Mahonda plantation has advantages over certain equally fertile areas in that on the west side it has an extensive swamp, suitable for the cultivation of rice in the long rains and cassava and such crops at other times, and on the east it is bounded by the Mkokotoni road with its frequent motor omnibus service for the transport of passengers and produce. The experiment has been carefully watched so that it might indicate lines of future policy and help to determine the best system of tenure for small holdings. Some of the existing conditions may have to be amended, but there is no doubt as to the success of the experiment.

## APPENDIX III.

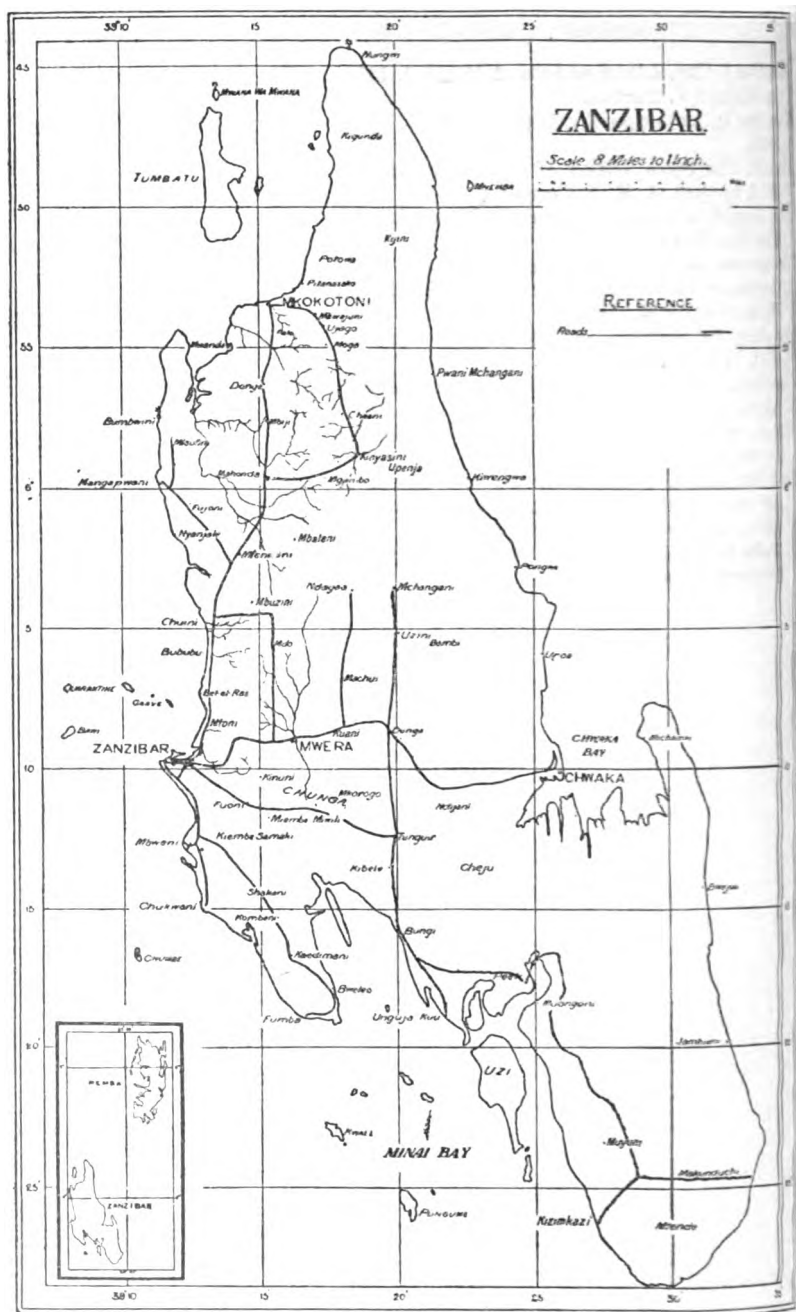
## Publications relating to the Zanzibar Protectorate.

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

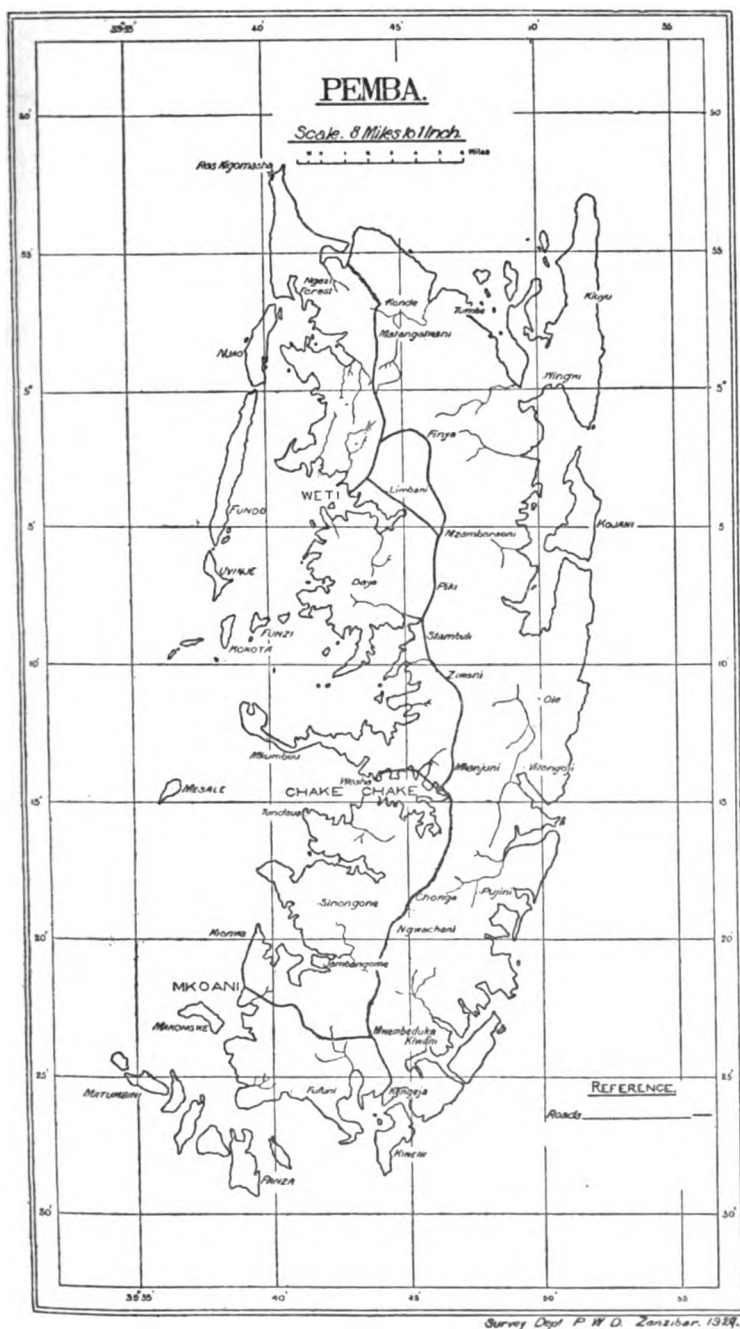
<i>Title, etc.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Publishers or Agents.</i>
Annual Blue Book ... ..	15s.	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Statistics of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1893-1932	9d.	Do.
Report on the Geology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1928.	12s. 6d.	Do.
Report on the Palaeontology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1927.	21s.	Do.
Report on the Census Enumeration of the whole population of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1931.	1s. 6d.	Do.
Report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to consider and report on the Financial Position and Policy of the Zanzibar Government in relation to its Economic Resources, by Sir Alan Pim, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	5s.	Do.
Report on Co-operation and certain aspects of the Economic condition of Agriculture in Zanzibar, by C. F. Strickland, C.I.E.	1s.	Do.
Report on Clove Cultivation in the Zanzibar Protectorate by R. S. Troup, C.I.E., D.Sc. (Oxon), F.R.S.	1s.	Do.
Report of a Mission appointed to investigate the Clove Trade in India and Burma, Ceylon, British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, by G. D. Kirsopp and C. A. Bartlett.	5s.	Do.
Sessional Papers (annual) ... ..	3 00	Do.
Report on the Indebtedness of the Agricultural Classes, 1933. By C. A. Bartlett and J. S. Last.	3 00	Do.
Report of the Commission on Agricultural Indebtedness and Memorandum thereon by the Government of Zanzibar.	1 50	Do.
Report by Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Johnson on a visit to the U.S.A. to Study the Organization, Aims and Methods of Rural Schools for Negroes, 1934.	1 50	Do.
Report of Zanzibar Government Delegates to the Jeanes Conference held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, from 27th May to 6th June, 1935, and Memorandum thereon by a Committee composed of the Directors of Agriculture, Medical Services and Education with a Note by the Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education.	2 25	Do.
Report of a Sub-Committee of Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education, on Grant-in-aid and on the Reorganization of Indian Education, November, 1935.	1 50	Do.
The Dual Jurisdiction in Zanzibar, by J. H. Vaughan, M.C.	10 50	Do.
The Clove Industry of Madagascar—Report of a Visit to Madagascar. By A. J. Findlay, M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.) Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar.	3 00	Do.

*Other Publications.*

	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Publishers or Agents.</i>
Zanzibar; City, Island and Coast (2 vols.), 1872, by Richard F. Burton.	30s.	Tinsley Bros.
Zanzibar in Contemporary Times, by R. N. Lyne, 1905.	—	Hurst & Blackett.
Pemba, The Spice Island of Zanzibar, London, 1913, by Capt. J. E. E. Craster.	12s. 6d.	Unwin.
The Peoples of Zanzibar Island, London, 1920, by The Ven. Godfrey Dale.	—	—
Documents sur l'Histoire, la Géographie et le Commerce de l'Afrique Orientale, Bertrandi Paris, 1856, by M. Guillaïn.	—	—
Zanzibar, its History and its People, London, 1931, by W. H. Ingrams.	25s.	Witherby.
Zanzibar, The Island Metropolis of Eastern Africa, London, 1920, by Major F. B. Pearce.	30s.	Unwin.
Report on the Zanzibar Dominions, 1860, by Lt.-Col. P. Rigby.	—	—
Said bin Sultan, Ruler of Oman and Zanzibar. His place in the History of Arabia and East Africa, 1929, by Rudolph Said Ruete.	16s.	Alexander-Onseley.
A Guide to Zanzibar (Second Edition), by G. H. Shelwell-White.	1s. 6d.	—



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# Reports, etc.. of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
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No. 1767

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
1935

(For Reports for 1933 and 1934 see Nos. 1679 and 1720  
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# TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

## *Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago for the year 1935.*

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MAP OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.



## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

### ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

#### CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

##### TRINIDAD.

The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of South America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria. The Island lies about 16 miles to the east of Venezuela between  $10^{\circ} 3'$  and  $10^{\circ} 50'$  North latitude and  $60^{\circ} 55'$  and  $61^{\circ} 56'$  West longitude. Its average length is 50 miles and average breadth 37 miles while its total area is 1,862 square miles.

2. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season extending from January to May, with an average rainfall of two to three inches per month, and a rainy season extending from June to December with an average rainfall of eight inches per month. The coolest period of the year is from December to April. The average temperature during the day is  $84^{\circ}$  and during the night  $74^{\circ}$ . The climate is healthy and by no means harmful to Europeans.

3. Trinidad was discovered by Christopher Columbus who took possession of the Island on behalf of the Crown of Spain on the 31st of July, 1498. The Island was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch and in 1677, and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, cocoa was widely cultivated, but about 1725 a blight fell upon the plantations. Trinidad made little progress until 1783 when, in consequence of representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who while on a visit to the island had been struck by its fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations who came to settle in Trinidad. The sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, was that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. This proclamation induced a large influx of people and the population was also augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible events of the French Revolution. These facts explain the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for Trinidad, which quickly surrendered to His Majesty's forces, the articles of capitulation being signed by Sir Ralph Abercromby, Admiral Harvey and Governor Chacon on the 18th of February, 1797. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

## TOBAGO.

4. The Island of Tobago which lies between  $11^{\circ}8'$  and  $11^{\circ}21'$  North latitude and  $60^{\circ}30'$  and  $60^{\circ}50'$  West longitude is distant about 21 miles from the north-east point of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 116 square miles. The climate is similar to that of Trinidad.

5. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the Island in 1580 and Sovereignty was claimed by James I in 1608. In 1626 Charles I granted the Island to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632 when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a Company of Dutch merchants who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two and a half years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed in 1654 by a second Dutch Colony which established itself on the southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right thereto. In this year Cornelius Lamphis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the Grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognize the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were defeated by the French in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the Island to the Duke of Courland who in 1681 made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1684 by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to instal garrisons. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781 it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouille and in 1783 it was surrendered by Treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered by Commander Hood and General Greenfield in 1803. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

6. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict. Tobago from the 1st January, 1889, became part of the Colony of Trinidad. By a further Order in Council dated 20th October, 1898, Tobago from the 1st of January, 1899, became a Ward of the united Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

## CHAPTER II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council which at present comprises seven members. The Executive Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer and such other persons



as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. The Legislative body is the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, which was reconstituted by Letters Patent and an Order in Council which came into operation on 21st August, 1934. It consists of the Governor as President, twelve officials and thirteen unofficial members. The officials are the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, and such other public officers not exceeding nine in number, as the Governor may nominate. The unofficial members of the Council are divided into nominated and elected, six being nominated by the Governor and seven elected. Trinidad is divided into six electoral districts, each returning one member. Tobago forms the seventh electoral district.

### CHAPTER III.—POPULATION.

According to the Census taken on the 26th April, 1931, the population of the Colony amounted to 412,783 persons of whom Trinidad contained 387,425 and Tobago 25,358. In 1921, the total population was 365,913 of whom 342,523 were in Trinidad and 23,390 in Tobago. The increase for the ten years was thus 12·8 per cent.

2. The birthplaces of the population according to the 1931 Census were as follows :—

United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	1,454
Europe	..	..	..	..	437
North America..	..	..	..	..	614
South America (of whom 4,244 were born in Venezuela)	..	..	..	..	5,082
China, or locally born of Chinese parentage..	..	..	..	..	5,208
India, or locally born of East Indian parentage	..	..	..	..	137,583
Locally born, including those of European parentage and people of African and mixed descent..	..	..	..	..	216,138
Other West Indian Colonies and elsewhere ..	..	..	..	..	46,267
Total	..	..	..	..	412,783

3. The natives of India numbered 23,312, and those born in the Colony of Indian parents, or in whom Indian blood existed numbered 114,271.

4. The population on 31st December, 1935, was estimated at 439,994.

### MARRIAGES.

5. The total number of marriages recorded during 1935, was 2,047, viz.: 2,040 under the Marriage Ordinance, Cap. 177 and seven under the Immigration Ordinance, Cap. 245. The rate per 1,000 of the total mean population was 9·36. In 1934 the marriage rate was 8·91. Included in the 2,040 marriages under the General Law of the Colony were 41 marriages *in extremis*.

## BIRTHS.

6. The number of births registered during the year was 14,352 (7,310 boys and 7,042 girls). The birth rate was 32·92 per 1,000. In 1934 the birth rate was 29·72 and for the period 1931-1935 the mean rate was 30·5.

## DEATHS.

7. The total number of deaths registered in 1935 was 7,618 of which 4,132 were males and 3,486 females. The death rate was 17·47 per 1,000. In 1934 the death rate was 18·6 and for the period 1931-1935 the mean rate was 18·5.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

8. The number of children who died before completing their twelfth month was 1,422, *i.e.*, at the rate of 99 per 1,000 births. In 1934 the rate was 127 for every 1,000 births and for the period 1931-1935 the mean rate was 122 per 1,000.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

9. The principal causes of death were :—

				1934.	1935.
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	192	211
Influenza	..	..	..	21	42
Malaria	..	..	..	594	522
Dysentery	..	..	..	200	107
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		..	..	406	382
Syphilis	..	..	..	176	154
Cancer	..	..	..	133	151
Apoplexy and Cerebral Haemorrhage	..			209	298
Convulsions, Infantile..		..	..	38	38
Cardiac and Valvular Diseases	..		..	501	496
Bronchitis and Broncho Pneumonia	..			454	517
Lobar and Pleuro Pneumonia	..		..	262	347
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	416	324
Ankylostomiasis	..	..	..	193	121
Nephritis	..	..	..	442	435
Disease of Puerperal State	..		..	117	122
Diseases of Early Infancy	..		..	974	882
Old Age	..	..	..	899	860

## CHAPTER IV.—HEALTH.

The Islands of Trinidad and Tobago have a healthy and pleasant climate. People of European stock have been settled for many decades and after several generations still maintain mental and physical vigour. Persons of European, African and Asiatic Stocks from 70 to 100 years old are numerous.

2. The Government maintains in each district of the Colony a resident medical officer and in the more populated areas private practitioners are also established. The following hospital accommodation is provided—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, 380 beds.

Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, 190 beds.

Colonial Hospital, Tobago, 75 beds.

District Hospitals at St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Arima, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros, 204 beds.

Small emergency hospitals are maintained at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco. The Government also provides a mental hospital with accommodation for 700 persons, a House of Refuge in Trinidad with 700 beds for destitute persons suffering from old age or incurable disease, and a House of Refuge in Tobago for 40 inmates.

3. A sanitary organisation covers the Colony and in every district there is a local sanitary authority and a medical officer of health with sanitary staff. Oiling, filling, drainage and other temporary anti-mosquito measures are maintained in villages and other populated sections.

4. Much attention has been given to the reduction of infant mortality. Midwives are trained in the public hospitals and in the larger hospitals maternity wards have been established. A Child Welfare League takes an active part in improving the standard of infant and child care by supplying midwives and house visitors and by maintaining infant clinics and ante-natal welfare work.

5. A Committee was appointed by the Governor in 1935 to make a survey of the general dietary and constitutional conditions of East Indian labourers in the various centres of the Colony. The report of the Committee was duly submitted to Government.

6. The principal diseases which prevail are lung trouble, intestinal diseases, enteric fever, tuberculosis and malaria.

7. *Malaria* occurs principally in the rural areas and to a great extent consists of the more chronic and less acute types. Black-water fever is rare and the malignant types of malaria are disappearing. Severe malaria is mostly located in rural areas where continuous and extensive seepage occurs and in low-lying areas flooded by natural drainage, especially those used for rice cultivation.

8. *Tuberculosis* has been decreasing steadily for the past thirty years and is almost wholly of the pulmonary type and largely confined to the towns where overcrowding is prevalent. A tuberculosis association maintains dispensaries in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando and gives general instruction in the principles of prevention and cure. Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease and persons producing massive infection are removed to special wards in the hospitals; others are treated free at dispensaries and visited at their homes by the nurses of the association. A subscription list was opened in 1935 under the auspices of the *Trinidad Guardian* to collect funds towards the construction of a Sanatorium as a memorial of His Majesty's jubilee. A total of about \$50,000 was subscribed.

9. *Intestinal disorders* are usually common in the tropics but in this Colony such diseases have shewn steady reduction in response to increased sanitary control of food supplied and a campaign against fly breeding. Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and several country towns are supplied with modern fly-proof markets and abattoirs. All food offered for sale is inspected by sanitary officers and when unwholesome is seized and destroyed. Samples of food for chemical examination are constantly being taken. Scavenging is carried out at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, and in most of the villages and thickly populated areas.

10. *Hookworm* shews a decline, not only in the extent of actual infection, but also in severity of type of disease. This is principally an infection of country districts and a constant campaign has been maintained against it for the past 21 years in all parts of the Colony. Two units are permanently maintained, working from area to area examining all persons and treating those found infected. The drug principally used is Carbon Tetrachloride but Santonine, Thymol and others are used when advisable. Simultaneously a sanitary campaign is conducted and many simple but effective latrines have been erected by the people concerned.

11. *Enteric Fever* has shown a notable decline during the past ten years. This disease is notifiable and cases are dealt with by isolation, disinfection of premises and inoculation of surrounding population. An outbreak occurred in the rural district of San Juan towards the end of 1934 and continued until the month of February, 1935, during which period there were 454 cases with 48 deaths.

In Charlie Village and Bejucai (Chaguanas District) the disease appeared in the month of April, between which time and the month of August there were 54 cases.

12. *Paralytic Rabies*.—During the year there were two localised outbreaks of this disease among human beings, in the neighbourhoods of Valencia (10 cases) in the period March-May and of Santa Cruz (12 cases) during May and June. All terminated fatally.

Specially trained staff is employed on locating the haunts of the vector of this disease (*desmodus rufus*) and in carrying out a campaign of destruction of this bat. During the last six months of the year 3,102 of these bats were captured. All were examined bacteriologically and of this number 59 were found to be infected.

All haunts are recorded and charted, a procedure which though entailing considerable labour greatly simplifies the task of controlling these creatures.

13. Local water supplies are continually being improved, springs and lakes being cleaned and protected. There are now adequate water supply systems for seven areas (including Port-of-Spain and San Fernando) comprising a population of about 130,000. A large scheme for supplying an additional 60,000 people over a wide area and furnishing additional supplies to Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and other districts is under construction.

#### CHAPTER V.—HOUSING.

Housing accommodation may be divided into urban and rural. The urban districts are the City of Port-of-Spain and the towns of San Fernando, Arima, Tunapuna and Princes Town. The rural areas include small and large villages (some of the latter being considered as towns for certain purposes), estates and sparsely inhabited areas in and near the forests.

2. Rural wage earners occupy mud or tapia huts covered with carrat or grass (timate), small 2-roomed or 4-roomed houses and ranges of rooms known as barracks built of wood or concrete. The latter are made up of 10 or 12 rooms each and are usually built on estates to house labourers. Barracks also house a great many working people in the towns. The model specifications and plan of barracks require new ranges to consist of not more than two rooms or sets of rooms each. Mud huts are the lowest type of dwellings and supply the housing needs in remote settlements or villages.

3. The sanitary conveniences and bathing arrangements vary. In remote districts there are in many cases no privies of any kind. In villages and towns privy cesspits are the usual form of sanitary convenience. In Port-of-Spain, where modern water and sewerage installations exist water closets are supplied by the owners in the sewered portions of the City. The character of housing has been showing marked improvement throughout the Colony during the past few years.

4. The proprietors of estates own all the workmen's dwellings on the estates. Outside of estates in settlements and villages comparatively few houses are owned by the workmen and these are usually of a poor type. Landlords in towns and villages are either business men, owners of shops or capitalists who invest money in housing and receive fair and in some cases good returns from their investments. An increasing number of wage earners live in houses of their own erected on rented lands or less frequently on lots of land owned by themselves.

5. The enactment of the Public Health (Streets and Buildings) Regulations, 1935, has permitted a greater measure of control of house construction in which there has been considerable activity. This control which is effected by the various Local Health Authorities extends also to the width and alignment of streets and to limiting the density of population in prescribed areas.

6. The Slum Clearance Ordinance, 1935, gives the Council of the City of Port-of-Spain powers to declare slum clearance areas and to prepare and carry out improvement schemes.

7. No Societies exist for the erection of cheap dwellings for the poorer wage earner. The Building and Loan Association and the Trinidad Co-operative Bank advance money to mechanics and others of the artisan class for building their own homes. Some oilfield companies have provided cheap homes for their workers. The Government has established a Housing Commission which will take over and manage reconstructed slum areas.

## CHAPTER VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony may be divided into two classes, viz.: agricultural and mineral. The former comprises cocoa, sugar, coconuts, coffee and citrus fruit and the latter petroleum and asphalt. Coal, iron, graphite and gypsum occur in small quantities and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range but none of these minerals have proved to be of economic importance.

2. The main agricultural products of the Colony exported during 1935, compared with the previous five years and with the average for the period are given in Table I.

TABLE I.

CROP.	1930.			1931.			1932.			1933.		
	Quantity.	Value.	<sup>c</sup> \$	Quantity.	Value.	<sup>c</sup> \$	Quantity.	Value.	<sup>c</sup> \$	Quantity.	Value.	<sup>c</sup> \$
Cocoa	lb.	53,825,120	5,453,068	57,186,512	3,966,398	41,822,127	2,780,016	51,311,274	2,668,353	51,311,274	2,668,353	60
Sugar	tons	69,139	3,725,601	86,054	4,334,352	85,956	4,060,195	108,517	5,354,721	108,517	5,354,721	60
Coconuts	nuts	73,411,834	997,118	63,873,889	554,472	51,294,708	512,572	68,013,345	518,443	68,013,345	518,443	20
Coffee	lb.	490,688	59,880	853,552	77,184	908,492	99,945	339,196	35,596	339,196	35,596	80
Citrus:												
Grapefruit	boxes	2,184	4,608	4,377	9,004	10,978	41,764	3,433	12,412	3,433	12,412	80
" Juice	galls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oranges	No.	1,813,254	11,990	2,454,692	11,659	3,292,910	23,544	1,913,179	7,900	1,913,179	7,900	80
" Juice	gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Limes:												
(a) Raw Lime Juice	...	47,554	19,660	22,931	9,633	49,629	20,400	17,375	5,774	17,375	5,774	40
(b) Concentrated Lime Juice	gals.	21,762	18,043	4,012	2,198	8,583	2,049	12,309	2,985	12,309	2,985	60
(c) Distilled Oil	"	* 1,647	93,393	2,304	144,163	789†	46,684	* 1,889	108,360	* 1,889	108,360	00
(d) Handpressed Oil	"	...	...	† 109	9,777	† 140	14,947	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Citrate of Lime	lb.	...	...	† 21,589	1,233	54,217	2,035	52,800	1,867	52,800	1,867	20
(f) Green Limes	bbls.	178	1,094	83	614	189	696	2,101†	11,428	2,101†	11,428	80
(g) Picked Limes	bbls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	192	13	192	00

\* Not distinguished from handpressed oil

† Now distinguished from distilled oil

‡ New Industry.

TABLE 27.—Continued.

CROP.	1934	1935.	Average for previous 5 years.		
	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.
Cocoa	lb.	1,678,531 20	44,387,836	2,530,617 60	46,189,686
Sugar	tons	4,397,913 60	105,699	4,522,420 80	88,636
Coconuts	nuts	426,350 40	32,339,783	241,987 20	64,326,142
Coffee	lb.	50,856 00	1,187,867	87,792 00	623,408
Citrus:					
Grapefruit	boxes	89,443 20	51,119	203,870 40	8,898
"	No.		7,724	...	31,444 80
Juice	galls.	8,102 40	4,301	2,409 60	...
Oranges	No.	19,886 40	3,753,466	31,555 20	15,667 20
"	boxes		2,850	...	...
"	galls.	62 40	...	3,864 00	...
Limes:					
(a) Raw Lime Juice	...	1,411 20	11,807	1,886 40	11,376 00
(b) Concentrated Lime Juice	gals.	2,568 00	4,422	74,385 60	5,568 00
(c) Distilled Oil	"	116,414 40	1,914	4,324 80	101,803 20
(d) Handpressed Oil	"	3,849 60	...	...	...
(e) Citrate of Lime	lb.	3,076 80	104,037	3,864 00	...
(f) Green Limes	brls.	9,556 00	565	...	798
(g) Pickled Limes	brls.	374 40	...	...	4,675 20

## AGRICULTURE.

## SUGAR.

The production of sugar during the year was 117,780 tons compared with 105,342 tons, in 1934. The sugar industry for the third year in succession has headed the list of agricultural exports of the Colony, and the value of sugar, molasses and rum was \$4,693,238.40 in 1935, as compared with \$4,568,808 in 1934.

2. Cane farmers, at the basic price of 11 shillings per ton received a total of \$1,061,884.80, compared with \$977,193.60 in 1934.

3. Prices of sugar continued to be low, and the industry was greatly assisted by the preference granted by the Imperial Government and the Dominion of Canada.

4. The Sugar Investigation Committee financed by the Government and the Sugar Manufacturers, as well as by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, has continued investigations of soils and fertilizers, and of the froghopper and moth borers.

## COCOA.

5. Exports for the year totalled 44,387,836 lb. against 26,803,149 lb. for the preceding year when, owing to unfavourable climatic conditions, the yield was abnormally low. Prices continued to be low for the sixth year in succession, but with an improved yield in 1935 the value of the crop was \$2,530,617.60 or \$852,086.40 more than in 1934. Government approved at the end of the year of the adoption of a Cocoa Subsidy Scheme which provides free grants of one cent per lb. on cocoa production, the total amount of the subsidy sanctioned being \$2,500,000 spread over a period of four years. The acreage under cultivation is about 210,000 acres.

6. The five co-operative cocoa fermentaries in Tobago and the two Government owned fermentaries in Trinidad have proved of much benefit to the small growers by preparing grade cocoa which is disposed of through the Cocoa Planters' Association at better prices.

7. Witchbroom disease has increased during the year and 5,188 estates involving 162,151 acres are now affected. Thrips were also prevalent, and a parasite has been introduced from the Gold Coast in an endeavour to control the pest by biological means.

8. The sum of \$204,259.20 was advanced under the Cocoa Relief Ordinance, and loans amounting to \$135,004.80 were granted to cocoa and coconut growers in the areas affected by the hurricane of 1933.

9. The Cocoa Research Staff of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture have continued their investigations and valuable results have been obtained.



## COCONUTS.

10. Exports for the year of copra, coconuts and coconut oil were equivalent to 32,339,783 nuts, compared with 65,036,934 nuts in 1934; the heavy decline in production was due to the effects of the 1934 drought and a heavy infestation of the coconut caterpillar in the Cedros district. There was a substantial rise in the price of copra, the average per 100 lb. being \$2.05 in 1935 as against \$1.40 in 1934. The bonus distributed under agreement with the oil factories brought the price to a maximum of \$2.75 compared with \$1.70 for the previous year. The sum of \$36,913 was distributed by the factories.

11. The investigations into Coconut Wilt were continued by the Department of Agriculture, and it has been shown that on certain types of soil (textural basis) the root systems developed, in conjunction with the moisture distribution in these soil types, lead to a certain deficiency of water in the plant. This condition, is apparently of prime significance in inducing "wilt" disease of the crop.

## MINOR CROPS.

*Grapefruit and Oranges.*

12. Grapefruit exports rose from 17,065 cases in the 1933-34 season to 49,776 cases for the 1934-35 season. Increased accommodation has been provided at the packing house of the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association to cope with the annual crop increases. Changes and additions have also been made to the equipment and machinery.

13. The number of oranges exported was about 4,000,000 compared with 3,000,000 during the preceding year. Research work on the propagation and cultivation methods of grapefruit and oranges is conducted at the Citrus Experiment Station at St. Augustine.

*Limes and Lime Oil.*

14. The export of green limes decreased in value to \$3,864 compared with \$9,556 in 1934; and the value of lime oil exported fell to \$74,385 compared with \$120,264 in 1934. The export of raw and concentrated lime juice continues to be of little importance.

*Bananas.*

15. 100,070 bunches of Gros Michel bananas were shipped under contract with the Canadian Banana Company. The price realized was \$44,232. On the whole, export of bananas amounted to 66,547 bunches or 20,260 more than in 1934.

16. Planting of Gros Michel bananas is being extended, but Panama disease is fairly widespread in the Colony.

17. Coffee increased from 525,115 lb. in 1934 to 1,187,867 lb. in 1935.

18. Tonka beans were valued at \$59,136 compared with \$71,145 in 1934.

## LIVESTOCK.

19. In addition to the breeding work of crossing Friesian and Zebu cattle, an attempt is being made to develop a dairy Zebu herd at the Government Stock Farm. For improving the livestock in the Colony, thorough-bred Stallions and Jack Donkey Stallions, pure bred and grade bulls, pure-bred pigs, dairy and mutton goats, and Persian sheep are kept at the Farm for service purposes. A high class pure-bred Holstein bull from the Carnation Farms at Washington, and three goats from the Didgemere strains of British Alpines have been added to the stock at the Farm.

20. Paralytic rabies continues to be a source of loss to the livestock industry. Vaccination is used as a protective measure, and a campaign of bat destruction by shooting and poisoning has been carried out. Four cases of Anthrax occurred during the year, and the necessary preventive measures were effectively enforced in the districts affected.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

21. There were 50 Agricultural Credit Societies in operation during the year—38 in Trinidad and 13 in Tobago. Of the Trinidad societies, 22 are financed by the Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co. Ltd., San Fernando, and 16 by Government. All the Tobago societies are financed by Government.

22. Other co-operative societies operating under the Co-operative Ordinance comprised five cocoa fermentaries, a Producer's Association, and a Lime Grower's Association in Tobago; and a Citrus Growers' Association.

## GENERAL.

23. In spite of continued low world prices, the total value of the Agricultural exports of the Colony was £7,984,593 compared with \$7,077,566 in 1934 or an increase of \$907,027. This increase is mainly due to the rise in the export values of Sugar and Sugar products, Cocoa and Grapefruit. The export value of Coconut products and Lime Oil, however, fell appreciably in comparison with 1934.

24. The sugar industry is controlled by companies both local and abroad. The estates produce about 60 per cent. of the crop and the cane farmers 40 per cent., and the canes are ground at the central factories owned by these companies. In 1935 there were 18,062 cane farmers of whom 12,126 were East Indians and 5,936 West Indians.

25. The cocoa industry is maintained by both peasants and large proprietors, and the continued depression seriously affected proprietors and labourers interested in the crop.

26. Satisfactory progress has been made in the replanting of the cultivations with the assistance granted by the Hurricane Relief Ordinance. An important feature of this crop is the quantity of copra that is used locally for the manufacture of soap, and edible oils and fats. These factories which consumed about 4,375 tons of copra in 1935, gave regular employment to about 150 labourers.

## FORESTRY.

The area under forest at the end of 1934 was 556,556 acres, of which 289,176 acres constituted proclaimed, sanctioned, and proposed Forest Reserves, the remainder being Crown Lands.

The total amount of timber produced for consumption from Crown Lands and Forest Reserves amounted to 1,855,278 cubic feet, of which 568,000 cubic feet were for timber, the remainder being corduroy and firewood. The Deep Water Wharfage Contract utilised 51,237 cubic feet of native timber valued at approximately \$28,000.

The normal planting programme was continued, and 232 acres of new plantations were made. Forestry schemes for unemployment relief were submitted to the Unemployment Board, and for this purpose a sum of \$500 was provided for the extension of planting work in one zone. The extension of the planting programme and the construction of forest roads for the exploitation of areas of forest at present inaccessible can provide productive work on a large scale for the unemployed, if at any time relief works in the neighbourhood should be required.

## FISHERIES.

Nearly all the game fish of the Colony are also good food fish. There is a large demand for the latter which is amply met either from daily catches or from supplies of deep-sea fish kept in cold storage.

The principal varieties of fish found in the waters of the Colony are :—Mackerel (size up to 100 lb.), Carangue (*Carangidae*), Ancho (*Pomatomidae*), Dolphin (*Clypphaenidae*), Barracouta (*Sphyræna barracuda*), sail-fish (*Istiophoridae*) snappers, red-fish and pargs (*Iutianidae*), grunts (*Haemulidae*), salmon (*Otolithidae*), grouper (*Serranidae*), tarpon (*Elopidae*), shark and saw-fish.

The methods used for catching are principally (a) trolling, (b) deep-sea fishing (known locally as "banking") and (c) seines, fish-pots and nets.

## MANUFACTURES.

Apart from the Agricultural and mineral industries and products, there are a number of manufacturing concerns and industrial pursuits in the Colony. They include an electric undertaking, Angostura bitters, rum, distilleries, edible oil and lard, ice, cigarettes, matches, biscuits, aerated waters, carbonic acid gas, oxygen and acetylene, concrete floor tiles and building blocks, furniture, shirts and pyjamas, boots and shoes, tanneries, laundries, soap, limestone products, printeries, photographic finishers, motor repair garages, &c.

With the exception of the agricultural and mineral products and Angostura bitters, the articles manufactured are intended chiefly for local consumption and usage. They compare favourably with imported articles and find a ready market in the Colony.

## PETROLEUM.

28. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the Pitch Lake (*see para. 33*), refined local asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripere and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in 1911 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island.

29. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an east to west fault running from near Matura in the east to Port-of-Spain in the west. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the south. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are:—A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges; an anticlinal uplift along the south side of the Central range striking in an ENE-WSW direction from Pointe-a-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an east-west strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average specific gravity of the crude oil from the different fields varies from 0.9553 to 0.8015.

30. The production of petroleum is almost entirely in the hands of large companies, and at the end of 1935 there were 15 companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil. These Companies hold some 227,000 acres of Crown Lands under licences and leases of which approximately 117,000 acres are held under mining lease. In addition appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently three categories of oil lands, viz.: lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights vest in the surface owner, lands sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remain the property of the Crown.

31. The Oil Companies operating in the Colony are set out in Table II.

TABLE II.

Company.	Nature of tenure of Land.	Situation.
Antilles Petroleum Co. (Trinidad) Ltd.	Private Lands	Brighton.
Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands and Private Lands	Fyzabad and Siparia.
Coldan Company, Ltd.	Private Lands	San Francique.
Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	La Brea.
	Private Lands	Guapo and Roussillac.
New Dome Oilfields, Ltd.	Private Lands	Fyzabad.
Petroleum Options, Ltd.	Private Lands	San Francique.
Stollmeyer, C.C.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Fyzabad, Barrackpore and Guayaguayare.
	Private Lands	Fyzabad and Barrackpore.
Trinidad Central Oilfields Ltd.	Crown Lands	Tabaquite, Guapo and Lizard Springs.
Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd.	Private Lands	Palo Seco and Naparima.
	Crown Lands	San Francique.
	Private Lands	Fyzabad, San Francique and Palo Seco.
Trinidad Lake Petroleum Co. Ltd.	Private Lands	Brighton.
Trinidad Investments, Ltd.	Private Lands	Fyzabad.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Morne L'Enfer Forest Reserves.
	Private Lands	Point Fortin.

Companies operating Refineries.	Situation of Refinery.
Coldan Company, Ltd.	San Francique.
Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Guapo.
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Pointe-a-Pierre.
Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.	Tabaquite.
Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd.	La Brea.
Trinidad Lake Petroleum Co., Ltd.	Brighton.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Point Fortin.

32. Statistics shewing the progress of the Oil Industry during the past five years are given in Table III.

TABLE III.

Years.	Total number of wells drilled.		Total footage drilled.			Total Production (barrels).			Royalty on oil won from Crown Lands.	Exports of Crude Oil and products (barrels).	Value of Exports of Crude Oil and products.	Percentage of Exports of Crude Oil and products to total Domestic Exports.
	Crown.	Private.	Crown.	Private.	Total.	Crown.	Private.	Total.				
1931	1,155	685	1,840	138,382	80,260	218,642	5,325,747	4,417,750	9,743,497	8,964,303	9,357,384.00	46.7
1932	1,197	705	1,902	111,730	61,557	173,287	5,610,896	4,515,225	10,126,121	9,637,474	11,437,660.80	56.8
1933	1,255	728	1,983	173,496	62,206	235,702	5,290,743	4,270,610	9,561,353	8,909,298	10,819,464.00	52.1
1934	1,339	767	2,106	256,455	95,328	351,783	6,391,544	4,502,819	10,894,363	9,981,774	14,056,128.00	63.2
1935	1,440	805	2,245	328,510	107,789	436,299	7,544,427	4,126,720	11,671,147	10,993,540	13,321,708.80	59.5

## ASPHALT.

**33.** The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea comprise an area of 109 acres. It is leased to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Limited for 21 years dating from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties :

For each ton of crude pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 60 cents and an export duty of \$1.20.

For each ton of dried pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 84 cents and an export duty of \$1.66.

**34.** The following is a comparative statement of the operations of the Asphalt Industry during the last five years :—

Years.	Production.	Used locally.	Exports.	Royalty.	Value of Exports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1931	123,138	328	94,584	73,944 00	1,135,665 60
1932	107,457	472	52,679	41,371 20	635,721 60
1933	111,337	1,119	52,129	42,504 00	726,465 60
1934	92,829	1,337	55,992	46,180 80	797,049 60
1935	134,578	1,027	82,349	65,899 20	1,092,984 00

## CHAPTER VII.—COMMERCE.

The values of both imports and exports showed a decrease in 1935 as compared with 1934.

2. Imports in 1935 were valued at \$20,985,849 being \$548,228 less than in 1934, while exports were valued at \$24,103,368 showing a decrease of \$1,197,984 as compared with 1934. These figures do not include transshipments, which were valued at \$4,990,924 in 1935 against \$4,816,896 in 1934. Re-exports are included, being valued at \$1,328,669 in 1935 as compared with \$3,063,562 in 1934. Bullion and coin are not included in general trade statistics.

3. Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, and percentages for certain recent years are as follows :—

	1927	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
<i>Imports :</i>						
United Kingdom	32	36	44	44	40	44
Canada	19	17	14	12	11	12
United States of America	28	19	13	13	14	16
<i>Exports :</i>						
United Kingdom	26	16	25	47	42	42
Canada	7	14	12	12	6	12
United States of America	29	26	17	10	16	11

4. Imports from Empire sources for the year 1935 amounted to 65·69 per cent. of the total imports, showing an increase of 7·10 per cent. compared with the figures for the previous year.

5. Exports to Empire destinations for the year 1935 amounted to 65·13 per cent. of the total exports, exclusive of ships' stores and bunkers, showing an increase of 6·18 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. Credit for this gain goes mainly to Canada (increase 6·00 per cent.) Exports to the United Kingdom remain at 42·00 per cent., while imports from the United Kingdom rose from 40·00 per cent. in 1934 to 44·00 per cent. in 1935.



6. The following table shows the principal imports and the countries of origin for the years 1934 and 1935:—

Articles and principal countries of origin.			1934		1935	
			Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
				\$		\$
<b>CATTLE (for food) :</b>						
Total	..	No.	8,315	347,386	8,368	260,674
Venezuela	..	..	7,518	335,419	8,069	255,486
<b>APPAREL :</b>						
Total	..	..		309,955		359,128
United Kingdom	..	..		109,430		137,187
Japan	..	..		128,477		94,578
United States of America	..	..		33,566		27,388
<b>BAGS AND SACKS (empty) :</b>						
Total	..	doss.	127,202	204,293	162,354	261,558
United Kingdom	..	..	9,732	12,874	10,170	11,623
British East Indies	..	..	117,445	191,381	151,748	249,287
<b>BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS :</b>						
Total	..	doss. prs.	44,362	379,680	43,281	374,571
United Kingdom	..	..	15,546	210,782	20,856	255,803
Canada	..	..	5,101	28,781	5,339	31,552
Czecho-Slovakia	..	..	6,461	61,613	3,652	35,182
Japan	..	..	9,672	47,880	1,058	6,624
<b>BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES :</b>						
Total	..	lb.	1,715,630	334,387	1,862,560	337,171
United Kingdom	..	..	762,488	137,602	866,992	134,834
Canada	..	..	23,268	5,501	19,376	4,492
France	..	..	106,625	32,722	180,992	42,715
Australia	..	..	95,736	19,142	88,928	19,065
Holland	..	..	52,222	6,197	86,240	8,917
<b>CARRIAGES, CARTS AND WAGGONS :</b>						
Total	..	..		772,738		794,502
United Kingdom	..	..		319,541		306,531
Canada	..	..		312,557		333,748
United States of America	..	..		138,191		124,711
<b>CEMENT :</b>						
Total	..	tons.	20,959	267,821	26,976	339,741
United Kingdom	..	..	16,909	221,606	22,676	288,758
Canada	..	..	1,874	24,163	1,406	21,953
<b>COCOA, RAW :</b>						
Total	..	lb.	10,455,760	618,288	7,284,816	360,790
Venezuela	..	..	10,330,432	610,901	7,271,712	360,024

Articles and principal countries of origin.	1934		1935	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
<b>COTTON MANUFACTURES :</b>		\$		\$
Total .. ..		687,322		1,075,838
United Kingdom .. ..		586,301		995,761
Japan .. ..		25,814		5,655
United States of America .. ..		63,950		64,184
<b>FISH :</b>				
Total .. .. <i>lb.</i>	6,594,578	410,112	6,627,936	431,335
United Kingdom .. ..	960,122	46,382	300,160	18,708
Canada .. ..	4,264,740	272,918	4,340,336	297,830
Newfoundland .. ..	1,102,902	59,458	1,705,648	79,940
<b>GRAIN, FLOUR, PULSE AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF :</b>				
Total .. ..		2,473,848		2,603,128
United Kingdom .. ..		579,648		718,614
Canada .. ..		943,282		921,846
British East Indies .. ..		613,541		690,869
British Guiana .. ..		180,734		162,096
<b>HARDWARE :</b>				
Total .. ..		259,369		253,281
United Kingdom .. ..		125,242		108,927
United States of America .. ..		57,336		71,132
<b>MACHINERY :</b>				
Total .. ..		2,672,957		2,840,633
United Kingdom .. ..		1,693,128		1,691,015
United States of America .. ..		878,486		985,040
<b>MEATS :</b>				
Total .. .. <i>lb.</i>	5,056,897	422,208	5,452,048	498,046
United Kingdom .. ..	161,842	40,152	182,896	45,152
Argentina .. ..	1,843,993	120,120	2,463,776	182,851
United States of America .. ..	2,061,602	166,973	607,712	72,884
<b>METAL MANUFACTURES :</b>				
Total .. ..		1,483,224		1,334,319
United Kingdom .. ..		1,266,259		992,900
United States of America .. ..		110,165		183,407
<b>MILK, CONDENSED :</b>				
Total .. <i>Cases of 48 lb</i>	116,632	454,603	125,902	472,059
United Kingdom .. ..	9,583	47,482	45,013	198,423
Canada .. ..	2,168	12,898	1,608	10,923
Holland .. ..	87,694	333,038	61,390	198,428
<b>OILS :</b>				
Total .. .. <i>gals.</i>	24,408,195	1,077,552	15,581,278	774,498
United Kingdom .. ..	201,357	103,488	198,180	115,881
Dutch West Indies .. ..	3,122	739	4,564	1,169
United States of America .. ..	148,482	75,346	98,419	39,429
Venezuela .. ..	23,948,107	808,291	15,171,618	531,175

Articles and principal countries of origin.	1934		1935	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
<b>PAINTERS COLOURS AND MATERIALS :</b>		\$		\$
Total .. ..		422,544		413,044
United Kingdom .. ..		129,878		116,066
Germany .. ..		225,005		152,576
<b>PAPER MANUFACTURES :</b>				
Total .. ..		322,109		335,620
United Kingdom .. ..		159,835		151,602
United States of America .. ..		65,381		61,231
<b>SILK MANUFACTURES :</b>				
Total .. ..		250,498		294,716
United Kingdom .. ..		67,930		113,296
Japan .. ..		190,690		84,260
United States of America .. ..		7,829		2,281
<b>SOAP :</b>				
Total .. .. <i>lb.</i>	3,683,481	215,611	4,083,296	222,239
United Kingdom .. ..	3,358,718	186,965	3,889,200	200,903
<b>SPIRITS :</b>				
Total .. .. <i>gals.</i>	36,773	143,702	28,936	135,568
United Kingdom .. ..	16,421	89,093	12,825	79,212
France .. ..	2,595	18,730	2,544	16,925
United States of America .. ..	1,513	14,698	1,490	14,329
<b>TOBACCO :</b>				
Total .. .. <i>lb.</i>	791,962	211,738	706,221	205,187
United Kingdom .. ..	16,795	31,046	15,887	29,623
United States of America .. ..	571,189	129,331	540,669	138,924
<b>TONCA BEANS :</b>				
Total .. .. <i>lb.</i>	925,078	1,303,421	59,926	80,653
Venezuela .. ..	924,814	1,303,022	58,479	78,665
<b>VEGETABLES :</b>				
Total .. ..		272,006		264,091
Canada .. ..		61,013		116,506
British West Indies .. ..		34,147		19,751
Holland .. ..		63,682		18,365
Portugal .. ..		16,310		20,852
<b>WOOD AND TIMBER :</b>				
Total .. ..		669,096		660,338
Canada .. ..		220,286		202,318
United States of America .. ..		377,539		385,363

7. The principal exports, including re-exports, for the years 1934 and 1935 showing the main countries of final destination were as follows:

Articles and principal countries of final destination	1934		1935	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$		\$
<b>ASPHALT :</b>				
Total ..... ton	55,992	797,050	82,359	1,092,982
United Kingdom .....	28,322	407,837	25,765	370,944
United States of America	9,096	130,982	34,640	411,559
<b>COCOA, RAW :</b>				
Total ..... lb	37,591,437	2,398,349	52,951,248	3,075,233
United Kingdom .....	3,375,429	216,523	6,245,568	368,555
Canada .....	2,523,170	166,123	6,326,992	366,091
France .....	3,557,306	213,187	3,291,568	188,634
Germany .....	2,900,067	177,950	3,613,232	210,894
United States of America	19,009,574	1,237,099	24,609,088	1,421,087
<b>COCONUTS :</b>				
Total ..... No.	10,016,839	141,902	5,376,290	69,087
United Kingdom .....	774,435	9,034	460,170	4,924
Canada .....	1,797,500	25,382	1,296,480	18,869
United States of America	6,611,760	97,469	1,461,810	22,800
<b>COFFEE, RAW :</b>				
Total ..... lb.	524,615	50,794	1,187,872	87,792
United Kingdom .....	14,382	1,267	672	48
Canada .....	398,053	39,768	893,648	67,580
United States of America	10,000	749	140,000	9,250
<b>COPRA :</b>				
Total ..... lb.	18,377,223	282,470	8,818,880	167,389
United Kingdom .....	6,348,900	103,339	1,769,600	30,300
Colombia .....	11,885,243	176,842	7,049,280	137,089
<b>GRAPEFRUIT :</b>				
Total ..... No. Boxes	*1,723,525	89,443	51,342	203,872
United Kingdom .....	*1,465,238	77,472	46,810	195,201
Canada .....	*195,816	10,109	3,928	7,658
<b>OILS : LIME—</b>				
<b>HAND-PRESSED :</b>				
Total ..... gal.	52	3,850	105	4,539
United States of America	52	3,850	34	2,573
<b>DISTILLED :</b>				
Total ..... gal.	2,830	116,414	1,844	69,848
United Kingdom .....	1,155	43,382	544	19,818
United States of America	1,494	65,362	1,116	43,737

\*Number of fruit.

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1934		1935	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$		
<b>OIL : MINERAL, PETROLEUM : *</b>				
Total .. gals	349,457,014	14,084,035	384,837,552	13,114,597
<b>LIME JUICE : RAW :</b>				
Total .. gals	3,479	1,411	11,807	3,868
United Kingdom .. ..	3,259	1,387	10,071	3,430
Canada .. ..	—	—	409	136
<b>CONCENTRATED :</b>				
Total .. gals	9,110	2,560	4,440	1,939
United Kingdom .. ..	5,650	2,078	4,422	1,888
<b>SPIRITS : RUM AND BITTERS :</b>			<i>Proof gals.</i>	
Total .. gals	67,955	195,691	19,921	151,577
United Kingdom .. ..	51,817	109,229	10,693	90,367
United States of America ..	6,547	37,934	1,873	9,667
<b>SUGAR :</b>				
Total .. lb.	209,471,098	4,397,914	236,765,984	4,522,425
United Kingdom .. ..	163,386,330	3,591,730	122,961,440	2,584,318
Canada .. ..	46,083,519	806,141	113,795,920	1,937,902
<b>MOLASSES :</b>				
Total .. gals	2,310,381	115,752	3,190,524	154,687
United Kingdom .. ..	2,006,560	100,325	943,749	47,660
Canada .. ..	289,656	13,498	1,758,875	83,660

\* The destination of oil tankers carrying the greater portion of cargoes of oil exported are not generally declared on departure from the Colony.

8. Minor products exported included biscuits, alpargatas, hides, temper lime, matches, nutmegs, tonka beans, cattle feeds, fresh limes, bananas, pulse, crude and refined coconut oil, soap, lard compound, cedar and various wood manufactures.

## CHAPTER VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The average wage for unskilled agricultural labourers is 40 cents a day for men and 25 cents for women, with free quarters, gardens, and medicines in the majority of cases. Certain labourers (e.g. cane-cutters) earn as much as 80 cents a day on "task" work. The hours of work are usually from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., one hour being allowed for luncheon.

2. The wages paid to skilled industrial labourers are as follows :—

Artisans, from 63 cents to \$2.16 a day.

Masons, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Carpenters, Painters—from 63 cents to \$2.16 a day.

Chauffeurs—70 cents to \$2.16 a day.

3. In domestic service the monthly wages are :

Housemaids	....	....	....	....\$3.50 to \$10.00
Cooks	....	....	....	....\$5.00 to \$10.00
Male Servants	....	....	....	....\$7.00 to \$20.00

4. Labourers in the Public Works Department are paid as follows :—

Ordinary unskilled labourers—Men		....\$ 45-65cents a day.
Women		.... 35-40 do.
Skilled labourers	....	.... 55c.-\$1.00 do.
Artisans	....	.... 90c.-\$2.00 do.
Artisan Foremen	....	.... \$1.20-\$3.60 do.

Overtime is paid for all classes on the following scales :

*Week days.*—5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Ordinary rate plus 25 per cent.  
9 p.m. to 7 a.m. Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

*Sundays.*—Time and a half.

*Public Holidays.*—Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

5. Skilled railway workers may earn from 90 cents to \$2.80 a day and unskilled labourers from 60 cents to 80 cents a day. The working hours are 54 a week and overtime at the rate of time and a quarter for week days, and time and a half on Sundays or Public Holidays. The men are allowed 14 days leave a year on full pay. They are also entitled to two passes a month for themselves and families.

6. The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, potatoes, and local crops (tannia, yams, cassava, &c.), sugar, peas and beans, saltfish, pickled pork and beef and coconut and coconut oil compounds with a supplementary diet of milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit. Flour is the staple foodstuff of labourers of African descent and rice of labourers of East Indian descent.

1 lb. of flour costs 3c. —\$3.00 a week= 100 lb.

1 lb. of rice costs 3c. —\$3.00 a week= 100 lb.

7. Bread is comparatively little used by labourers and flour is substituted in the form of cooked, boiled and baked flour.

8. In the Wages Committee Report of 1920, at pages 74 and 75, the dietary recommended for a labourer by Dr. C. F. Lassalle, then Medical Inspector of Health is incorporated. The Medical Inspector of Health Dr. A. Rankine (now Director of Medical Services) reported on the 26th of November, 1935, that there had been no change in the principles upon which Dr. Lassalle's figures were based and that the dietary given is considered to be sufficient to meet the needs of a labourer in Trinidad, provided it contains a reasonable quantity of fresh vegetables and butter or lard and milk, the last named being of particular importance in the dietary of children. The weekly dietary recommended by Dr. Lassalle is :

Meat or Fish	....	3½ lb.	=	42c.	at present City prices.
Bread or Biscuit	....	8 lb.	=	48c.	
Potatoes or Vegetables	....	7 lb.	=	21c.	
Sugar	....	1½ lb.	=	6c.	
Butter or Lard	....	14 ozs.	=	26c.	(at 30c. per lb.)

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143c. = 21c. a day.

At present country prices the cost is 24 cents a day.

9. The following is an approximation of the cost of living (including certain luxuries) of a European official with a wife and three children drawing a salary at the rate of \$4,800 a year.

House rent	....	....	....	....\$	600
Food	....	....	....	....	864
Servants' wages (servants not fed)	....	....	....	....	480
Laundry, light, fuel, &c.	....	....	....	....	192
Clothing	....	....	....	....	504
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	....	....	....	....	240
Medical attendance, Income Tax, Incidentals	....	....	....	....	240
Transport (upkeep and depreciation of motor car)	....	....	....	....	480
Education of children	....	....	....	....	288
Holidays	....	....	....	....	240
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	....	....	....	....	192
Total	....	....	....	....\$	4,320

N.B.—Nothing is included in the above estimate for education of children abroad or for home leave.

10. In the case of a local official with a wife and three children drawing salary at the rate of \$2,400 a year, the cost of his living expenses may be estimated as follows :—

House rent	....	....	....	....\$	360
Food (including servants' food)	....	....	....	....	648
Servants	....	....	....	....	168
Laundry, light, &c.	....	....	....	....	144
Clothing	....	....	....	....	312
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	....	....	....	....	144
Medical attendance and incidentals	....	....	....	....	144
Education of children	....	....	....	....	168
Holidays	....	....	....	....	144
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	....	....	....	....	96
Total	....	....	....	....\$	2,328

## CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION—WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is voluntary except in Port-of-Spain and the adjoining village of St. James which were proclaimed a Compulsory Education area during the year 1935. The education system is administered by a Director of Education and a staff of officers appointed by the Governor, with an Advisory Board of 14 members nominated by the Governor. Primary education is free, but fees are charged in the Intermediate and Secondary Schools. Schools recognised by the Department of Education are maintained either by the Government or by religious denominations assisted by grants from public funds. At the end of the period under review there were 286 Primary, 6 Intermediate and 7 Secondary Schools. In the Primary Schools there were 68,594 pupils on roll, in the Intermediate Schools 2,354 and in the Secondary Schools, 1,691. The ages of admission to the Primary Schools are between 5 and 14. No pupil is retained on a school roll after attaining the age of 15. Pupils in the Secondary Schools are between the ages of 9 and 20. The Primary Schools are organised in seven standards and an infant department. The course of instruction is prescribed by the Education Board and only such books as are sanctioned by the Board may be used. The financial assistance given by the Government to the Denominational Schools takes the form of a small grant for apparatus and the entire cost of teachers' salaries. One of the conditions of a grant is that the school must be open to all children without distinction of religion, nationality, or language. In the Secondary Schools, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Junior and School Certificates and the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board's Higher School Certificate. On the results of the Higher School Certificate Examination two Scholarships of the Value of \$3,840 each are awarded annually. There are also many private schools. Recently legislation has been enacted with regard to the registration of these by the Department of Education. Conditions of registration are that the buildings and furniture shall conform to certain standards and that the members of the staff shall be of good moral character. These schools are not otherwise controlled.

2. There are four Training Colleges for Teachers, offering one, two, or three-year courses of instruction. The number of students in training in 1935 was 123. Opportunities for commercial and technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training which arranges evening classes in theory and practice. There are several private commercial schools. A small institution for the instruction of the blind is also managed by the Board of Industrial Training. There are two Orphanages, one maintained by the Dominican Sisters and the other by the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church; an Industrial School for boys controlled by the Church of England and one for girls under the Corpus Christi Sisters.



## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

*Les Amantes de Jesus* is a society of ladies who collect funds for charitable purposes. In addition to subscriptions and donations from private individuals, they organize a big bazaar every year.

*Nazareth House*, managed and controlled by a committee of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, provides house and sleeping accommodation free of charge for 65 destitute women of any denomination and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

*L' Hospice*, under the care of the Corpus Christi Carmelite Sisters, provides 20 old and destitute women with food, clothes and attendance in clean and comfortable surroundings. There are also five rooms attached to the same building, providing free living and sleeping accommodation, for 7 destitute women. This institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

*The Institute for the Blind* receives a grant from Government of \$3,120 per annum towards maintenance of the Institute and the maintenance and education of blind children. Other funds are obtained from voluntary contributions. There are 61 adults 19 women and 11 children in attendance.

*St. Mary's Home for Blind Girls*, managed by the Coterie of Social Workers, provides free lodging, food and clothing for 9 blind girls.

*The Oxford Street Home* which is held in trust by the Rector of Holy Trinity Cathedral provides free housing accommodation for 13 indigent females. It is open to the deserving poor of all Christian denominations.

*The Daily Meal Association* which is managed and controlled by a committee of ladies distributes from 80 to 100 substantial meals daily to poor persons. This Association receives assistance from Poor Relief funds.

*The Gordon Home* provides free lodging for 5 indigent persons.

*The Emma Herrera Home* which is managed by the charitable society, *Les Amantes de Jesus*, comprises 10 rooms which are occupied by 12 destitute women free of charge.

*The Free Night Shelter*, Port-of-Spain, provides sleeping accommodation free of charge to 25 destitute women and is under the management of *Les Amantes de Jesus* Society.

*The Chinese Home* which is managed by a committee of Chinese gentlemen provides lodging, food and necessities for 12 destitute Chinese. The home is supported by voluntary contributions.

*The Coterie of Social Workers* which is managed by a committee of ladies maintain four breakfast sheds where poor children from elementary schools are given a mid-day meal. Some children pay a nominal charge of 2c. to 4c. each but the majority pay nothing.

*The Free Night Shelter*, San Fernando, for poor East Indians and others, was erected by a Committee with Government assistance. Government contributes \$240 per annum towards maintenance.

### PLACES WHERE CHEAP LODGINGS AND FOOD ARE OBTAINED BY POOR PERSONS.

*The Bethany Hostel*, Port-of-Spain, built by His Grace the Archbishop in 1921, provides furnished lodgings for 86 working women of good character, at rates from 25 cents to 60 cents per week according to wages earned. It also endeavours to find employment and assist those out of work.

*St. Zita's Home for Domestic Servants* is under the same management as Bethany Hostel and provides sleeping accommodation for about 12 domestic servants at \$1.00 each per month.

*The Salvation Army Night Shelters for Men and Women*, 36, *Duncan Street, Port-of-Spain*.—These buildings have been erected for the purpose of housing men and women who are destitute or are in poor circumstances. The Women's Shelter accommodates 60, and the Men's Shelter 120. The charges are 2c. or 4c. per night. Meals are supplied at cost price and free lodgings is given annually to 33½ per cent. of the occupants.

*The Church Army*, 18, *La Resource Street, Port-of-Spain*, supplies beds, work, food, and shelter to any boy or girl leaving the Tacarigua Orphanage or Diego Martin Industrial School, or to any boy or girl leaving prison who had been an inmate of either of these institutions, and also to any really deserving cases. The primary object of the Church Army is to bridge the period between the time of discharge of inmates of the above institutions and the time when they become self-supporting citizens.

## CHAPTER X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

1. The Trinidad Government Railway consists of (1) the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills, to within 8 miles of the east coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles long, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the west coast of the Colony; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles in length leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in a generally south-easterly direction to Rio-Claro (43 miles from Port-of-Spain); (4) the Guaracara line, ten miles long, leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town; and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to Princes Town *via* Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain; length with branches 13 miles. The line is double between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph, the remainder of the line being single. The total length of the system is 123 miles of which about five miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4ft-8½inch) gauge.

2. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains run generally once a day during the crop season (January to July). During the out-of-crop season (August to December) goods trains are curtailed to one every other day in the Rio Claro line, but run daily on the Siparia line. Suburban trains are run between Port-of-Spain and Tunapuna giving a service of six trains daily each way.

3. A railway steamer makes four trips a week between Port-of-Spain and the outlying Islands.

4. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication, there being 118 miles of telegraph and 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

5. The following table indicates the share taken by the Railway in the transportation of passengers and goods.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Passengers Carried.</i>	<i>No. of Tons of freight carried</i>
1930	2,150,529	.... 301,214
1931	.... 1,901,175	.... 309,444
1932	.... 1,845,655	.... 370,000
1933	.... 1,378,926	.... 434,505
1934	.... 1,188,555	.... 370,251
1935	.... 1,183,769	.... 422,960

#### ROADS.

6. There are good roads throughout the Colony and most of the more important places can be reached by motor car. The roads are divided into main and local roads. The former and 58.48 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Public Works Department. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,080 miles are made up of 397 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 298 miles metalled, 183 miles gravelled, 40 miles pitched and 162 miles natural soil roads. The local roads in districts where there are no Local Road Boards comprise 753 miles and are made up of 29 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 96 miles metalled, 283 miles gravelled, 28 miles pitched, and 317 miles natural soil roads. In addition there are many miles of Crown Traces in the charge of the Wardens.

7. There are several garages in Port-of-Spain where motor cars can be engaged to convey passengers to any part of the Colony. At most of the railway stations motor cars can be hired to carry passengers to outlying parts. Motor omnibuses also ply on the main roads, and in some of the suburbs of Port-of-Spain.

## TRAMWAYS.

8. In Port-of-Spain and its suburbs the Trinidad Electric Company, Limited, operates an Electric Tramway System 15 miles in length. Negotiations are now in progress for this undertaking to be taken over and operated by the Port-of-Spain Corporation.

## POSTAL.

9. The General Post Office is at Port-of-Spain and there are branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 118 out offices throughout the Colony.

10. Air mail and Passenger services are maintained by Pan American Airways Inc., with the United States of America ~~via~~ Antigua, Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Haiti and Cuba, with Buenos Aires *via* British Guiana, Paramaribo, Cayenne, Para, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Monte Video, and with Venezuela touching at Caripito, Maturin, La Guaira, Cumarebo, and Maracaibo and onwards to Canal Zone, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rico, British Honduras, Republic Honduras, San Salvador, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, also Jamaica and Bahamas.

## TELEGRAPHS.

11. Communication by cable with British Guiana, other West India Islands, North America, the United Kingdom and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited, under the Management of Cable and Wireless Limited. The cables from Trinidad touch at Grenada and Barbados which are also in cable communication with each other through St. Vincent and St. Lucia. From Barbados there are cables to British Guiana and Turks Island and there are cables from St. Lucia to Dominica and St. Croix, thence to St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Jamaica and Cuba. This system connects with the direct West India Cable Company system at Jamaica and Turks Island, the Cuba Submarine and Western Union Telegraph Company's system in Cuba, and the Western and Western Union Telegraph Company's system in Barbados.

12. A wireless system of communication is maintained between the following Islands : Barbados, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Antigua, Montserrat, and St. Kitts. The Trinidad Government maintain wireless stations at Port-of-Spain and North Post in Trinidad, and at Scarborough in Tobago. North Post Station deals exclusively with ship, Tobago and Martinique traffic ; traffic with Venezuela and Paramaribo is dealt with by the Port-of-Spain Station. Negotiations are proceeding, between the Government and Cable and Wireless Limited with a view to the Company taking over the Government Wireless Stations.

## SHIPPING.

13. Trinidad is served by the following steamship lines:—

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Aluminum Line	New Orleans via French and British West Indies	Paramaribo and return via Jamaica (occasionally)	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
American Caribbean Line	New York via Northern W. I. Islands	British Guiana, Paramaribo and return	do. ....	Monthly.
American-South African Line				
(1)	East and South African ports	New York	do. ....	do.
(2)	New Orleans	East and South African ports and return	Cargo ....	do.
Bermuda and West Indies Line	New York via the Northern West Indies	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	do.
Canadian National Steamships	Halifax and St. John's or Montreal, Bermuda and French and British West Indian Islands	British Guiana and return	do. ....	Fortnightly
Canadian Transport Company	Vancouver via the Canal Zone	Return via the West Indies	Cargo ....	Monthly.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Havre, Plymouth and Bordeaux via the French West Indies and Barbados	Cen. American Ports to Canal Zone and return	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
	French W/Indies, St. Lucia and Barbados	British Guiana, Cayenne and return	do. ....	Monthly.
Compania Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion	Ciudad Bolivar and other Orinoco Ports	Return to Ciudad Bolivar	do. ....	Every 10 days.

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Fyffes Line	Santa Marta, Jamaica and Central American ports	Garston	Passenger and cargo (bananas)	Fortnightly
Hamburg Amerikanische Paketfahrt-Acktiengesellschaft	Hamburg, Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return	do.	.... Monthly.
Harrison Lines (1)	London, Liverpool, or Glasgow via Barbados and/or other B.W. Indies.	Central South American Ports and return	Cargo	.... Frequently
(2)	London, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
(3)	Liverpool and Glasgow	Central South American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Havre, Southampton and Liverpool	do.	.... Fortnightly
Horn Line	.... Hamburg, Antwerp and Dover	Central South American Ports, Colombia and return	do.	.... do.
Lamport & Holt	Argentine and Brazil	New York	.... Cargo only	Monthly if inducement offers.
McCormick S.S. Co. (Pacific, Argentine, Brazil Line Inc.)	San Francisco via the Canal Zone	Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine and return	Passenger and cargo	Every third week.
Munson Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York and return	do.	.... Fortnightly
Neurse Line	.... Calcutta and Rangoon	British Guiana, Barbados, French West Indies, Jamaica, Cuba and return	Cargo	.... Monthly.
Ocean Dominion New York Service	New York via West Indies	Return	.... Passenger and cargo	do.

Line	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
<b>Ocean Dominion S.S. Corporation</b>	Montreal and Halifax	Demerara and return	Cargo	Fortnightly
<b>Prince Line</b>	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York	Passenger and cargo	do.
<b>Robin Line</b>	East and South African ports	New York via a Canadian port	Cargo	Monthly.
<b>Royal Netherlands Steamship Company</b>				
(1) Colon Line	Amsterdam, Boulogne, Dover via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Plymouth, Havre and Amsterdam	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
(2) Surinam Line	Amsterdam, Dover and Madeira, Dutch and British Guianas	New York via Central American Ports and Haiti and return	do.	Every third week.
<b>Societa Italia</b>	Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, Cadiz and Madeira	Central American Ports, Ecuador, Peru and Chili	do.	Monthly.
<b>Societe Generale de Transports Maritime</b>	Marseilles and Cayenne	Return via French West Indies	Cargo	do.
<b>The Standard Oil Company of Venezuela</b>	Caripito via Guiria	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Passenger	Weekly.
<b>Westfal-Lauxen Line</b>	Argentine and Brazil	San Francisco and Vancouver via Canal Zone	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
<b>Wilhelmsen Line</b>	Brazil	New York	do.	do.

14. The Government Coastal Steamers maintain three direct trips per week between Port-of-Spain (Trinidad) and Scarborough (Tobago). A weekly call is made at Roxborough (Tobago) and a fortnightly call at Blanchisseuse on the North Coast of Trinidad. The following Tobago ports: Pembroke, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-o'-War Bay, Bloody Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara, Plymouth, Mount Irvine, Milford and Hillsboro in Tobago are served when inducement offers.

## CHAPTER XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three Joint-Stock Banks do business in the Colony, viz.: Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd., are private bankers.

2. The Agricultural Bank of Trinidad and Tobago assists the agricultural industries by making loans—secured by first mortgages on properties—repayable over a period of 30 years. In addition, temporary advances against crops repayable within the crop season are made. The authorised capital of \$1,200,000 is furnished by Government. At 31st December, 1935, the amount outstanding in respect of loans on mortgages was \$1,052,659, and in respect of temporary advances \$30,354. The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that, where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects.

3. British and Local Currency are legal tender. Government and Commercial accounts are kept in the local dollar currency. The coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze. Under the Government Currency Notes Ordinance \$1.00 and \$2.00 notes have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1935, being \$668,000. The three Joint-stock Banks have their own issue of \$5.00, \$20.00 and \$100.00 notes.

4. Imperial weights and measures are used.

## CHAPTER XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

### HARBOUR WORKS:

The Contractors Agent arrived in the Colony in January, 1935, and work on the scheme was started forthwith.

By the end of the year the steel sheet-piling cofferdam had been completed for a distance of about 600 feet and the concrete wharf wall within the cofferdam had been completed or partly completed for a length of 420 feet. The wharf wall as designed is 3,170 feet in length. Some trouble was experienced from "blows" through the bottom of the cofferdam where it crossed an old stream bed, but these were successfully dealt with. The possibility of this trouble arising had been foreseen, and preparations had been made to deal with it if it should occur.



The bucket ladder dredger *Woodbrook* and the suction dredger *Port-of-Spain* arrived in September. Dredging commenced on the 1st November, and by the end of the year about a quarter of a million cubic yards had been removed. The total quantity to be dealt with is a little over six million cubic yards. Pending the arrival of the dredgers an embankment was tipped to enclose the portion of the reclamation area lying beyond the concrete wall. Closure was effected in October. This area will be the first to be reclaimed and will be filled by pumping dredged materials into the enclosure within the embankment. Pumping of dredgings into this area was commenced in December.

Negotiations for the expropriation of foreshore lots fronting on the reclamation areas were concluded, compensation totalling \$117,200 being paid, and all short-term leases were terminated. The reclamation of an area to the South of the Railway Station Yards, which was undertaken in order to provide foreshore facilities for minor water-side activities in lieu of the foreshore to be closed by the reclamation, was also completed.

The amount of the Contract is \$3,916,800, and by the end of the year expenditure totalled approximately \$257,760.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKS :

- To ease the unemployment which occurred towards the middle of 1935 in the Toco-Grande Riviere-Matelot, Cumuto and Tamana districts, relief works were undertaken on the Paria, Toco, Carmichael and Cumuto roads. The Paria Road was carried beyond the Marcelle River and improved, the Toco Road was straightened; the Carmichael Road completed and the Cumuto Road diverted. Later in the year the inauguration of a large number of works gave employment to artisans and labourers in the vicinity of Port-of-Spain. The more important of these were the Children's Ward at the Colonial Hospital Port-of-Spain; the Post Office at San Juan; Quarters at the Mental Hospital and at Chacachacare; additions and alterations to existing buildings and furniture; the widening of the Saddle Road through Boissiere Village; the construction of streets and filling of lots at the Experimental Station St. Clair; a new street at Old House of Refuge; two branch roads off Chancellor Road giving access to building sites; and reconstruction and diversion of Old St. Joseph Road.

#### NEW TREASURY AND POST OFFICE BUILDING.

The erection of the new building to accommodate the Treasury, General Post Office, Government Savings Bank, Audit Office and Agricultural Bank is being undertaken departmentally. The construction of the main Treasury vaults was completed in September, and the foundations of the building are nearing completion; but further construction was delayed pending the arrival of the steel frame.

#### WIRELESS SERVICE.

Negotiations for the transfer of this service to Cables and Wireless Ltd. have not yet been concluded. In the meantime the Service is being carried on as well as the available apparatus permits.

**PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.**

The Custom House has been extended and renovated; the building occupied by the Woodbrook Constabulary Station has been acquired and the necessary alterations partly effected; and the Maternity Ward at Couva, the Health Office and Dispensary at Valencia, the school building at Clarke Rochard Trace, the Post Office at Guaico and eight public officers' quarters have been completed.

The widening of, and the footpath construction on, the Eastern Main Road was continued between the City boundary and the western end of Success Village and the greater part of the retaining walls necessary for widening the St. Joseph section was constructed. 5,146 feet of the Mayaro-Guayaguayare Road were surfaced and bridged; the Arima-Blanchisseuse Road was drained and gravelled in the worst sections thereby providing an all weather road for light cars. The Paria-Morne Bleu Road was extended and is now within  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile of the fertile Madamas Road area and the valuable quarry in that district, and the Caparo Valley Brasso Road and bridge were raised above flood level at the  $6\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

**SANITARY WORKS.**

Antimalarial works at Laventille were proceeded with, but were hampered by the inability of owners to fill in their swampy lands. Agreements were made under which the Government undertook reclamation in return for the transfer of part of the land. Ten swampy areas in the vicinity of Port-of-Spain, one at Cedros and three at Tobago were reclaimed at a cost of \$2,935.00 and about 3,000 feet of insanitary drains in Sangre Grande were paved. Towards the end of the year about 17,000 feet of drains ranging in width from three feet to 12 feet were concreted in John John Village, Barataria district, Curepe, St. Augustine and Tunapuna from funds provided for the relief of unemployment.

**CENTRAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.****DAM IN QUARE VALLEY.**

Good progress was made during the year and the main embankment was approximately half completed by the end of December.

The construction of the pressure filters was started.

**TRUNK MAINS.**

These were completed during the year with the exception of some of the smaller mains. The lengths completed are as follows:—

				<i>Approx. miles.</i>
26-inch to 15-inch diameter Mains	....	....	....	53.29
12-inch and smaller do.	....	....	....	5.53
Total	....	....	....	58.82

**DISTRIBUTION MAINS.**

About five miles of 8-inch, 6-inch and 4-inch diameter mains were laid towards the end of the year.

## SERVICE RESERVOIRS AND ELEVATED TANKS.

St. Joseph Reservoir was completed and Fort Picton Reservoir was more than half completed during the year. Both of these reservoirs have a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons. Two elevated steel tanks—each of a capacity of 25,000 gallons—have been erected during the year; one being at Maturita and the other at Arouca.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For purposes of administration the Colony is divided into two divisions (Northern and Southern) which, in turn, are divided into nine districts as follows:—

Headquarters,	}	Northern Division.
St. George West and North Caroni,		
St. George East,		
St. Andrew and St. David, Tobago.		
South Caroni and Victoria West,	}	Southern Division.
Victoria East,		
Nariva-Mayaro,		
St. Patrick.		

Each of these divisions is controlled by a Divisional Engineer and each district has an Assistant Engineer in direct charge.

## CHAPTER XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

## JUSTICE.

Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrine of equity, and status of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st of March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. Petty civil courts are established in the following magisterial districts:—St. George West, St. George East, Caroni, Victoria, St. Patrick, Eastern Counties and Tobago. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding \$120. An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over \$48.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinances, and, subject to these ordinances has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decisions of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to :—

- (a) The Full Court.
- (b) The West Indian Court of Appeal.
- (c) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or more of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to :—magisterial appeals ; petty civil court appeals ; appeals from interlocutory orders ; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed \$960 ; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal ; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal ; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy ; applications for prohibition ; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King ; Bench Division ; cases of Habeas Corpus ; appeals from a judge in Chambers ; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The sphere of the West Indian Court of Appeal comprises the Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and its members are the Chief Justices of those Colonies, except in the three last named colonies in which only the senior substantive Chief Justice is a member. It is constituted of an uneven number of three or more judges ; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court. A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals from the Supreme Court, except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved. In the hearing of an appeal from Trinidad the law to be applied is the local law. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

7. By Ordinance No. 5 of 1931 the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed Commissioners to hear applications under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The local Ordinance reproduces in the main the substantive portions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act No. VIII of 1923) passed by the Indian Legislature. An Appeal from the decision of a Commissioner lies to the Full Court in the instances defined by the Ordinance.

8. By Ordinance No. 31 of 1931, a Court of Criminal Appeal has been established to hear appeals from persons convicted on indictment. The Court is fully constituted if it consists of three Judges.

An Appeal to the Court lies :—

- (a) on a question of law ;
- (b) with leave of the Court, or on certificate of trial judge, on a question of fact alone, or one of mixed law and fact or other sufficient ground ;
- (c) with leave of the Court, against sentence.

9. The Oil and Water Board hears and adjudicates on :—

- (a) all complaints as to the pollution of land by oil mining operations ;
- (b) all applications for licences to commence or carry on oil mining operations causing or likely to cause pollution to land ; and
- (c) all applications for licences to abstract water from any watercourse for the purpose of any industry.

The Board consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Governor, the Assistant Director of Public Works, the Inspector of Mines, the Director of Agriculture and four other persons appointed by the Governor of whom two shall have a special knowledge of the oil mining industry and two shall have a special knowledge of agriculture. The Judge is the chairman. An appeal from the decision of the Board lies to the Full Court.

10. The following statistics show the number of prosecutions, convictions and persons fined in the Colony during the year 1935.

	Prosecu- tions.	Convic- tions.	Fined.
Magistracy, Caroni ....	3,772	2,798	2,129
Do. St. George East ....	4,669	3,702	2,919
Do. St. George West ....	15,329	11,833	9,990
Do. Eastern Counties ....	2,648	2,121	1,548
Do. St. Patrick ....	5,493	4,200	2,887
Do. Victoria ....	9,782	7,323	5,038
Do. Tobago ....	1,198	997	790
Total	42,891	32,974	25,291

#### CONSTABULARY.

11. The Constabulary is composed of an Inspector-General, a Deputy Inspector-General, 7 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Warrant Officers and 909 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

There are 54 Constabulary Stations in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago.

12. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except for minor offences) are photographed before discharge. The negatives are filed and indexed so that a photograph of any Criminal can be broadcast at short notice.

13. One thousand four hundred and ninety-seven finger-prints were taken during 1935, bringing the total on record to 27,333. Three hundred and fifty persons were traced or identified by this means during the year.

14. The Detective Inspector keeps a record of Undesirable Immigrants and their movements are watched by men specially detailed for that purpose.

15. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and signals, and before being put on Traffic Duty, they receive special instruction. Applicants for Drivers' Permits are examined by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations. They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character.

#### PRISONS.

16. The Prisons of the Colony are:—

- (1) The Royal Gaol which is the Main Prison
- (2) The Convict Prison at Carrera Island.
- (3) The Preventive Detention Prison.
- (4) The Juvenile Prison and the Young Offenders Detention Institution.
- (5) The Rose Hill Institution for girls.
- (6) The Convict Depot at Tobago.
- (7) Four District Prisons, located at Constabulary stations where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These District Prisons are at Cedros Toco, Mayaro and Blanchisseuse.

17. There was a decrease of 38 in the total number of convicted prisoners admitted during the year 1935. The figures are as follows:—

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1934	....	2,889	289	3,178
1935	....	2,908	232	3,140

The total number of prisoners committed during the year 1935 was 4,204, consisting of 3,865 males and 339 females.

18. Prisoners are employed on works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. There are carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, tailors, and shoemakers shops. Prisoners are also taught the making of furniture, coconut matting and coir fibre mats, rope, twine, bamboo blinds, soap, distemper, charcoal and whitemime. Laundry and monumental masonry are also carried out.

19. *Royal Gaol.*—The principal labour is stone-breaking, quarrying, coconut fibre picking, mattress-making, making prisoners' clothing, carpentry, and such blacksmiths' and tinsmiths' work as is necessary for the gaol. Gangs are sent to Government House grounds and the Prison quarry.

20. *Carrera Convict Prison*.—The convicts are employed in quarrying stone, cutting and droughing wood and sand, stone cutting, soap making, distemper making, coconut fibre mat and matting making; slippers, hammocks, stools, bags, twine, rope, &c., are made from sisal hemp. Tombstones, and other slabs are made from the blue stone of the quarry. Eight hundred and ninety cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department in 1935. The convicts are also employed in various trades in the interest of the Prison.

21. *Scarborough (Tobago) Convict Depot*.—The convicts of this prison are employed on sanitary work in the town, at Government Farm, the Botanic Gardens, Government House and the Rifle Range. Basket making is carried on in the evenings.

22.—*Preventive Detention Prison*.—The prisoners are employed in the necessary services for the prison and in cabinet-making and carpentry, shoemaking and tailoring. Work is undertaken for private individuals as well as for Government Departments. This work is done in the prisoners' spare time and the price charged for labour is placed to their credit. The number admitted during the year was 7 as compared with 11 in 1934.

23. *Young Offenders' Detention Institution*.—This institution is for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 2 years nor more than 5 years, and the Summary Court not less than 2 years nor more than 3 years. Sentences imposed by a summary court require the approval of the Governor. The treatment is similar to that of the Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—carpentry, cabinet-making, tailoring, shoemaking, and the cultivation of flower and kitchen gardens. All inmates attend school and physical drill. The number of young offenders committed during the year was 30.

24. There is a *Juvenile Prison* on the same premises intended for offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders Ordinance. They are located apart from the others but their treatment is much the same. The Committals to this prison amounted to 214 during the year.

25. *The Rose Hill Institutions (for girls)*.—The Rules and Conditions of this Institution are the same as for the Young Offenders' Detention Institution. The inmates are employed at domestic and laundry work, sewing and knitting. All inmates attend school. The total number admitted during the year was 13.

26. *Female Prison*.—The average number of inmates in the female prison was 24, the maximum being 35 and the minimum 16. The prisoners are chiefly employed in laundry work.

27. *Health of Prisoners*.—The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. There were 3 deaths in the various prisons during the year, two of which were caused by judicial executions. There were no cases of notifiable infectious diseases.

28. *Time allowed for the payment of Fines.*—Time is allowed for the payment of fines provided that the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has a fixed place of abode.

29. *Probation System.*—During the year 32 males and 9 females were placed under the care of the Anglican Probation Officers, and 14 males and 5 females under the care of the Roman Catholic Probation Officers. One person on probation was brought before the Court for breach of her conditions of probation.

#### CHAPTER XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The more important Ordinances passed during the year 1935 were as follows :—

- No. 1.—Amends the Income Tax Ordinance in certain respects and enacts a new Schedule of rates.
- Nos. 3, 8 and 9 provide for the raising of loans for various public purposes.
- No. 4.—The Newspapers Ordinance repeals and re-enacts the provisions of Cap. 179 with several amendments *inter alia* the definition of "Newspaper" is modified.
- No. 5.—The Libel and Defamation Ordinance (Amendment) extends the privilege already given to Parliamentary reports, and to reports of judicial proceedings, vestry meetings, &c., published in a newspaper. It also provides for the leave of the Attorney-General before criminal proceedings are brought against the press.
- No. 6.—The Labour (Minimum Wage) Ordinance empowers the Governor to fix by proclamation minimum rates of wage, and to appoint advisory Boards to consider rates of wages.
- No. 7.—The General Local Loan (Municipal Corporations) Ordinance authorises the raising of local loans by Municipal Corporations subject to the Governor's approval.
- Nos. 10 and 30.—The Friendly Societies (Amendment) Ordinance provides specially for the control of financial officers and the safeguarding of the Societies' funds, and the winding up of defunct societies.
- No 13.—The Port-of-Spain Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance provides, *inter alia*, for the admission of women as members of the City Council, and gives the Council powers under the Land Acquisition Ordinance.
- Nos. 16 and 27.—The Central Waterworks Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Central Water Board and the supply of water to various districts of the Colony and the taking over of the rights, powers duties and obligations of Maintenance, Rating and other Authorities constituted by Cap. 114, Cap. 115, Cap. 284, except in so far as they apply to the Boroughs of San Fernando and Arima. The rights of the Port-of-Spain Municipality are also preserved.



- No. 17.—The Slum Clearance Ordinance empowers the Port-of-Spain City Council, with the approval of the Governor, to declare an unhealthy area to be a Slum Clearance area and provides for the repair or demolition of insanitary dwelling houses and barracks within the limits of the City and the reconstruction of such areas; and the housing of persons of the working classes. Notice stating terms of resolution of approved areas must be published in the local newspapers.
- No. 18.—The Housing Commission Ordinance supplements the Slum Clearance Ordinance and incorporates the Housing Commission which will be composed of the Chairman and six other members (three of whom shall be nominees of the Port-of-Spain Corporation) to be appointed by the Governor, and empowers the funds of the Commission to be raised by Government loans or advances and the proceeds of any re-sale of properties which come into their possession. The Commission is also empowered to acquire from the Local Authority the whole or any part of a reconstructed slum clearance area or any areas of land for purposes of additional improvements; to let or lease any of their properties; with the consent of the Governor, to sell any of their properties to invest any surplus funds at their disposal; and to advance moneys for the purpose of assisting in the erection of hostels for single men and women.
- No. 23.—The Private Schools Ordinance secures the effective supervision of private schools in order to assist the enforcement of compulsory education.
- No. 28.—The Beekeeping and Bee Products (Control) Ordinance gives the Governor in Executive Council the power to make regulations for the control of Beekeeping and the importation of Bees and Bee supplies and the export of Bee products. An Inspector of Apiaries is to be appointed to enforce the Law.
- No. 29.—The Muslim Marriage and Divorce Registration Ordinance provides for the registration of Muslim Marriages and Divorces which have been effected in accordance with the Islamic law relating to marriage and divorce.
- No. 32.—The Jury (Amendment) Ordinance repeals and replaces several former provisions and introduces certain new provisions for the more effective working of the jury system.
- No. 35.—The Post Office Savings Bank Ordinance repeals and consolidates the provisions of the former Ordinance. New regulations have been made in substitution for those which existed under the repealed Ordinance.
- No. 36.—The Cocoa Subsidy (Special Taxation) Ordinance authorises the imposition of special taxation for the purpose of raising revenue to be applied towards a subsidy for the relief of the cocoa industry.

No. 37.—The Trade Licensing Ordinance makes it compulsory for certain businesses, companies, agents, traders, &c., to be licensed and the revenue thereby raised is to be applied towards a subsidy for the relief of the cocoa industry.

No. 38.—The Cocoa Subsidy Loan Ordinance authorises the Governor to raise a loan of \$2,500,000 under the provisions of the General Local Loan Ordinance, and the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance to be appropriated and applied to the purpose of the payment of a subsidy for the relief of the cocoa industry.

No. 39.—The Trinidad Electricity Board Ordinance establishes a Board consisting of a Chairman and six other members to be appointed by the Governor, for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the Electric Lighting and Tramway works now being operated by the Trinidad Electric Company, Limited, established under Cap. 310.

No. 40.—The San Fernando Corporation Ordinance consolidates revises, and makes further provisions for the good government of the Borough of San Fernando.

## CHAPTER XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### REVENUE.

1. The financial position of the Colony at the end of the year 1935 remained satisfactory. The revenue for the year amounted to \$8,692,699 and the expenditure, including a transfer of \$422,077 to the Reserve Fund, to \$8,682,708. The year's working thus produced a surplus of \$9,991 which, added to the existing balance, gave an accumulated surplus of \$2,687,378.20.

2. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1935 amounted to \$8,692,699. As compared with 1934, the Revenue showed an increase of \$482,453. The following comparative table show the receipts under the several heads of revenue as compared with 1934 :—

Heads of Revenue.	1934.	1935.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Customs ... ..	4,555,548	4,938,342	382,794	..
2. Licences, Excise, &c....	981,758	1,263,681	281,923	..
3. Tax on Incomes .. ..	715,580	671,377	..	44,203
4. Fees and Payments for Specific Services .. ..	251,917	260,687	8,770	..
5. Reimbursements .. ..	172,024	199,057	27,033	..
6. Earnings of Government Depts. ..	177,175	175,963	..	1,212
7. Post Office .. ..	163,222	209,585	46,363	..
8. Rent of Government Property ..	12,842	12,875	33	..
9. Interest .. ..	283,557	198,831	..	84,726
10. Miscellaneous Receipts .. ..	233,986	16,101	..	217,885
11. Land Sales, Royalties .. ..	557,766	661,141	103,375	..
12. Extraordinary .. ..	74,228	56,720	..	17,508
13. Colonial Development Fund ..	30,643	28,339	..	2,304
	8,210,246	8,692,699	850,291	367,838
	Net Increase		\$482,453	

## EXPENDITURE.

3. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to \$8,682,708 and included the following items of extraordinary expenditure:—

\$ 56,720 construction of New Treasury and Post Office Building met from Reserve Fund.

157,989 Other New Buildings.

1,461 Defence Measures.

338,174 Roads and Bridges.

422,077 Transferred to Reserve Fund.

29,562 Grant from Colonial Development Fund.

4. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under:—

Year	Revenue.	EXPENDITURE.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1931 .. ..	7,677,491	7,426,339	2,486,781	9,913,120
1932 .. ..	8,131,857	7,335,239	815,707	8,150,946
1933 .. ..	8,097,981	7,376,620	702,191	8,078,811
1934 .. ..	8,210,246	7,678,468	511,785	8,190,253
1935 .. ..	8,692,699	7,676,725	1,005,983	8,682,708

## PUBLIC DEBT.

5. The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1934, amounted to \$20,366,366. Additions during the year amounted to \$4,150,800. Repayments as shown hereunder amounted, to \$7,827,998, the Public Debt at 31st December, 1935, being \$16,689,168.

Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 2 of 1915 .. ..	\$ 16,896
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918 .. ..	22,656
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920 .. ..	240,000
Redemption of 3 per cent. Stock Ordinances 262, 263, 264 .. ..	2,880,000
Redemption of 4 per cent. Stock Ordinances 260, 261 and 26 of 1912 .. ..	4,668,446
	<u>7,827,998</u>

## SINKING FUNDS.

6. The Sinking Funds for the Redemption of Loans amounted at 31st December, 1934 to \$6,340,680. During 1935 the Sinking Funds were increased by the annual contributions from General Revenue and by dividends on investments to the extent of \$183,346; \$40,800 was withdrawn from a supplementary Sinking Fund to augment \$199,200 provided in the estimates for the repayment of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920; \$1,296 was realised from the investment of the Sinking Fund to increase the provision in the estimates for the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918 and

\$6,117,048 was withdrawn for the payment of 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock. On revaluation of securities in which they were invested it was ascertained that there was a depreciation in the market value to the extent of \$7,069, thus bringing the total market value of the Sinking Funds up to \$357,813 as under :—

For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures (1930/49) ...	236,936
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures (1928/47) ...	7,061
For redemption of 4 per cent. Debentures (1963/73) ...	49,043
For redemption of 29 Conversion Loan (1934/44) ...	64,773
	<hr/>
	357,813

#### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

7. The total assets at the end of December, 1935, amounted to \$13,818,339 as against liabilities of \$11,130,962. Investments held on behalf of specific funds amounted to \$5,312,903 whereas the amounts held on deposits in respect of those funds were \$5,887,624 leaving uninvested \$574,721 of which \$505,938 is in respect of the Reserve Fund, as the position in relation to the Reserve Fund was ascertainable only after the accounts for the year were closed it was not possible to take steps to have the amounts invested before the end of the year. \$1,371,851 has been invested on account of Surplus Funds.

The Assets may be classified as under :—

(a) *Liquid :*

Cash ...	...	\$5,682,961	
Advances at call ...	...	80,722	
Invested ...	...	6,884,753	
		<hr/>	\$12,448,436

(b) *Earmarked for special services :—*

Advances to			
Owners of Sugar Plantations ...	\$661,830		
Owners of Cocoa Plantations :			
Cocoa Industry Relief ...	\$89,021		
Hurricane Relief ...	142,616		
	<hr/>	231,637	
Statutory and other authorities ...	180,902		
Public Officers ...	76,744		
Unallocated Stores ...	269,290		1,369,903
			<hr/>
			\$13,818,339.

The Liabilities may be summarised as under :—

Unexpended Loan Balances ...	\$5,062,087	
Deposits in respect of Specific Funds	3,687,624	
Reserve Fund ...	2,200,000	
Current Liabilities ...	181,251	11,130,962
	<hr/>	
Surplus ...		\$2,687,377

## INVESTMENTS.

8. The market value of Securities at the beginning of the year amounted to \$12,080,592. Certain securities held on behalf of the sinking funds were realized in January, 1935, for the redemption of the 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. loans. The net depreciation on revaluation of the securities at the end of the year amounted to \$52,661 the market value of all securities at the end of December, 1935, being \$6,285,785. Below are shown the value of the securities after depreciation, or appreciation as the case may be, and the extent to which they had appreciated or depreciated.

(a) Investments in respect of which any gain or loss accrues to or is borne by the Fund concerned.

	<i>Value at 31st December, 1935.</i>	<i>Amount of appreciation</i>	<i>Amount of depreciation</i>
Sinking Funds ...	\$357,813	—	\$7,069
Coastal Steamers' Depreciation Fund ...	184,371	—	2,168
Dredger Depreciation Fund ...	41,662	—	767
Gulf Steamers' Depreciation Fund	111,871	—	1,441
Government Vehicles Insurance Fund ...	7,555	—	—
Land Assurance Fund ...	29,518	—	—
Launches Depreciation Fund ...	2,683	—	—
Preventive Detention Prisoners...	486	—	—
Public Trustee ...	269,265	—	—
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Funds	64,248	432	—
	<u>\$1,069,472</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>\$11,445</u>
			\$11,013

(b) Investments in respect of which the Colony receives the gain or bears the loss :—

	<i>Value at 31st December, 1935.</i>	<i>Amount of appreciation.</i>
Reserve Fund ...	\$1,694,062	\$8,386
Post Office Savings Bank ...	2,141,156	18,119
Surplus Funds ...	1,871,851	15,109
Provident Fund ...	9,244	4
	<u>\$5,216,313</u>	<u>\$41,648</u>

9. The main sources of taxation are :—

(a) *Customs.*—The taxes imposed under this Head consist of Import and Export duties, and Port, Harbour and Wharf dues. Practically all imports are subject to duty but preferential rates are allowed on articles of Empire origin or manufacture. Export duties are only levied on asphalt. Port and Harbour dues are levied on all vessels making use of the harbour and are based on tonnage.

Approximately 40 per cent. of the articles subject to Custom import duty are liable to duty *ad valorem*, the principal rate being 10 per cent. (preferential) and 20 per cent. (general). The following are liable to 15 per cent. (preferential) and 30 per cent. (general), viz.:—Motor lorries and vans, fireworks, jewellery, perfumery (subject to minimum \$7.20 per gallon (preferential) and \$14.40 (general) ), plate and plated ware. The following are free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*

otherwise, viz. :—Aircraft, explosives other than gunpowder for sporting purposes, common glass bottles, machinery, except marine machinery. Other articles free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to duty under the General Tariff are :—Railway rolling stock (5 per cent. *ad valorem*), blank cinematograph film (24c. per 100 ft.), apples (50c. per barrel).

Most of the Customs duties are liable to a surtax equal to 15 per centum of the duty.

The following amounts were collected in 1935 :—

Import duties	....	....	....	\$3,087,032
Export duties	....	....	....	129,195
Port and Harbour dues	....	....	....	143,836

(b) *Excise*.—The duties under this Head are classified as under :—

- (1) Rum and spirits manufactured for consumption in the Colony at \$3.12 per proof gallon ;
- (2) Petroleum Spirit manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 16c. per gallon ;
- (3) Petroleum Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 12c. per gallon ;
- (4) Beer at the rate of 16c. on every gallon ;
- (5) Deodorised Edible Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony, 10c. per gallon ;
- (6) Lard Substitute manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony 42c. per 100 lb.

The yield for 1935 was as under :—

Rum and Spirits	....	....	....	\$826,565
Petroleum Oil and Spirit	....	....	....	634,581
Beer	....	....	....	4,999
Copra Products	....	....	....	43,652

(c) *Liquor Licences*.—A tax is levied on all spirit, wine and beer retailers and also on distillers and compounders. The tax varies according to :—

- (1) the situation of the premises on which the trade is carried on ;
- (2) the nature of the liquors retailed therein ; and
- (3) the quantities retailed at a time.

Yield for 1935 .... \$167,758.

(d) *Estate duties*.—A tax is imposed on all property, real and personal which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into two parts :—

- (1) Estate Duty which is a charge on the corpus of the estate at a scale rate ; and
- (2) Succession Duty charged on the value of the property passing to a successor, also at a scale rate varying according to the relationship of the successor to the predecessor :

Yield for 1935 .... \$ 187,335

(e) *Stamp Duties*.—This is a charge on all classes of instruments referred to in the schedule to the Stamp Duties Ordinance, varying according to the nature of the instrument and in some classes to the consideration expressed therein :

Yield for 1935	....	....	....	\$65,861
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(f) *Land and Building Taxes*.—Under this Head all alienated lands are charged with tax at the rate of 1s. per acre and in the case of buildings a fixed rate is charged where the rental value of the building does not exceed £5 per annum ; where the value exceeds that amount the rate is fixed at 7½ per cent. of the rental value :

Yield for 1935	....	....	....	\$400,726
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(g) *Vehicles*.—A tax is levied on all vehicles varying according to the particular class of vehicle, and in the case of motor propelled vehicles according to the weight. The duties collected in Municipal areas form part of the Municipal Revenue and in other areas the duty is credited to General Revenue. From 1935 the tax on all Motor Vehicles is collected by Government and a refund made to the Municipalities.

During 1935, \$265,483 was credited to General Revenue, and the sum of \$78,189 was paid from General Revenue to the Municipalities in respect of Motor Vehicles kept within their areas.

(h) *Income Tax*.—This is a tax imposed on the income of all individuals exceeding \$1,200 net, *i.e.*, after deductions for wife, children and life insurance premiums, and is charged on a sliding scale of rates enumerated in the Income Tax Ordinance. In the case of Limited Liability Companies a flat rate of 12½ per cent. is payable on the chargeable income subject to relief in the hands of shareholders when such income is distributed. Life Assurance Companies pay a flat rate 2½ per cent. on the chargeable income :

Yield for 1935	....	....	....	\$671,377
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(i) *Royalty on Oil and Asphalt*.—This tax is levied on all oil won from Crown Lands calculated either at a fixed amount per ton or a certain percentage of the market value. In the case of asphalt the rate is 2s. 6d. on each ton of crude asphalt or 3s. 6d. on each ton of dried asphalt :

Yield for 1935	....	....	....	\$571,299
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(j) *Miscellaneous Licences*.—The yield from this source amounted to \$107,738 principally from licences to keep dogs and guns, for the sale of produce, registration of motor vehicles and licences to drivers of motor cars, and from Sweepstakes.

10. Out of a total revenue of \$8,692,699, revenue from taxation amounted to \$6,873,400.

## CHAPTER XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent paid a private visit to the Colony on the 6th of February and remained seven days. They were accorded an enthusiastic welcome on their arrival.

2. On the 19th of February the Colonial Secretary, Sir Selwyn Grier, C.M.G., sailed for Grenada to assume his appointment as Governor of the Windward Islands. He was succeeded by Mr. A. W. Seymour, C.M.G., V.D. who was promoted from Fiji, and who arrived in the Colony on the 8th of April.

3. The Silver Jubilee of His (now late) Majesty King George V was celebrated on the 6th of May. Government, Municipal and private buildings and business houses were decorated and illuminated, and there was a fireworks display on the Queen's Park Savannah. Special Postage Stamps were issued, and a public subscription was started by the *Trinidad Guardian* for the erection of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium to mark the occasion.

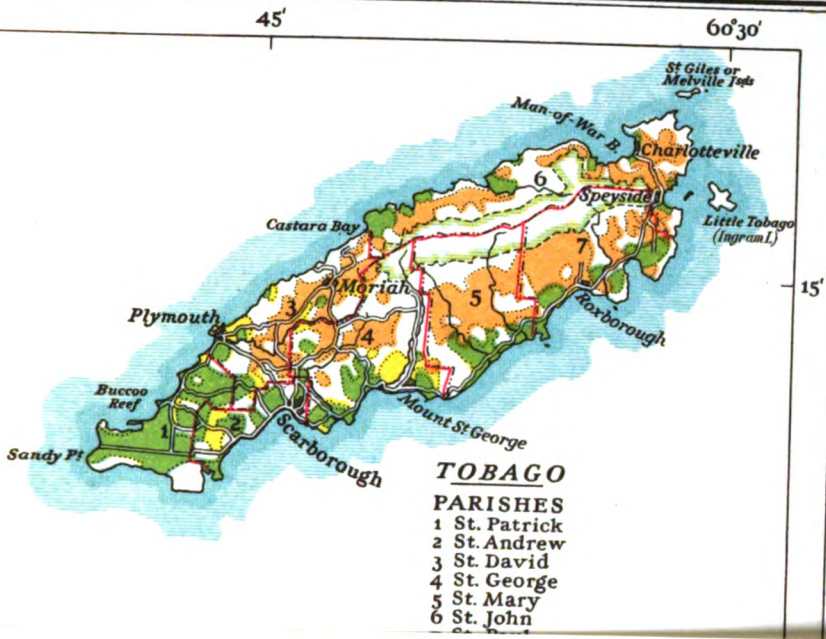
4. The "Bostock Hill" Shield was awarded to the City of Port-of-Spain by the Royal Sanitary Institute of London for the best Health Week Celebrations in 1934 in the British Empire outside of Great Britain.

5. On the 12th of August the Colony floated a loan of \$8,000,000 in London. This sum included \$4,752,000 for the Deep Water Harbour Scheme, \$1,440,000 for the Housing Scheme, and \$1,760,044.80 for the acquisition of the Trinidad Electric Company's undertaking by the Port-of-Spain City Council.

1st July, 1936.

H. NANKIVELL,  
*Acting Colonial Secretary.*











## APPENDIX.

List of certain Publications issued by the Government of Trinidad.

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				£ s d.	s. d.
Blue Book—Paper Bound	...	...	...	1 0 0	3 0
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Civil List, 1935	...	...	...	2 6	6
Civil Service Regulations	...	...	...	2 6	6
				5 0	
Council Papers Vols. 1 and 2—Quarter Bound	...	...	...	1 0 0	4 0
Do. —Half Bound	...	...	...	1 5 0	4 0
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Gardening in the Tropics	...	...	...	2 0	1½
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Do —Paper	...	...	...	2 6	5
Mansard Debates—per copy	...	...	...	1 0	1½
Do. —per volume 1903-1934 (each year)	...	...	...	15 0	2 0
Index to Cases—Vols. 1 to 4 Trinidad Law Reports	...	...	...	1 0	1½
Index to Orders in Council, &c.—Paper Bound	...	...	...	3 0	1½
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Native Timbers—Leaflet No. 1	...	...	...	3 0	1
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Ordinances—Volume 1925-1934 (each year)	...	...	...	12 6	1 0
Orders in Council, Rules, Regulations, &c.	...	...	...	12 6	1 0
Revised Edition of Laws, 1925 (5 Vols.)—Cloth	...	...	...	6 6 0	5 0
Do. do. —Buckram	...	...	...	7 7 0	5 0
Do. do. —Calf	...	...	...	10 10 0	5 0
Royal Gazette per copy	...	...	...	6	—
Do. Extraordinary per copy	...	...	...	1	—
Do. Volume	...	...	...	1 5 0	3 0
Do. and Supplements issued weekly—	...	...	...	per annum	1 10 0
Silvicultural Notes on Timber Trees	...	...	...	2 0	1
Supreme Court Judgments—Volume	...	...	...	12 6	1 0
Useful and Ornamental plants	...	...	...	2 6	9 *
Care and Management of Dairy Goats in Trinidad and Tobago	...	...	...	6	1½
Flora of Trinidad and Tobago:					
Vol. 1, Part 1	...	...	...	1 0	4½*
Vol. 1, Part 2	...	...	...	6 0	9*
Vol. 1, Part 3	...	...	...	1 3	4½*
Vol. 1, Part 4	...	...	...	4 6	9*
Vol. 1, Part 5	...	...	...	1 0	4½*
Vol. 2, Part 1	...	...	...	2 0	4½*

\* Includes registration fees.



# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).

Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).

Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).

Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

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Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

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Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

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## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

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## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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